

on the inside, building paper being used under the boards so as to make the wall tight or free from draughts. The windows in this house slide back and forth, so that the ventilation can be adjusted to the weather conditions. The roosting quarters in this house have curtains which can be dropped on very cold nights.

Trap-nests are used in all the houses, and are on the ground level. These take up some floor space that might be used for exercising the fowls were we using other styles of nests.

The second house is what is known as the "Maine State" house. This house is practically open to the weather on the front or south side. There are canvas curtains which can be dropped as a protection against

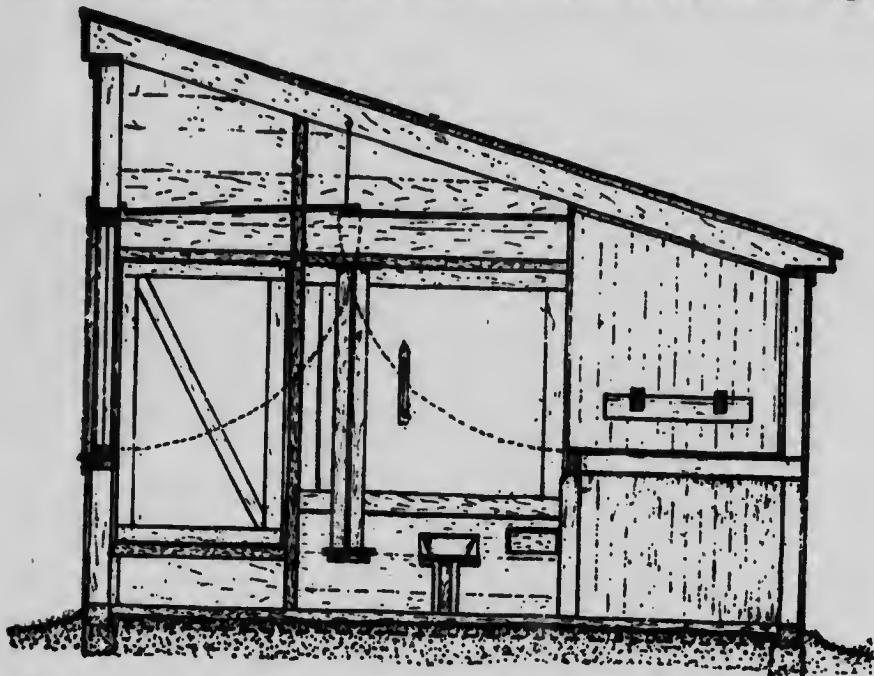


Fig. 3. Cross section of House No. 2, showing the curtains in position for the day, etc.

wind and snow on stormy days. On other days these canvas curtains are to be rolled up, and the fowls allowed to exercise in the fresh air. The ends of the house are single-ply matched lumber; the back wall of the house is matched lumber lined with paper, and is sheeted again on the inside. This is done in order to make a warm roosting coop, which is protected at night in front by canvas curtains.

The third house is the warmest house of the four and is built of matched lumber and lined with paper. There is a dead air space between the inside and outside walls. The building is made as tight as possible, the windows, doors, etc., all being made to fit tightly.

Many houses built on this plan are moist inside. To do away with