

Second Prize Plan of Poultry House.

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In order to obtain the best results from poultry, it is necessary to give them the best of accommodation and care, and so I herewith enclose the plans of a good substantial poultry house. I believe that the best is the cheapest. It is 24x14 feet, and 12 feet from the sill to the eaves.

There is a stone foundation under it, and the ground floor is cemented in order to make it rat proof, and so that it will be easily cleaned. It is divided into three compartments, each supposed to be large enough for twenty-five or thirty hens. It is boarded tight for about two feet from the floor, and fine wire netting the rest of the way; the feeding rooms are divided the same way. The perches are made of 3x4 inch scantling, rounded on the top, and should be placed about 2½ feet from the floor; and as the feeding rooms are above the sleeping rooms, there is a platform about three feet square directly under the opening, above and about half way between the perches and the floor above. The opening in the floor is about two feet square, with a board around it about six inches high to prevent them from scratching whatever is on it down, as it is better to have a depth of chaff or sand, with some of the grain raked into it, to give them a little exercise.

There is a board a foot wide, and about six inches from the floor, all around the room, and then their trough is fastened so that the top will be about six inches from that again, and as it is so narrow that they cannot perch on it, it is impossible for them to dirty it.

Their drinking trough should be made the same way, only fastened to the wall with hooks, so that it can be taken down whenever required.

The nests are set in the wall next to the passage, so that the eggs can be got without coming into the rooms; the bottom is on hinges also, so that they are easily cleaned. The dusting box should always be set in a sunny place.

There is a room for a small furnace to boil grain and roots, and to help warm it when very cold.

You will see that the feed and earth bins are large enough to do with filling them twice a year.

By the time there is chicks, it will be warm enough for the rest to run in the yards, so that the chicks can have the feeding rooms.

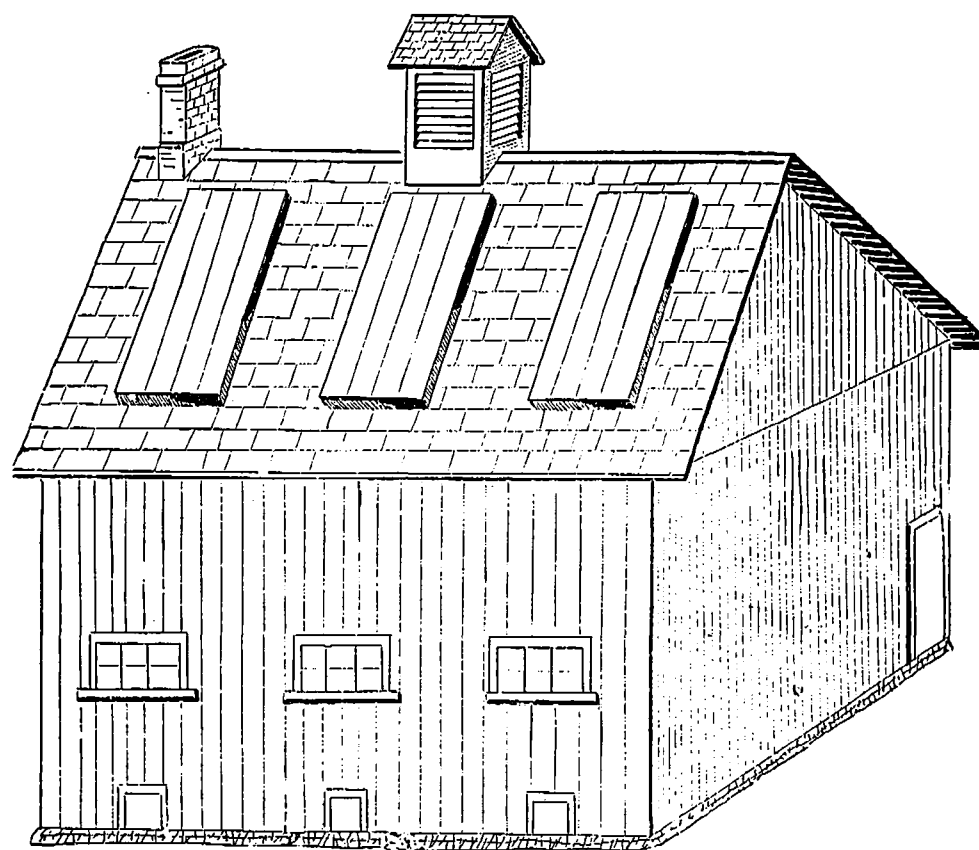
By putting a ventilator at each end of the passage, and above each of the doors, you can have as much fresh air as you want.

The sashes of the skylights should be made the same as for a hot-bed; overlap the glass and put white lead between.

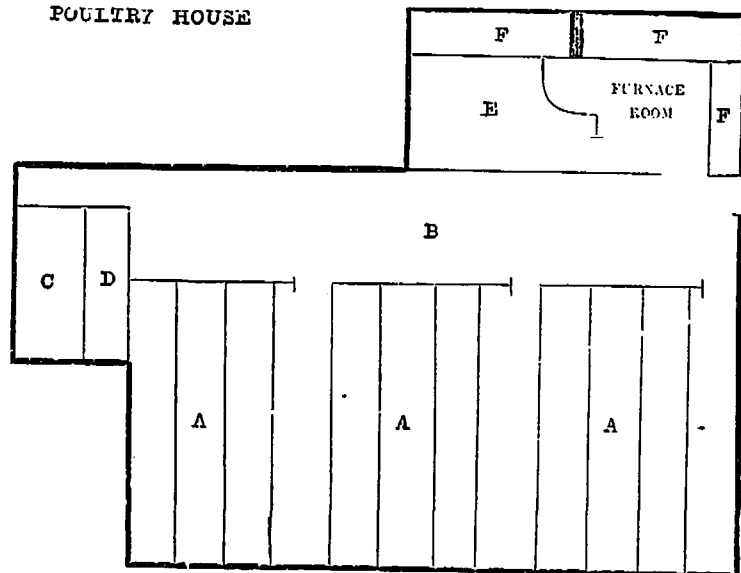
The house is double-boarded, leaving a space about ten inches, which is filled in with lime and gravel; so, with a good coat of tar paper under the shingles, it ought to be pretty warm.

A, Sleeping rooms; B, passage; D, earth bin; C, manure bin; E, root house; FFF, grain, chop and bran bins (upper floor); GGG, feeding rooms; HHH, opening from below; I, troughs; J, dust boxes; K, stairs; L, sand or chaff bin; M, dust bin; N, lime, gravel and charcoal; O, trap to let cleaning into manure bin; P, grain bins; Q, hatching nests.

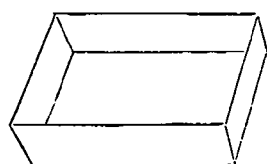
No class of people are so favorably situated for raising poultry as farmers. With plenty of room and grain, certainly two essential advantages are theirs. Do not blame the hens for lack of success, but determine to overcome the difficulty, and the next effort will be a success.



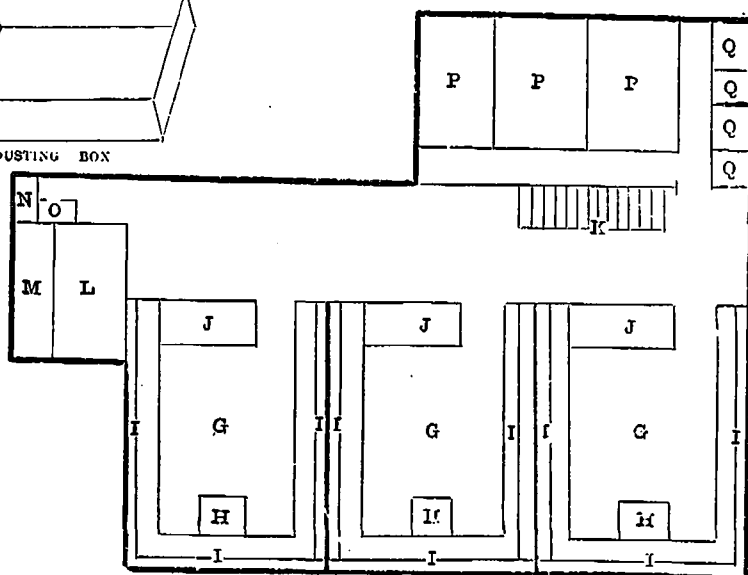
POULTRY HOUSE



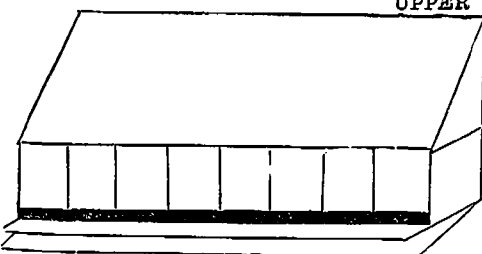
GROUND PLAN



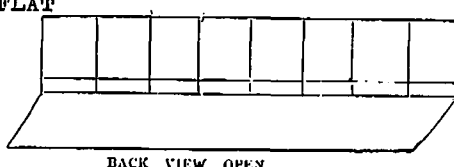
DUSTING BOX



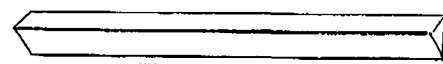
UPPER FLAT



FRONT VIEW OF NESTS WITH BOTTOM DOWN



BACK VIEW OPEN



FEEDING TROUGH