

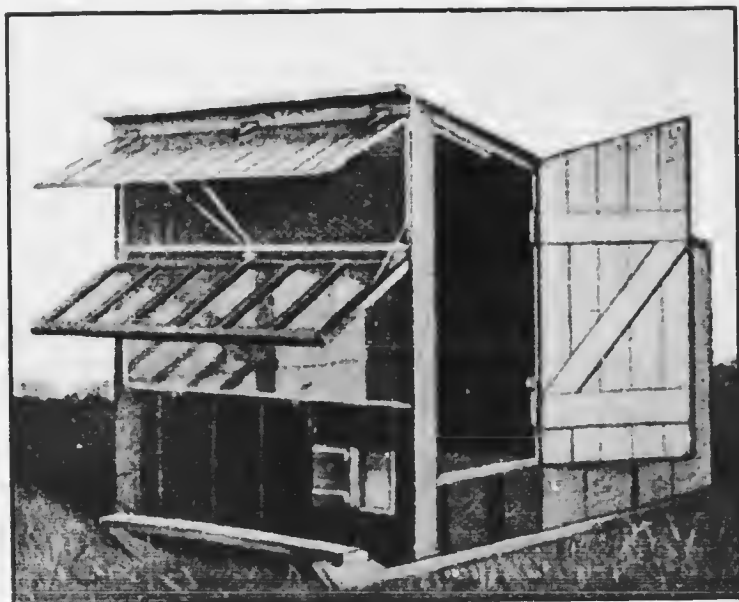
The door may be made by nailing on to two cross-strips enough boards to fill the opening between the boxes. It should then be hung on strong hinges and swing outward.

If the fowls are to be permitted to go out of the house, a small door should be arranged for in the lower west end of southern exposure. This additional opening should be so placed as to avoid cross draughts.

The frames for each window should fit tightly, and each should be covered with one thickness of thin muslin or cotton cloth. Unbleached sheeting is commonly used for this purpose. These frames may be latched on the front or hinged inside. If hinges are used, they should be placed on the top so the frames may be swung up out of the way to the roof, to prevent the hens roosting or laying on them when not in use.

The building should then be covered to make it wind and weather proof, using one ply roofing paper. This material should be put on as smoothly as possible in warm weather and should be well cemented and nailed.

For winter use the house must be kept free from cross draughts. It is also important that good ventilation be provided during hot weather. Tight poultry-houses become uncomfortably hot in the summer, and birds confined in them do not remain strong and active. One may either arrange to face the house north during the summer months, and so prevent the sun from shining in, or cut a good-sized door high up in the rear, keeping the same tightly closed until hot weather, when it may be opened to provide the necessary ventilation.



A type of colony house which would work well on a city lot for 15 hens.