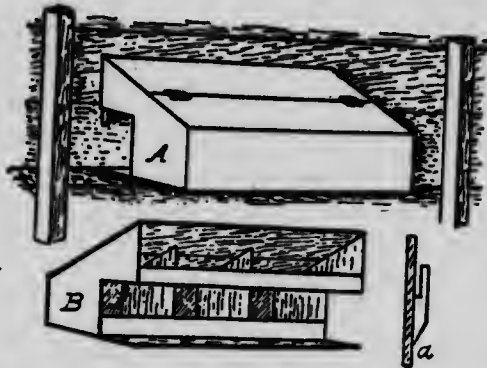


Fig. 5 gives the ground plan of this building as now used. The partitions are temporary, made of cloth tacked to wooden frames, and can be moved or adjusted to suit almost any sized flock. This house was originally used for flocks of 50, 75 and 100 laying hens, with the idea of testing large and small flocks. The house was used in this manner for three seasons with slightly better results from the flock of 50.

The plan as now given accommodates 25 fowls in each flock, with the exception of the large pen, in which can be kept 75 fowls of such breeds as Rocks or Orpingtons, or 90 of such as Leghorns. The large pen could, of course, be divided into the smaller pens.

GENERAL RULES FOR BUILDING.

Every hen should be allowed at least four to six square feet of floor space. Each bird of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and such breeds,



Figs. 12 and 13. Front and Back Views of Nests. (*Poultry Craft.*)

requires about nine inches of perch room ; Leghorns, etc., about eight inches ; and Brahmas ten inches.

Roosts should be made low, or near the ground. There are several reasons for this. Fowls of the heavier breed cannot fly high, and those of the lighter breeds frequently injure the soles of their feet in jumping from high perches.

When dropping-boards are used, they should be moderately low down, to admit of easy cleaning. Dropping-boards should be made of matched lumber, and should be 20 inches wide for one roost, and three feet for two perches, the first being placed eight to ten inches from the wall.

Most poultrymen prefer roosts two inches by two inches, with edges slightly rounded.

Nests.—Many use only old boxes ; but such nests, if near the