

will grow green food for the poultry than bare sand, but good underdrainage is desirable. Where heavy land only is available, it must be made dry by being well underdrained. It is best to place the house on the highest part of the land so that all surface water will flow away rather than toward it. It should be placed where no water can back up, or where the spring floods will not wash out. It should never be placed in a hollow, not only because the water gathers there, but because of the atmospheric drainage. The cold, damp air flows to the hollows. Cold air settles in low places. A low place, though sheltered from the wind, may be several degrees colder than a higher place a few yards distant. The floor of the house should be at least several inches higher than the surrounding land, and where the land is flat a foot or more may be desirable. It is an advantage to have the land fall away from the south side of the house.

*Facing the Sun.*—The front of the house should face south or southeast. The aim is to have the windows facing the direction from which the most sun comes. The sun is our cheapest disinfectant. Houses that face the sun will get the largest amount of exposure to its rays; this will make the house brighter and more cheerful.



A GOOD WINDBREAK.

The Poultry Plant at the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C. Since this photo was taken an administrative building has been built. It stands in front of the large poultry house with the higher centre, at the extreme right of the picture.

*Windbreak*—If poultry houses are placed on the top of knolls, they will get more wind than if placed in hollows. We do not want too much wind, however, and we must make provision against it. If there is a bluff or an orchard, or any other windbreak, even the side of a barn, and the house can be placed on the south of it, have it there. In some sections, where the wind is very severe, it will be a decided advantage to plant an artificial windbreak if nothing already exists.