On the other hand, there are some houses that seem to qualify as generally suitable for certain conditions. Of this class are the Farmer's Poultry House and the Moveable Colony House given in this bulletin. Of these, therefore, detailed plans are given. They are placed first in the pages for the convenience of those who can adopt them as they are, but it is hoped that even these persons will read the bulletin through, for in the other pages are given general principles and hints of construction that may help. There are also included illustrations of special houses that have already proven satisfactory under various conditions in the Dominion.

EVOLUTION OF THE POULTRY HOUSE.

During the past twenty-five years, there has been a gradual evolution in the construction of poultry houses. This evolution has brought the poultry house from the roost in the trees, the hog and cattle pens, the cast-off farm buildings, up to the individual poultry houses of all shapes and sizes, costing anywhere from 50 cents to $20 per hen capacity. The houses have been constructed with straw, logs, stone, cement and wood of all kinds. They have been built permanent and movable. The architect has travelled from the outdoor house with no protection and practically no cost, to the artificially heated, expensive house and back again to the more cheaply constructed house. Now the most successful houses are not expensive; they are cheap and cold, but dry. Experience has shown that neither the cheap nor the dear house offering no protection, nor even the artificially heated house is ideal. Instead of closing hens up to keep them warm, we open up the house to keep them healthy; instead of the heated, damp house we are using the open, dry house; instead of the weak, sickly hen we are now producing the strong, vigorous flock that lays in cold houses when eggs are dear.

The houses that are built today are sensible; though they have plenty of fresh air they have no draughts, though they contain more hens to the square foot there is no dampness. Two essentials that can be had for the taking are provided —sunlight and fresh air—and with these there is no reason why we should not have the healthiest race of fowl found on the face of the globe.

The evolution may not be complete—doubtless there is a good deal more to learn in poultry house construction, but during the past few years the advancement has been rapid and the construction of the poultry house now is a simple matter, and can be accomplished by any person able to use a saw and hammer.

THE FARMER'S POULTRY HOUSE

This house holds one hundred hens, is 16′ x 32′ and divided into two pens, each 16′ square. The house has given satisfactory results on the Experimental Farms system for several years. It has been used in every province in the Dominion and may be built with a single roof or a double roof and a straw loft. In the drier sections of Canada, the single roof is recommended while for the more humid parts the double roof and the straw loft type is to be preferred.

At Ottawa there were used this winter (1915-16) two types of this house, one having a single roof and one a double roof and straw loft. The straw loft house has been the drier but the colder. There has been absolutely no moisture in the litter or adhering to the walls of this house though on cold nights it registered eight to ten degrees colder than in the house with a single roof and no straw loft. It might be well to add that the single roof used here has the under edge of the rafters boarded over as far as the roosts and the space between the rafters filled in with straw. If this type of house should be damp it is a good