

They keep the cold out better than frame, and in ten years from now, unlike frame, they will keep the cold out just as well as they do to-day. Vermin do not harbor in it as they do in frame. It is cool in summer. One improvement could be made in this building, and that is ceil the roof with matched boards inside. Frost will collect on the inside of the roof and melt and fall down, causing dampness at times, which it would not do if it were ceiled.

The building in its interior arrangement is designed for breeding pure-bred stock as well as keeping hens for laying only. The ten south pens are for breeding pens, while the five north pens are for hens, without male birds, for laying.

We have always preferred a poultry house with a passage through the center. It looks more comfortable to us, and then we like to see our birds all around us. We think that having the long part of the roof to the north is a great advantage in keeping the inside warm in winter and cool in summer. The snow will lie on that roof much more than it will on a south roof, and so keep it warm, while in summer, the sun not striking it, it will keep cool. We had another reason for wishing a double house, and that is that we have a large apple orchard to the north, and a young plum orchard to the south, and we are enabled to have our hens running in both.

A number of poultry houses designed after the plan of this have been built near here. One important thing to be remembered in building in this climate is do not build a high house. It is too hard to heat. The walls of this building, being four feet high with a two-inch plate. are high enough.—Reprinted from "The Farmer's Advocate," London.

SOMETHING NICE FOR "HIS WHISKERS."

Mr. Wm. F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont., writes: "Mr. W. Barber, the Game man of Toronto, officiated as judge of poultry at the fair here and gave universal satisfaction, Am sorry to say the exhibit of poultry was not up to that of former years in quality or quantity, but this was no fault of the judge, whom the boys will be glad to welcome back at any time."

COST OF PRODUCTION.

BY H. S. BABCOCK, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

ONE of the neglected problems of poultry keeping is the cost of production. In nearly all articles upon feeding one will find methods described for producing the greatest number of eggs, for rearing the largest percentage of chickens, for producing the most fertile eggs or for securing the most rapid fattening. But little or nothing is said upon the cost of production.

It may be possible to secure any one or all of the above objects at a loss, and if our methods of feeding do not yield a profit they are vain. For example, if one, by the use of meat and condiments, can secure an extraordinary yield of eggs, it is by no means certain that it is profitable so to do. The eggs so produced may cost more than they will sell for, or a less expensive method of feeding, producing a less number of eggs, may yield a greater profit. So, too, despite all that has been said of the profit on winter eggs, it may be that summer eggs being produced at a less cost will yield the greater profit. These are matters which need investigation.

Take an example. A. has a flock of hens. He feeds them, we will say,

Five bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel	\$ 4.75
100 lbs. of meat at 2 cents per lb.	2.00
50 lbs. of oyster shells	50
Prepared powders	1.00
100 lbs. oatmeal at 2c.	2.00
100 lbs. bran at 1c.	1.00
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\$11.25

And he receives, we will say, 33 dozen of eggs,

which bring him 35 cents per dozen - \$11.55

A profit of - - - - - .30
not counting anything for interest or care.

B. keeps an equal number of fowls. He feeds the following:

Five bushels of oats at 30c.	1.50
50 lbs. of oyster shells	50
200 lbs. of corn at 48c. cwt.	96
100 lbs. of bran	1.00
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Total cost of feeding - - - - - \$3.96