

in the day time and too cold at night, for this reason it has been found most satisfactory to use cotton cloth in place of some of the glass, using about two-thirds of the window in cotton and one-third in glass. During the warmer seasons of the year the windows should be left open as much as possible.

The second essential feature in housing is that the house is convenient. The house should be of such size and shape that any work required to be done in the house can be done with ease. It should be an easy matter to clean the house and keep it sanitary. The fixtures in the house should provide for every convenience; windows and cotton curtains should be easily adjustable, hoppers should be of sufficient size to hold a quantity of grain and nests should be easily accessible.



A good poultry house. The "Macdonald" House on the farm of Edgar B. Standish, Rougemont, Que. It provides fresh air and sunlight at all times.

The third essential feature in housing is that the house is economical. A new poultry house need not be expensive but it should be durable; the more durable the house the less the per annum cost of construction per bird.

The size of a poultry house is determined by the number of birds to be housed. Small flocks require more floor space per bird than large flocks, but it is not good commercial practice to keep too many birds in one flock, 100 being about the maximum. A safe working rule is to allow about four to six square feet floor space per bird.

The nearer square a house is, other thing being equal, the less lumber required. A long narrow house is colder than a short deep one, because it has a larger area of exposed surface and it is more inclined to be draughty.