loft is used we have [illegible] the outlines [illegible] practically [illegible] part of the real value of the [illegible] different types of [illegible] roofs [illegible] drier, but it will [illegible] as it does [illegible] roof house have [illegible] of air required [illegible]

The [illegible] used used [illegible]

Figure "A" shows a type of roof which has not enough space to permit using a straw loft to best advantage, as it has not sufficient air space overhead. The long slope on south side is also objectionable. The sun's rays striking it during the day will heat up the house; at night it cools off again causing dampness on ceiling and walls.

Figure "B" has not enough space for a straw loft to work to good advantage, also too large an area exposed to the north wind.

Figure "C" has too large an area exposed to sun and weather, taking in heat during the day and a large radiating surface at night causing rapid cooling, dampness and a cold house.

Fig. "D" also has too large an area exposed to the sunshine during day and again a large radiating surface at night. Dampness is the worst feature in a house having this kind of a roof.

Considerable opposition seems to prevail against the curtain front idea but, nevertheless, its superiority over glass has been sufficiently demonstrated both in a practical and in a scientific way to commend its use in any modern poultry house. One square foot of glass to every ten square feet of floor space in an ordinary poultry house and a similar area of curtain for the same floor space will give very good results. The sunshine is admitted through the windows and also through the raised curtains. If the area of glass is too large in proportion to the floor space, the air in the house will be heated up during the day time and its moisture holding capacity will be increased. Warm air always has power to hold more water or aqueous vapor than cold air. Hence it follows that the