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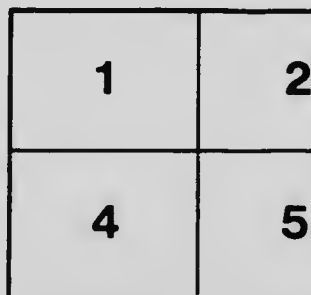
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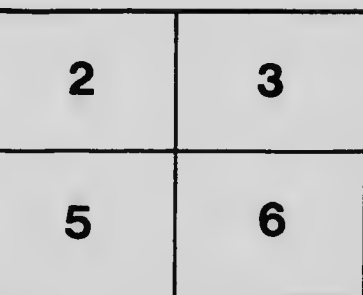
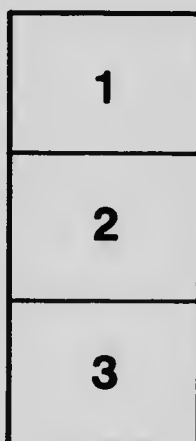
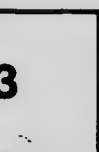
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C

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY BRANCH

00282



A combination Cotton-front Open-front Poultry House, with a Straw loft, built in 1913 from plans supplied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Napanee. This house has given perfect satisfaction during the past severe Winter. It was built at a cost of \$160.00 for material by Mr. Willard Embury, Newburgh, a member of the 1913 Napanee Agricultural Class. The above house is 16 feet wide and 60 feet long, and is just double the size of the house recommended for 100 hens.

A Farmer's Poultry House

Poultry keeping pays. Every farmer should keep 100 hens. The Farmer's Poultry House, herein described, is built to house 100 laying hens and pullets.

A Poultry House MUST be dry, well ventilated, and yet free from drafts. This is best obtained by building the cotton-front, open-front style of Poultry House, with a straw loft. This style has the added advantage of being the cheapest form of Poultry House to build.

A type known as the Lennox Poultry House has been designed for this County. This style of house has been thoroughly tested in this climate. It is built on the fresh-air idea, without being too cold. The best recommendation for this house is that over a dozen Poultry Houses from this plan have been built in the County of Lennox and Addington, and the farmers got more eggs the past severe winter than they ever did before with old-style Poultry Houses.

Open-front houses are too cold in this climate; shed-roof houses are, as a rule, cold and damp; and too much glass renders a Poultry House too warm in the day time and too cold at night, the great range of temperature being injurious to the fowl, while a glass front house is always damp. The cotton-front straw-loft idea is the best house yet evolved, but the front of the house must be about one-third cotton, one-third glass and one-third wood, as experience has demonstrated these proportions as the

00282

most suitable in this climate, where the temperature drops sometimes in the winter to 30 degrees below zero. (See Figure 2.)

In Winter the cotton frames are kept closed at night and on stormy days, and are opened on all bright, sunny days. The sun shines into every corner of this house sometime during the day, and the cold, dry, fresh air and sunlight makes the fowl healthy and vigorous. Cold, dry air does not hurt a fowl; it is damp air. Dampness brings disease and loss of vigor.

In Summer the cotton frames are hinged to the ceiling and left open all Summer, making the house an open-air one. The straw is removed each Spring, and renewed in the Fall.

THE LENNOX POULTRY HOUSE

The Lennox Poultry House is built 16 feet wide and 30 feet long. It contains two pens, each 16 feet by 15 feet, and each pen will accommodate 50 hens or pullets, a total capacity of 100. (See Figure 5). The house must face the south, and there are no windows on the west, north or east sides. The door is best placed at the east end, near the front of the house. If it is necessary to enter the house from the west end, the door should be placed in the front at the south-west corner. Never place the door in the west end, as this will cause drafts.

The walls are 8 feet high. For joists use 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, placed 2 feet apart. The outside of the building should be boarded with rough lumher, and covered with heavy building paper, and finished with matched siding. This makes a wind-proof wall.

Inside the house the walls are left unfinished, with the exception of the roosting-place. The back and ends, above the dropping-boards, should be lined with matched lumber.

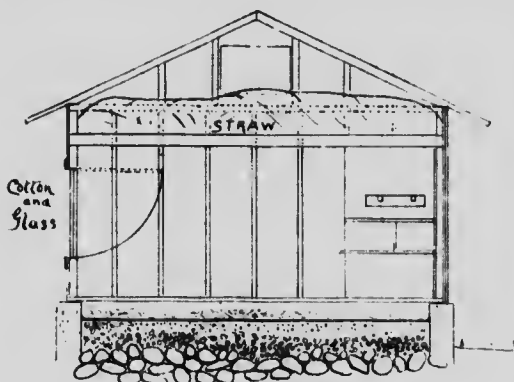


FIGURE 3. END VIEW.

Shows gable roof, with straw loft. Note that the poles are placed low enough so that the straw extends to the eaves. The cement foundation walls are built about 6 inches above the cement floor-level.

These glass windows do not need to be made to open. The cotton windows are made the same size, on wooden frames, and are hinged from the top to open INWARD. They hook to the beams overhead. Wire screen is placed on the outside of the openings where cotton is used. This may be small wire screen to keep out the sparrows, or if square $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron mesh is used it will prevent snow blowing through.

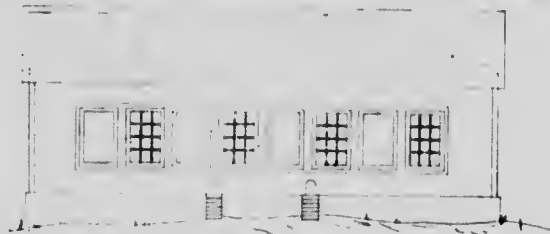


FIGURE 2. FRONT VIEW.

Note alternate glass windows and cotton frames. The windows should be 20 inches above the floor level, and not be built too near the ends. Note how high the foundation walls are built above the ground level.

To build the Straw loft, poles or beams should be put overhead at a height of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor-level. If beams are used, use plank 2 in. by 6 in. by 16 feet. These are placed on edge 3 feet apart, and may be covered with woven wire fencing to hold the straw up. The straw must be packed close to the eaves, and should lie a foot thick after settling. A narrow runway of boards should be laid for use in putting in and removing straw. In each end of the loft are small doors hinged at the top to swing outward. These are used for ventilation. The west one is closed in Winter, and the east one opened. In Summer both doors are left open.

The front of the house is illustrated in Figure 2. The windows are alternately glass and cotton. The windows should be at least 20 inches above the floor, so that when the cotton is opened a draft will not strike the fowl's head. The windows should start about 4 feet from the end walls, so as to prevent drafts. The glass windows are standard 12 pane size, outside measure-

FLOOR

The best floor is cement. However, never build a cement floor unless thorough drainage can be obtained. The worst location is on a hillside when the water drains down the hill, and keeps the cement damp. Select a dry spot and fill from 12 to 18 inches with stones, and lay the cement floor on this. Smooth the surface of the cement with a trowel, so the surface will not be rough and wear the birds' toe nails. An inch or two of coarse sand on top of the cement the first season will aid in keeping the floor dry.

An excellent idea is to build the cement walls up 6 inches above the cement floor-level. The joists are placed on top of the elevation. (See Figure 3).

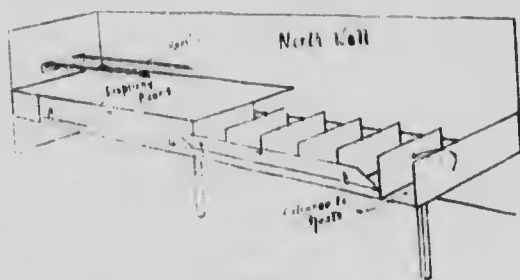


FIGURE 4.

Showing construction of nests, roosts, and dropping boards. Note that there is a clear space beneath the nests, which means extra floor space. The nests and dropping boards can be suspended from the ceiling, if desired, so there will be no posts on the floor to hinder cleaning.

INTERIOR AND FITTINGS

The floor plan of the Lemox Poultry House is shown in Figure 5. The nests and roosts are placed at the rear of the house. A good plan is illustrated in Figure 4. The dropping-board should be 32 inches above the floor, and should be made of matched lumber laid at right angles to the roosts for convenience in cleaning. For two roosts the width should be 36 inches. The roosts are made of poles, or 2 in. by 2 in. scantling with the edges rounded off. The first roost should be placed 10 inches from the rear wall and the two roosts 16 inches apart. The top of the roost should be 10 inches above the

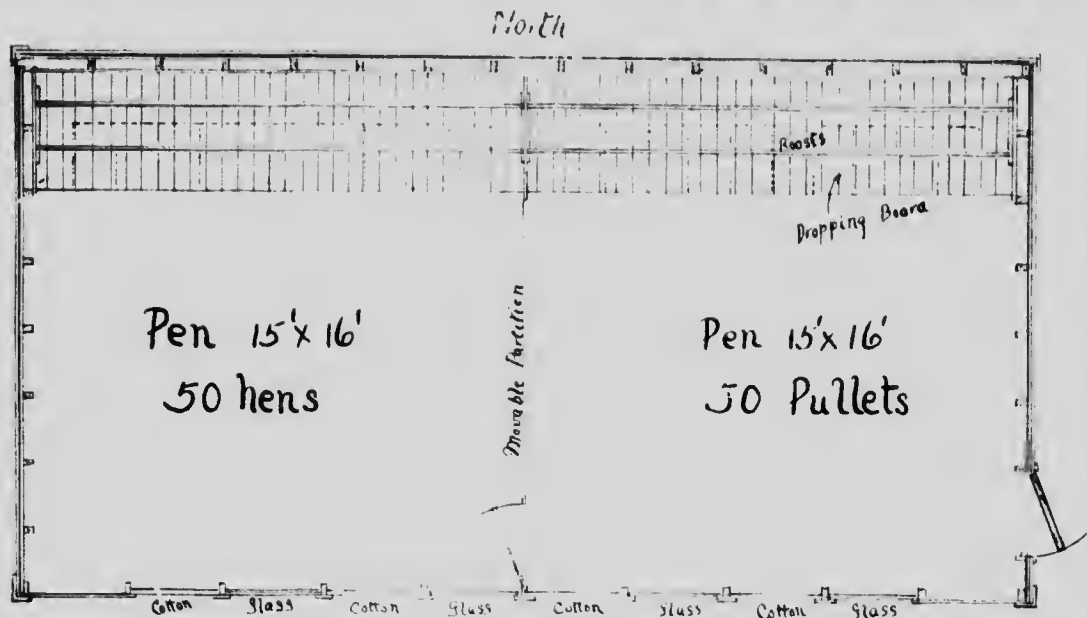
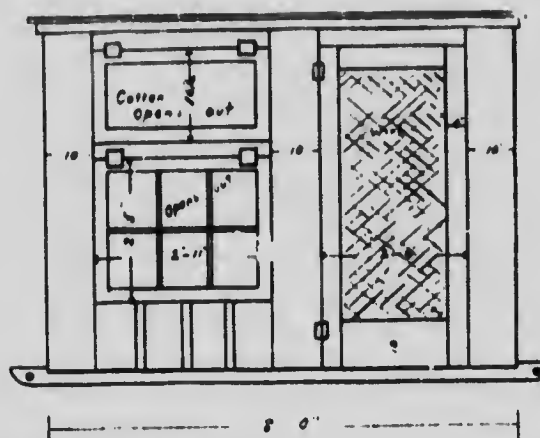
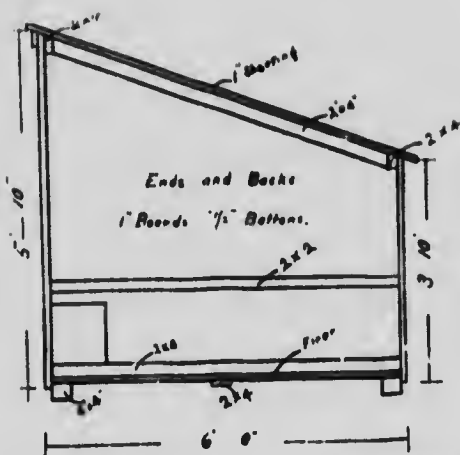


FIGURE 5. FLOOR PLAN OF LEMOX POULTRY HOUSE.

The roosts and nests are built at the north side. Note position of glass and cotton windows and doors. There should be no windows in either end of this house. The house is 30 feet long, and will accommodate 100 yearling hens and 50 pullets.

dropping-board. The roosts should be made to lift out for cleaning and disinfecting. A cloth curtain should be provided to drop down in front of the roosts on very cold nights.

The nests are built underneath the dropping-boards. (See Figure 4). The hens enter from the front, go to the rear and enter the nests. The nests are built 12 to 15 inches square. The eggs are gathered by letting down the front board on hinges. This is a simple, clean nest that is perfectly satisfactory.



BILL OF MATERIAL FOR COLONY HOUSE.

2 pieces 4 in. by 4 in. by 10 ft. Runners.
 3 pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 7 ft. 10 in., Plates and Centre Runner.
 2 pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 5 ft. 10 in., End Sills.
 2 pieces 2 in. by 2 in. by 5 ft. 10 in., Roost Supports.
 50 feet 1 in. Matched Flooring.
 50 feet 1 in. Roof Boards.
 100 feet Run, 1/2 in. by 2 in. Boards for ends and sides.

140 feet 1 in. by 10 in. Outside Boarding: Door, etc.
 1/2 Square Shingles.
 1 Sash, 6 panes, 10 by 12 Glass.
 1 Cotton Screen, 2 ft. 11 in. by 16 1/2 in.
 1 Door, 2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in.
 1 Cotton Screen, fits on door.

A GOOD COLONY HOUSE

A Colony House is a small, portable hen house, that may be drawn from place to place on the farm. They are especially adapted for rearing chickens. By the use of portable hovers, chicks may be taken from the incubator and reared in these Colony Houses. As soon as the chickens are old enough to do without artificial heat, the hovers are removed. Early in the season a good location for the Colony Houses is in the orchard, where there is lots of shade and grass. Later, the houses may be hauled alongside a corn field, and the chicks allowed to forage among the corn. Prof. W. R. Graham, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has had excellent results in rearing chickens in this manner. After the grain is harvested, the Colony Houses may be hauled out into the grain fields, and the chickens pick up the grain that would otherwise be wasted. In September, the Colony Houses may be hauled to the barn, the selected pullets put into the laying Poultry House, and the surplus cockerels put into crates and crate-fattened.

The advantages of a Colony House in rearing chickens are that by shutting the door vermin are kept out, on rainy days the chickens have shelter, and the chickens can be moved from place to place so they will not hother any growing crop. Two Colony Houses will accommodate 100 chickens up to maturity.

If desired to mate up special pens for breeding purposes, from 6 to 10 hens and a male bird may be mated in these houses.

C. A. TREGILLUS,
 Assistant Representative.

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 District Representative,
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