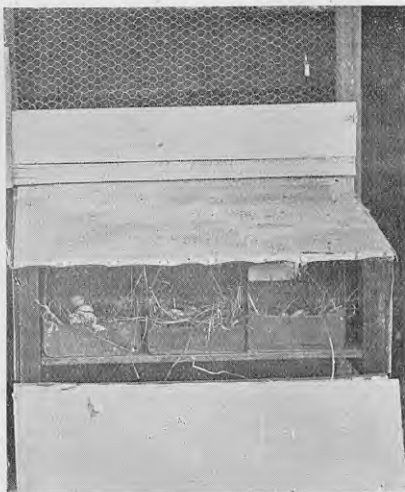


heat and cold. Besides being draught-proof and affording no harbour for parasitic life, it is durable and can be readily removed without damage. At the present time, however, owing to war conditions, the price of iron is prohibitive to the average poultry-keeper. Asbestos slate makes a good material for the sides of a house and presents an attractive appearance.

Considering the widely varying climatic conditions which obtain between the north and south of the Dominion, it is impracticable to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of house-room required by any given number of poultry. Readers must take their own local conditions into consideration. Generally speaking, a minimum of 3 square feet of floor-space per bird should be allowed for the laying-flock which has access to an outside run. Birds confined to the house entirely should have 4 square feet per head. The breeding-stock during the period they are mated up should be allowed 6 square feet each, in addition to an outside run at least proportionately larger than the ordinary layers require.

THE OUTSIDE RUNS.

On many farms the fowls are allowed full liberty, and consequently become the greatest nuisance on the place. Under these conditions it is impossible for their owners to guarantee the quality and freshness of the eggs. Runs are necessary if the birds are to be kept under control.



NEST-BOXES OPENED FROM EXTERIOR
OF HOUSE.

A convenient lay-out of house and runs for 100 hens is shown in the last plan. The importance of having two runs to each house and allowing the birds access to them alternately can scarcely be overestimated. Were this system adopted generally many ailments due to "sick" ground would be unheard-of. The beneficial effects of new ground on the health and productivity of the layer are simply wonderful. How

frequently do we see hens (the most ill-treated class of live-stock) confined continuously in yards devoid of vegetation. Year after year