Dates of Lighting: Lighting poultry from November 1 to March 1 will increase the egg production at a time when high prices prevail. It is practical to use lights on late maturing pullets even during October.

Size of Lamp: 40 watt.

Lamp Reflector: Cone shaped. 16" in diameter and 4" deep. Cover the reflecting surface with three coats of aluminum bronze paint. (If desired, reflectors for this purpose may be purchased.)

Number of Lamps: One lamp will light approximately 200 square feet of floor space. Divide the number of square feet of floor space by 200 to determine the number of lamps required. The nearest whole number should be used. Each pen must be figured separately. The 20' x 20' Wisconsin straw loft poultry house requires two 40 watt lamps. Fig. 1.

Arrangement of Lamps: The lamps should be placed in a row midway between the front of the house and the front of the dropping board. It is necessary that the roosts be lighted so that all the birds leave the roosts during the lighting period, and that there be no shaded areas under the roosts or dropping boards.

Height of Lamps: Six (6) feet from floor.

Distance Between Lamps: Ten (10) feet. The lamps at the ends of the row should be about five (5) feet from the ends of the pen.

Length of Lighting: The total length of the working day should be about twelve or thirteen hours. Longer hours may cause a high death rate.

Time of Lighting: There is no difference in the egg production between morning or evening lighting or a combination of both. Morning lighting is simplest as it requires fewer switches if it is to be automatic, thus being cheaper to install and also does not require dimming.

Switches: Automatic switches for turning bright or dim lights on or off are on the market. An alarm clock may be used for turning on the switch in the morning where only morning lighting is used. Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

Energy Consumption: From three to five kilowatt hours of electricity per 100 birds per month are required.

Increase in Egg Production: An increase of 10 to 30% in egg production may be expected.
Water: The hens must be supplied with water during the hours that they are lighted, for, every hour that they are without water is an hour lost.

Feed: Complete rations and proper management are necessary for success. Further information may be had by writing for Circular 141, "Feeding for Eggs", published by the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.
Fig. 1. Location of the lights in the 20' x 20' Wisconsin straw loft poultry house.

Fig. 2. Time clock and switch for poultry house lighting arranged by Gordon Honsetter, Sauk County, Wisconsin. Courtesy of "The Wisconsin Agriculturist."
Fig. 3. Full switch operated by alarm clock. If desired, the alarm clock and switch may be located at the residence "A". When the alarm goes off, the key turns, closes the switch and the lights come on. A block of wood stops the key. (Courtesy of "Electricity on the Farm.")

Fig. 4. Turn switch operated by alarm clock. A strip of wood about one foot long is clamped to a turn switch. One end rests on the winding key of the alarm clock. When the alarm rings, the key turns and the end of the stick drops off. As it swings down it turns the switch and the lights come on. (Courtesy of "Electricity on the Farm."