houses can be used also most advantageously with ordinary farm crops, and especially with corn, roots, etc. In growing grain, young chicks are easily reared while being housed along the headland or in a rough part of the field in movable houses. The grain forms a protection against the hawks, etc., and any little damage that may be done to the grain is more than made up for by the bugs and insects eaten.

An added advantage in this method is that a comparatively small outlay is required to start. Sufficient house room to accommodate the present flock only is required; additional houses can be built each year as the increase in the flock demands. Feed that might otherwise go to waste can be utilized. More advantage of the weather can be taken. In the spri.g the poultry house can be drawn into the sun and as the weather becomes too warm it can he taken to an orchard or bluff where the trees will shade the birds from the hot sun.

With movable houses fences are not essential, while a permanent house requires a permanent yard, the fencing of which frequently costs as much as the house. The colony housing makes it possible to use a system of feeding that saves labour. Where the hens have an unlimited range, they can he fed by the hopper system better than where they are yarded. This method of feeding saves much labour and can be used to advantage with the colony housing.

A Combination.—Where more than 100 hens are kept, it is sometimes an advantage to have both permanent and movable houses. Should 100 pullets be retained each year, have a poultry house large enough to accommodate these, put them in their house early and feed for eggs. The best of these pullets can be put into colony houses the following year and kept for breeding. After the breeding season they can be marketed and their houses used for young chicks.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED IN CONSTRUCTION

Materials.—In deciding what material to use in the construction of the poultry house, the two points, efficiency and cost, are of most importance. The question of appearance will have some weight, and, of course, where we can get attractiveness with a low cost and maximum efficiency it might be acquired. As a rule, wooden houses have given the best results; in many sections wood is the cheapest material; it is also handier to use as more people understand working with wood than with any other material. The cost of the materials must be considered, and other things being equal the cheapest used. As for efficiency in material, it is necessary that the wall provide suitable insulation and a dry atmosphere; a solid cement wall is not as satisfactory as the hollow block. Where solid walls are constructed, insulation must be provided on the inside. Satisfactory poultry houses have been built with all kinds of material, and aside from cost in c is not matter what is used so long as the hens are comfortable.

No Nooks or Corners.—Except for appearance, attractive poultry houses carry no advantages and frequently are accompanied by disadvantages that should not be permitted. Poultry houses are easily dirtied—the scratching of the litter by the hens fills the house with dust, and dirt; the house should therefore be made with as few nooks and corners as possible. Such places, hesides collecting dust, are breeding spots for lice. Start out with the idea of building your poultry house with as few such places on the inside as possible.

Insulation.—Where double walls are built, shavings are better as a filler than sawdust; in many cases a dead air space is more satisfactory pan either. Dry