

It is better, however, to have the dry location though one may have to put up with some wind, rather than a damp location surrounded by windbreaks.

Water.—Hens require a great deal of water. The water should be fresh, and provided with as little labour as possible. If there is a running stream available, by all means have the hens or the yards within easy distance. The cheapest and best way to water hens is by allowing them to help themselves at a running brook. Where this is not possible, sometimes an overflow can be arranged from the cattle trough or the kitchen pump. In the winter, when water freezes almost as soon as it is put out, snow may be used instead of the water. There should be plenty of it within the house so that the hens will not become chilled in getting it.

Allow for Growth.—Where permanent buildings are constructed, that is, buildings that will last for years, it is well to look ahead. Plan so that the buildings may be enlarged or added to, as the poultry operations may grow. Trouble is sure to exist if poultry are crowded into small houses and runs. Plan to be able to provide sufficient room for any growth in the future.

PERMANENT VS. MOVABLE HOUSES

A permanent house is any house that is built on a permanent foundation, while a movable house is one which is so constructed that it can be moved from place to place. Movable houses are necessarily built small. They are very often called colony houses. A movable house is always a colony house, but a colony house is not always a movable house, as it may be built stationary. Colony houses



MOVABLE COLONY HOUSE.

This house is used at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. It is 10' by 14' and accommodates 30 to 35 birds. Houses larger even than this may be moved from place to place on a prairie farm where the land is level and more horses are driven in a team than in the east.