

Height of Fence—For American breeds fences do not require to be over 5 feet high, but for light breeds, a couple of feet more will be necessary. Never put a pole on the top of a fence, as it affords a lighting place and the fowl will more easily get over. For those who make their own fences the following measurements may assist. A fence built of 16 strands should have the following distances in inches between, counting from the bottom, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, 3, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 8, 8. A barbed wire can be put on the top if this is necessary.

YARDS.

Size.—The larger the yard, the better. Large yards, however, are not always available, and smaller space has to do. For economy, the nearer square the yard can be the better. Yards cut into a number of small yards are an expense and a nuisance. Where only one breed is kept it is better to let several pens of fowls have the run of a large yard, rather than cut it up and give each pen a part. Every internal fence that is removed adds to the liberty of the individual hen. Yards should be arranged so that they can be cultivated. If large, use a horse to do it. To have healthy hens, yards must be kept sweet, and to do this it is ad-



Photo by Dr. Shutt.

TURKEY HOUSE.

The house shown in the illustration makes an excellent shelter for turkeys. When the poults are young they are put into this house with a hover or hen. It also makes an ideal place for the breeders. The house is 10' x 14', 5' high in the front and 8' at the rear. Cotton window blinds can be drawn down before the window openings, though they are very seldom used. The roosts are across the back corner away from the door and quite high from the floor. The house is made of single T & G board, one thickness of floor and the roof is covered with paroid roofing. The house would no doubt be improved when used for young poults if there was a 12 or 15 inch protection along the front.