

ment of the hover. Fig. 5 shows the brooder in operation. Fig. 6 shows its appearance when dismantled, with the parts stored in the base, yet the house is in use by the larger chickens.

There is no roost provided in Cut 5, but two scantlings may be laid across the house, on top of the wall side of the brooder, which will accommodate about fifty good-sized birds.

Material of any sort of planed lumber may be used, though it is well to secure lumber which has been thoroughly dried, and which will not swell too quickly from wetting. Where the joints have to be connected in the frames, the material calls for lumber of even width, also tending to keep the muslin firm and straight. Burlap may be used in the place of muslin, but it does not allow light to enter the brooder as would white material.

A few measurements would, perhaps, make the above a little more clear, as follows:—

The height with the cover up is	4' 4"
The height of the back is	2' 1"
The width of the floor is	2' 10"
Width of run	2' 1"
Length all over	3' 10"
Length of end	2' 9" x 1' 11"
Canvas top frame	3' 7½" x 2' 8½"
Canvas front frame	3' 0" x 1' 11"
Canvas end frame	2' 8" x 1' 11"

Pieces of wood about 8 or 8½ inches are used for elevating the floor of brooder from the floor of the house. Use inch stuff for cleats. Where tongue and groove lumber or shiplap cannot be used, we would recommend breaking the joints.

Hovers may be purchased from firms in the Province that can easily be adapted for utilization in an arrangement of the above-mentioned type. We would suggest to the poultrymen that they substitute more cotton and muslin in the place of so much wood and glass.



Fig. 5. Showing brooder installed and ready for operation.