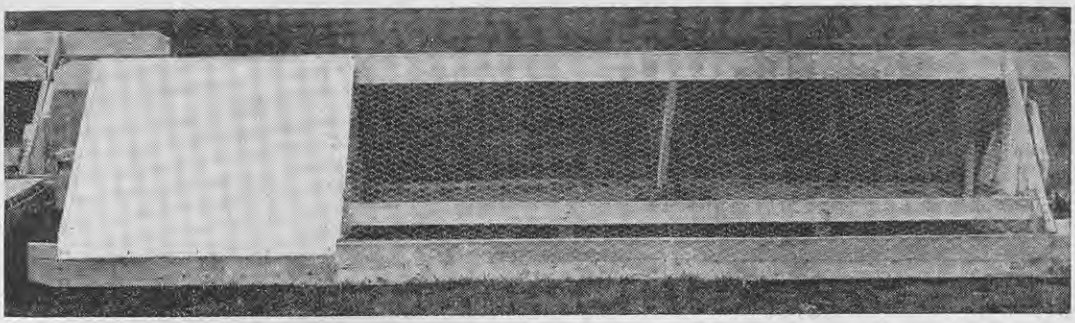

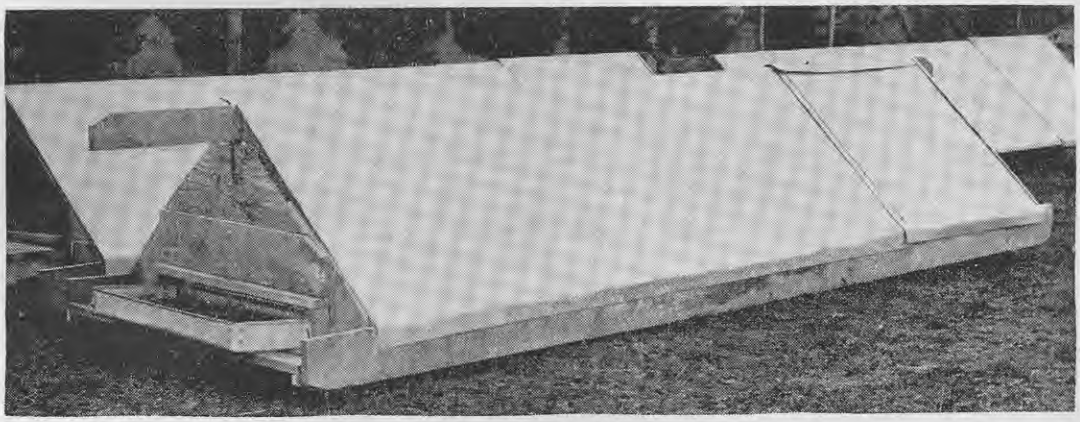

The chick → nursery coop, showing the open side and below it a view showing the closed side.

completely recover. Their constitutions are affected so that the natural resistance of the chicks to a disease such as coccidiosis is seriously lowered. The illustrations at the bottom of page 443 show the similarity of feeding arrangements of a chick battery and the coop.

Construction

Detailed plans for the chick nursery are available on application to the Poultry Instructor, Department of Agriculture, Wellington.

The cost involved is about £4 10s. a nursery. The ends are covered in with boxwood which most stores give away and there is no waste with the galvanised flat iron used, as the measurements are such that each coop takes two sheets. A sheet is used to cover one side of the run and the other is used to provide the roof for the sleeping compartment and off-cuts from it for the drinking trough and some 2 in.-wide strips are used for flashing to prevent draughts in the sleeping quarters. The floor of the sleeping compartment is made of wooden slats, which have been found superior to wire netting in colder months. The top of this compartment is detachable so that the sleeping quarters can be exposed to the sun as shown at right. It would be an added advantage to have the wooden slats constructed as a removable frame to simplify cleaning.

The coop is 11 ft x 4 ft, 8 ft x 4 ft comprising the outside run and 3 ft x 4 ft the sleeping compartment. The coop tapers to a 4 in. x 1 in. ridging board at an over-all height of 27½ in. The ridging board is extended 18 in. over the water trough end and 6 in. at the other end.

Management

The chicks are transferred to the nurseries at four weeks of age in the cold months and at three weeks in warm weather. In cold weather as

The top of the sleeping compartment is detachable to allow the sun's rays to penetrate and to aid in cleaning out.