

Plans are usually given by brooder-manufacturers to persons desirous of using the oil-burning stoves.

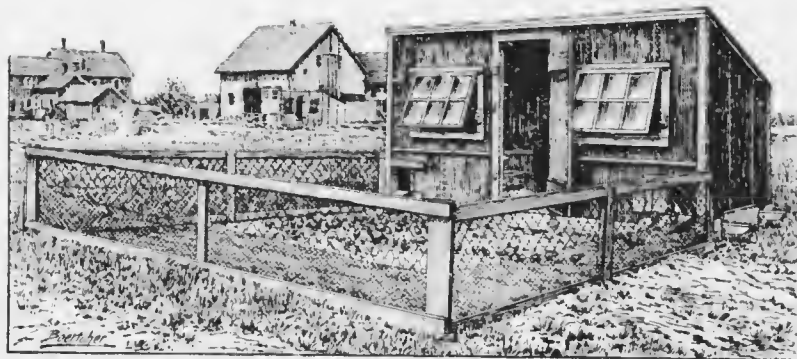
CONSTRUCTION OF FRESH-AIR BROODERS.

The problem of securing better results from brooding has been studied and experimented with by many different experiment stations and individuals for several seasons past. There have been so many difficulties to contend with that the work has been left mainly in the hands of communities rather than individuals for results.

The following detailed description is the result of the work done by Dr. R. Pearl, of the Maine Experiment Station, in conjunction with his poultry staff. The above station had used many different types of brooders, but each had its objectionable features. Therefore, before the brooder which is described below was known to any one outside of the station staff, it was experimented with under all difficulties, in order to improve any mediocrity which might exist.

It is from the above results that the writer feels thoroughly justified in recommending the brooder to the poultrymen of this Province. Practical experience has been exactly as outlined in the following lines, and the advantages are needed by many who are engaged in the business. To point out the benefits derived therefrom, the main faults of the regular brooder are designated as follows:—

Firstly: The mortality in the old type of brooder is found to be exceptionally high within a few days after the chicks are placed therein. For example, if the hover be situate in the centre, placed on a closed projection whereinto the heat was conducted, invariably, on a cold night, the chicks would crowd in towards the heated projection. The result was that one would pick from five to ten chicks out each morning which had been trampled to death, until the number was small enough for all around the projection to get an even amount of heat. From this point, we arrived at the conclusion that the heat was not evenly distributed, so, therefore, one must first choose a hover which will throw out the heat to all parts of the brooder.



Cut 1. Showing house suitable for installing two of the described brooders.

Secondly: The difficulty in obtaining the required amount of heat could be overcome only by having a higher flame. The flame being turned up, one would get bottom heat, which is not desired. Again, if a draught happens to strike a too-high flame, one would have a fire to contend with.

Thirdly: One must also consider that the lamp-fumes and vitiated air must be taken from the interior of the house, especially so when two brooders are operated in a small space.

Fourthly: There is too much labour involved in the moving-about of the small brooders of the box type. They are not only heavy and clumsy, but have to