

in use in the Province at the present time. In some cases the owners have reverted to the small individual hover, and in others the owners swear by the room-brooder method.

THE CONTINUOUS OR PIPE BROODER SYSTEM.

This system is quite often practised on extensive poultry-farms, while, on the other hand, the round hovers and other brooders originally adapted for the colony system are often installed in a continuous house. The larger the number of chicks that can be brooded together without doing any injury to one another, the less will be the cost.

On large plants, where chicks are to be raised on a large scale, the brooder-house heated by hot-water pipes is one of the most economical. In this case, only one building is required, and all the work to be done in caring for the chicks can be done in the one place. There is only one fire to tend, and the work of feeding and watering the chicks can be done much easier than when the chicks are scattered about in individual brooders. However, there is no doubt but that the chicks have a better chance in the colony brooders, for they are kept in small numbers, have less restricted range, and are also able to pick up more of their living. The furnace for heating purposes is usually situated in the basement, at one end of the brooder-house. The pipes run from the furnace to the other end of the house and return. The pipes may be of any size, the 1-inch and 2-inch sizes being most frequently used. These pipes, two "outflows" and two "inflows" or more, if necessary, run parallel to one another the length of the house, and are about 6 inches above the floor. In some brooder-houses the pipes are higher at the extreme end of the building than where they enter the furnace. This allows for graduated heat for chicks of different ages.



A good serviceable grain-bopper. Can be made to any size, with partition running longitudinally down centre—one side being utilized for cracked or whole grain, the other for dry mash.

The runs attached to permanent brooder-houses should be of generous size. Many poultrymen in the past have not provided sufficient yard-room for brooder-chicks. Whatever size the yards may be, they should be frequently disinfected by air-slaked lime, dug up, and some quick-growing grain or vegetable planted, such as wheat, oats, rye, kale, millet, or rape. The latter is mostly used.