brooder perfectly dry. It is doubtful if the "fireless" system would prove satisfactory in this Province, with its moist climate; certainly not with the early hatches.

Another system of brooding chicks involves the use of gasolene. The chief feature of this system is that the cost of brooding is materially lessened. Also there is less labour, since 150 or 200 chicks may be brooded together. The gasolene is placed in a tank considerably above the burner, and is connected with the burner by the use of ½-inch pipes. The burner is placed under the brooder-house, directly under the middle of the circular drum. The drum is fastened to the hover, which may be round or otherwise, and which is hinged to the side of the house. Gas which is generated from the gasolene is ignited at the burner, and this heats the drum, a flue passing through the floor into the centre of the drum. An outlet at the back of the drum connects with a flue running up the back of the house which allows fumes to pass off. The temperature may be controlled by the use of thermostats. This system involves the same principles as in the round-hover brooding.

An expensive way of raising chicks. Chicks kept in such small quarters cost more to rear, inasmuch as everything they consume has to be provided for them, and in addition the ground becomes "chicken-tainted," causing disease and mortality. In such quarters chicks need to be supplied with green food. There is no comparison, as regards constitution, vigour, and size, between chicks reared in such quarters and those raised on free range, such as orchard, corn, or pasture land.

Instead of using gasolene with the galvanized-iron drum, the same kind of a brooder may be heated by means of hot-water pipes. One-inch pipes run lengthwise of the hover, being slightly lower at one end than the other. At the low end, heat is supplied either by kerosene or coal.

The coal-burning stove brooder has become quite popular in this Province during the past few years. Its further development is hampered by the fact that the hard coal obtainable here is very expensive, and of very poor quality oftentimes. Using a percentage of coke with the coal has been found of advantage.

Many poultrymen have adopted the comparatively new method of "room" brooding. This brooder-house is generally 20 feet long by 12 wide, and is divided into two equal parts. One compartment is used for housing the stove or heater and the other part is used as a nursery-chamber. The stoves have capacity for brooding from 400 to 800 chicks. The average breeder rarely puts more than 500 chicks under one hover. Experience has taught that a larger number than this will not, generally, prove a profitable proceeding. The adoption of this method would only be justified on large poultry plants. There are quite a number of the room brooders