

fat, but increase the allowance of chop and meat as soon as they begin to lay. Do not feed too much dry grain, as it tends to make the ducks break down when kept in close confinement. In the spring keep the ducks in in the morning until about ten o'clock, or you may lose their eggs, as they are liable to lay anywhere.

We prefer to set the eggs under hens and rear the ducklings with brooders, as ducks are very prolific layers but poor mothers. When the ducklings outgrow the brooders they should be placed in small yards in flocks of not more than twenty in one yard. Give them plenty of water to drink, placed in vessels so arranged that they can drink easily without getting wet. Feed early and often, and as the ducklings are confined to small quarters they should have plenty of green food.

In from eight to ten weeks the ducklings should be ready for market. If not killed when about ten weeks old they will not be fit for market again until about four months old. If killed care should be taken to dress them neatly, and if the weather is warm pack with ice, so that they will arrive at their destination in good condition. Birds handled in this way always command the highest price.

Geese are also very profitable. Keep them in a quiet, comfortable place, feed and care for them the same as ducks in the winter. They will usually begin to lay in March. Gather the eggs as they are laid and do not allow them to become chilled. If the goose lays more eggs than she can cover, place the remainder under a hen about the same time the goose is set, in order that the goselings may all come out together, when the goose will take charge of them all. Do not allow them to be out in the rain until they reach quite a size, as a heavy shower will often kill them.

On the whole goselings require very little care. They are great foragers and if allowed to run on the grass will pick most of their own living. They should be fed in their house at night, which will entice them to come home. Turn them onto the grain stubble in the fall, and in a short time they will be in good condition. After that they should be shut up and will fatten very quickly on raw turnips or potatoes chopped fine, with oats, wheat, or any grain, all fed in water.

And now, before we conclude the goose subject, I should like to mention a fact which came under my notice, a few years ago, while in the Northwest. I spent the winter and spring of the now celebrated year of the boom, at the elbow of the South Saskatchewan River. Noticing quite a number of pairs of wild geese around camp, I thought a few goose eggs would not go amiss; so, naturally thinking the most likely place to find them would be on the ground, and hav-

ing nothing else to do, I searched carefully all around, but not an egg could I find. One evening a halfbreed drove in and camped close by. The next morning on going out I saw him coming up the hill just below my camp with five goose eggs.

"Where did you get them?" I asked.

"Down in that tree," he replied, pointing to a tree about a hundred yards away from my tent.

"No; never," I replied, "a goose can't lay in a tree."

"Go and see for yourself," replied the halfbreed.

I went down, climbed the tree, and found what was apparently an old crow's nest, but lined with feathers into as nice a goose nest as you could imagine. I went back to the halfbreed, convinced, and he told me never to look for a goose nest on the ground in that part of the country, as geese always laid in these old nests and on ledges along the banks of the river.

I immediately started out with several other members of our party on a tour of investigation, when we found at least a dozen goose nests in trees.

AN UNSATISFACTORY EGG DEAL.

Editor Review:

WOULD you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to inform those interested in poultry of the contemptible treatment I received at the hands of A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., from whom I have endeavored to receive a reply and explanation, both direct and through the editor of *Farm Poultry*, but have not succeeded. I therefore use the medium of your paper in making known what may in the future save a big loss of eggs to any who should have the misfortune of waiting upon Mr. Hawkins for delivery of settings.

From Mr. Hawkins' large advertising I was led to believe that he was the possessor of immense poultry farms, and therefore, well stocked with eggs, and who could fill an order for a couple of settings at a day's notice. I therefore ordered two settings on March 5th, to be shipped by return express. He replied March 7th that he would send eggs early in the following week. As I had other eggs on hand and wanted the two settings to fill my incubator I could not wait till the week following, I therefore telegraphed him not to send eggs; I also wrote explaining why I telegraphed, and at the same time I ordered two more settings and asked him to ship my order on March 26th. On March 21st I ordered one more setting, also reminding him of the time to ship my