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sponge in taking up and retaining moisture. These balls of moss with adhering Lemma should be sent to where they are to be planted as quickly as possible. If they are kept well moistened and have free access of air the plants will keep for The balls of sphagnum can then be thrown on the surface of the some days. stagnant water where it is desired to plant the Lemma. In this way some Lemma taken from Grenadier Pond near Toronto was sent by the writer about the end of May last year and planted on drowned lands near Sudbury. By September the plant had spread well, some of it being found half a mile up stream from where it had been scattered. As the plant floats on the snrface of the water and is not anchored in any way, it is easy to see that some of the leaves are likely to stick to the bird when a duck swims in among a bed of this and greedily feeds. When it flies off and alights in the water elsewhere the plant will be detached, and owing to its efficient method of propagation explained further on will become the nucleus of a new growth. There is no reason why all drowned lands should not be made productive of ducks by introducing this plant.

Another member of this same family is *Lemna trisulca*, also illustrated. This plant grows wholly submerged; from its peculiar lattice work structure, it might readily be entangled in a duck's feet and transported. It has a rapid growth and is tender and lasts throughout the season. This submerged form is of minor importance to the floating ones.

FOOD FOUND IN DUCKS.

In order to ascertain definitely the relative importance of different kinds of food for the different varieties of duck, it is necessary to open and examine a number of birds. The duck's feeding organs are simple and efficient. A tube leads direct from the mouth to the gizzard, which is lined with a very tough skin and surrounded by powerful muscles, and contains fine gravel and coarse sand. As soon as any food enters the gizzard, the nunscles start working and the food is quickly ent up between the cand and gravel. For this reason any tender thing such as leaves of any kind or soft animal tissne quickly becomes an unrecognizable mass for the ordinary observer and requires an expert botanist and zoologist to identify it. To settle more particularly the relative importance of the different kinds of food, the contents of a number of gizzards of birds killed during the latter part of October on Whitewater Lake were sent by the writer to Mr. Thomson for examination. His results appear below and are worth careful study. Four different varieties of ducks were sent, all of them being deep water feeders. Two of these varieties, the Bluebill and Buffle Head, were shown to be almost exclusively vegetable feeders, while the Whistle Wing or American Golden Eye showed more plant than animal food. Of the vegetable matter, the wild celery was most important in two and second in one. Polamogeton heterophyllus appeared in all more or less and evidently is a plant worth enltivating. As explained by Mr. Thomson, at that time of the year, the leaves would not naturally be so important as food and hence the Potamogeton perfotiatus which is valuable mainly for the leaf would not make such a favorable showing. It will be noticed that the seed of the Myriophyllum was an important constituent of the Bluebill's food. The writer could not recommend propagating this plant, however, as he has never found that the ducks eat the leaves and the seeds are only few in number on each plant. It is such a rank grower, moreover, that it would probably choke out more useful plants. In considering the importance of the different plants mentioned as shown by the preference exercised by the ducks, account must be taken of the