



The Gerred Incubator, Manufactured by The Gerred Incubator Co., Toronto.

which can be relied on to do its work with satisfaction.

This machine regulates the flame of the lamp so that when a great heat is wanted it is there, and when a lesser degree of heat is necessary it is automatically decreased by cutting off the flame, from which it can easily be seen in a changeable climate like ours, that during a hatch there would be a great saving in the oil and a more regular heat in the egg chamber.

The moisture is drawn up by the heat from the boiler, filling the air in the egg chamber with that moisture that cannot be procured in any other way.

The ventilation is very simple. The fresh air passes in from the front, along side of the moisture pan and as it gets warm ascends till it passes out of the ventilator on the top, filling the egg chamber with a continual flow of fresh air which is a very important point in the course of artificial incubation.

The machine is made of well seasoned lumber and bolted together in a way which makes it cheap, and as strong as can be produced. It is a machine that will commend itself to any one that sees it.

#### HOW TO RAISE DUCKS.

It was once supposed that ducks could not be raised without ponds of water, but they are now kept in brooders 5x7 feet, with yards 5x16 feet (100 in each yard), until they are eight or nine weeks old, when they are then ready for market. Ducks are profitable if sold as soon as they reach four pounds weight, or five at the highest, as they will return rapid growth and increase for all the food they may consume up to that age. After that time they do not pay except to keep a few, unless they have a pond and grass run. June is the best month for selling, and July next, as young ducks bring from 25 to 30 cents per pound, according to quality, in the New York Markets. A pair of Pekin, Rouen or Aylesbury ducks ought to weigh, with heavy feeding, ten pounds per pair the day they are ten weeks old.

If raised under hens, keep the hen and young ducks in little coops and runs, away from water. In fact, until the ducks are feathered, they should be given drinking water in a manner only to allow of their getting their beaks wet,

for contrary to the old saying that "wet weather is splendid for young ducks," nothing is so fatal to them as dampness. Very cold drinking water will cause them to have cramps, hence it should be tepid.

Feed them, after they are twenty-four hours old, on a mixture of mashed potatoes, which may be thickened with ground grain (composed of equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats and middlings) and give them all the milk they can drink. Scald all the food the first two weeks. After they are three days old, give them meat, chopped fine, (or ground meat), mixed in their food three times a week. Chopped grass, cabbage, vegetable tops, clover hay chopped and steeped in water, or any kind of green food may be given liberally. After the second week cooked turnips and ground grain will answer, with a little ground meat. Feed four times a day until they go to market.

They are subject to but few diseases. Cramps occur from cold water. Leg weakness comes from damp quarters at night. Apoplexy attacks grown ducks when they are very fat, and they are