

There are other advantages in stamping eggs. If an egg has a weak shell, or if it has been slightly cracked with frost, it will break in the process of stamping, and is not lost, while if it was shipped in that condition it might give way and be lost, and also spoil several other eggs.

In the month of January I sold thirty dozen of eggs at 20 cents per dozen, and 10 dozen at 18 cents per dozen, making \$7.80. In the month of February I sold 29 dozen at 18 cents, and 28 dozen and one egg at 16 cents, making \$9.71.

It cost \$3.41 to feed my fowl in January, leaving a balance in favor of the hens of \$4.39. It cost \$3.19 to feed them in February, leaving a balance of \$6.52.

Mr. Moir would have been able to pay 20 cents per dozen had it not been for the bad eggs which he got. In January I lost 20 cents, and in February \$1.70. Had it not been for dishonest farmers' wives, in selling bad eggs, we should have been getting 20 cents per dozen. In addition to those who do sell bad eggs being the losers, those who sell good eggs also lose by reason of the dishonest practices of others.

I think eggs should be sold by weight, and any eggs that do not weigh 1 pound 12 ounces to the dozen should be used on the farm.

Our hens have the coldest house of any live stock on the farm. In the coldest weather water will be frozen in two hours after it is placed in the house.

Seeing there is so much profit in fowls, our men have drawn brick, and we expect to have a brick poultry house by another winter.

MRS. JOSEPH YUILL,

Carleton Place, Ont.

[Mrs. Yuill's experience with poultry should prove very serviceable to our readers, who, I trust, will carefully read this article. Does Mrs. Yuill allow the males to run with the hens at all times, or only during the breeding season? I would recommend the feeding of good wheat or buck-wheat instead of oats at night, as an experiment. I think you would find much better results. Try feeding the oats at noon instead of ensilage, and note the result, which you might favor us with again. I am glad you have adopted the dating of eggs, for the reasons given in my address at Carleton Place.—ED.]

For FARMING.

Feeding Geese and Ducks.

I see a subscriber's enquiry in the April issue with reference to the best food for laying geese, kind of building to keep them in while setting; also where to keep the eggs of geese and ducks

while both are laying. Another breeder asks you to give the best diet so that duck eggs may be fertile and hatch strong ducklings. Although I do not claim to be a professional at poultry-raising, I have generally had good hatches and strong chicks, and I will give you my plan. If it will help you or any of our brother fanciers, I shall consider myself amply repaid for my trouble. My feed for laying geese and ducks has for years been principally whole peas and what grass they can pick in early spring, as I always let my geese run at liberty, and they always have access to plenty of fresh water. I consider plenty of exercise has as much to do with making eggs fertile and chicks healthy as the food. I never try to get my geese or ducks to lay too early, as, unless you are on hand as soon as an egg is dropped, it is very apt to get chilled, and the consequence is a poor hatch, and if we have not a suitable place for the young chicks they are sure to get stunted by the cold damp weather of early spring. The house need not be an extra warm one, unless early eggs are wanted, and then you must make your house to meet your wants. I always set geese on the ground, as that is following nature as much as possible. I would always set duck eggs the same if possible, but it is not always convenient. I always hatch our ducks with hens and seldom fail to get 75 or 80 per cent. of good strong ducklings, and have sometimes hatched every egg; but some seasons are not so favorable, as, for instance, last year. I always keep my eggs in the cellar. Fill a pan or box with bran deep enough to cover the eggs when they are placed on end. Every day, as I add fresh eggs, I turn every egg previously laid. I would like if the gentleman whom you refer to at your meeting in Glengarry would give us his figures in reference to the cost of keep of his seven cows and ninety hens, and the amount of butter and eggs produced.

W. J. HAYCRAFT.

Agincourt, Ont.

[We are indebted to Mr. Haycraft for giving us his methods of managing his geese and ducks, and are sure that the enquirer in the April issue will appreciate his kindness.—ED.]

For FARMING.

Derbyshire Red Caps.

This variety of fowl derives its name from Derbyshire, in England, where they originated, or were bred extensively for a great many years, and also from the bright red cap-shaped comb which adorns their head, and which, in cocks, grows to a large size. They have never under-