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FENELON FALLS.

RAISING GEES

A Profitable Side-line on the Farm—Pointers on Management

The breeding and raising of geese calls for altogether different treatment from the breeding and raising of ducks, the necessary conditions being very dissimilar. While the ducks will do very well when closely confined in yards and fed such green food as we have, geese will not thrive if kept in this manner. The breeding birds need a large, practically free, green range, and if well watered, either by pools or streams, the breeding results will be much more satisfactory than if the runs are unwatered.

Breeding geese require very little grain food. Through the winter they should be fed largely on vegetable foods. Cabbage, turnips, beets, cut clover, and other vegetable matter may be fed freely, together with a good quality of bran and oats. Corn and meal will prove rather too fattening, and should be fed sparingly even in the coldest of weather.

Very little shelter is required. A rough shed, free from extreme draughts, is all that is absolutely necessary. It should be littered with some dry material, and cleanliness will add much to the health and worth of the birds.

Old geese do not lay as many eggs as young ones, but they hatch good, vigorous birds. To the amateur it would be well to say, if your young geese (females) are but one year old, do not expect too many goslings, as you will do well to raise any from one-year-old females. Many a would-be geese raiser has given up the business because he did not know this.

The birds generally mate in February, and at this time such birds as are to be mated together should be shut apart from the others.

There is some question as to which is the best breed for general purposes. The three breeds which have the strongest following are the Toulouse, African and Embden. Each has its special virtues. The Toulouse is the largest of the three and produces a very strong and quick-growing gosling. The goslings require very little attention, except for the first day or two when they should be kept dry and warm.

A green run is really one of the necessary aids in the proper growth of young goslings. A little grain can be fed, say three times a day. This, with an abundant supply of green food, will cause them to grow and yield a profit to the producer.

Let them have free access to grit and oyster shell. They should be ready to kill when the first flight feathers are grown, and should be full fed at that time with corn, oatmeal and animal food.

ABOUT WOOD-FILLERS

The Man Who Works About the Home Needs This Information

Open-grained woods require paste filling, being "hard woods." The varieties most in use are ash, beech, butternut, baywood, black walnut, chestnut, elm, mahogany, oak and rosewood.

Close-grained woods such as bass, cedar, redwood, gum, poplar, spruce and whitewood are filled with liquid fillers, being soft woods.

There is another group of woods that occupy an intermediate place, though they might properly be classed with the close-grained woods, namely, birch, cherry, circassian walnut and maple. They are sometimes filled with paste filler, sometimes with liquid filler.

Chestnut and some oaks are very open-pored and not only require filling but often two fillings and a stiff paste. The purpose of the paste filler is to fill up the openings in the tissue of the wood, the liquid part of the filler saturating the tissue and so to some extent preventing the wood robbing the varnish coats that are to follow. A filler should be colored to match the wood; but should be made a shade or so darker. The following is a very good formula for making a paste filler: Mix two parts of best coach japan and three parts of raw linseed oil, both by weight. To this liquid add enough finely pulverized silica to form a stiff paste. The mass needs to be thoroughly mixed.

A white liquid filler is sometimes desirable, and the following is a good one. In one gallon of raw linseed oil put two pounds of pale powdered resin, and place in a suitable vessel on the stove until the resin has melted, stirring meanwhile. Then remove from the fire and add one pint of white japan dried and two quarts of turpentine; stir well, then set aside to cool; when cold, stir in eight ounces of corn starch. After which thin with turpentine and pass it through a strainer.

The Movie Everywhere

Everywhere the moving picture show is carrying all before it, from China to Peru. There is not a town of any importance in any part of the world without its picture palace. Half-naked Indians now see on the screen the doings of far-away lands, races being won and lost in England, penguins waddling about in Polar regions, and a billion and one scenes of wonder.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS

Most of Them Merely Glass Balls With Lustrous Coating Inside

The industry of manufacturing artificial pearls has developed enormously of late years, both in extent and in the remarkable degree of perfection which these imitations of the natural gem have attained, some of them a most defying detection save under the close scrutiny of the keenest experts.

The simplest forms are uniform, spherical and are merely glass balls blown by means of tubes of varying sizes. More ingenious and more natural-looking are the irregular pearls or perles goitrenses. To produce these, the workman sometimes merely touches the ball momentarily with the end of a red-hot tube, thus melting the glass at the point of contact and drawing it out irregularly. In other cases he touches one spot or another of the ball to a flame, at the same time blowing gently in the tube. The ball is pierced by two holes, one of which is caused by the breath of the workman, and the other by the hollow in the tube at the moment when this is detached from the pearl by means of a slight tap.

These balls are then merely coated inside with a preparation known as "essence of the Orient." This, despite its elaborate title, consists merely of pure water holding in solution the scales of the little fish known as the bleak-fish. The operation consists in the sucking of the liquid into a tube drawn out to a fine point and then blowing it into the glass bead, which is then given a rotary motion to spread the coating evenly.

The beads when coated are placed in a sieve whose bottom is covered with parchment and shaken incessantly till dry. Finally they are filled with wax so as to be less fragile and a little heavier.

The Horse to His Master

I am a Horse; you are a man; I've been your slave since I began, and though I'm strong enough to shake my shackles off and make a break for freedom that would lift the lid, you've noticed that I never did. By day and night I've worked for you, and done the best that I could do; and though I may not always like your methods, yet I never strike; in heat and cold, in wet and dry I'm always ready—glad to do the very most to satisfy my master, man. Therefore, my master, if you please, considering such facts as these, say, don't you think it ought to be your pleasure to look out for me, if for no other reason than for my greater usefulness to man? Of course, you might be worse, I know you sometimes treat your own kind so, but I'm a horse, and truer than the man-slave to his master, man. And, furthermore, my nature is much more dependent than is his. And as

I trust you, sir, you should do all you can to make it good. Nor do I ask a lot, I guess, to be a fairly fair success—good food, good shelter, and good care, I think, is just about my share. No other ay I ask—no touch I make, but this! Is that too much?—W. J. Lampton, in New York Times.

Canada's Oil Production

That the petroleum industry in Canada is decreasing yearly is shown by a report made to the Government by John McLeish, B.A. The output is almost entirely from the Ontario oil fields, although New Brunswick contributes a considerable amount, and it might be noted that in the latter province the yearly flow is on the increase.

WHICH SCHOOL SHALL I ATTEND?

An important question. All business colleges are not alike. Careful judgment is absolutely necessary. Write to-day for the catalogue of the

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