

GEESE ON A NEW ENGLAND FARM.

of agriculture.

basis of small flocks raised on general farms, few, if any, farms being devot- back under the hen or goose. Some ed entirely to goose raising. In some producing sections, however, the fat- and hens give all the goslings to the tening of geese is conducted as a spefarms, usually over a large area, and if the weather is cold, are not usually may be built over the plants, and these being killed.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit, says the bulletin, on farms where there is latter are able to take care of them- one side, bending the branches close low rough pasture hand with a natural selves. Good-sized growing coops, to the soil, pinning them down, and supply of water. Geese are generally . quite free from disease and all insect for the goslings, and they must be propests, but occasionally are affected by tected from their enemies and given the diseases common to poultry. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it plays to raise them unless good grass they have a good grass range or pasrange is available. A body of water ture, as they are good grazers and, exwhere they can swim is considered es- cept during the winter months, usually sential during the breeding season and pick up most of their living. The pasis a good feature during the rest of the ture may be supplemented with light year. The market for geese is not so feeds of the common or home-grown general as for chickens. This should grains or wet mush daily, the necesbe considered in undertaking the rais- sity and quantity of this feed depending of geese. The demand and the ing on the pasture. Goslings do not price paid for geese are usually good need feed until they are twenty-four in sections where goose fattening is to thirty-six hours old, when they conducted on a large scale. Many should be fed any of the mushes recgeese are kept in the South for the ommended for chickens or ducklings. production of feathers rather than for their flesh, but the demand for their feathers is not so good as it has been. the average farmer can feed advanmaking the business less profitable. Ingeously a fattening ration either ers in the South keep them to kill the ful whether it would pay him to conweeds in the cotton fields.

Houses,

Except in winter or during stormy weather when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not ususigners a butter. Some kind of shelside, a poultry house, or a barn is usually provided by breeders in the North and is used by many in the South. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for young goslings. The goose houses should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw provided for the floor.

Geese, like other kinds of poultry. should be selected for size, prolificacy and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season and obtain the best results: therefore breeding stock should be bought in the fall. Goose matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. A gander may be mated with from one to perfection, namely; Toulouse, Emden, of securing fruits naturally adapted to four geese, but pair or trio mutings Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian other climatic regions, usually give the best results. The wild and Egyptian. In addition to the gander usually mates with only one standard breeds there is the so-called goose. When mated, gress are allowed Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made to run in flocks. From five to twenty- by crossing one of these varieties or five geese may be kept on an acre of the common goose with wild geese. land, and under most conditions ten Crosses of the varieties of geese, esis a fair average.

Incubation.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter or so that the goslings will hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make mests on the floor of the house, large boxes, barrels or shelters provided for that purpose. The eggs should be collected daily and kept a cool place where the contents will not evaporate too freely; if kept for some time they may be stored in loose bran. The first eggs are usually set AVOID ALL BOWEL TROUBLES under hens, while the last ones which the goose lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she agoes broody. If the eggs are not removed from the nest in which the goose is laying she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken so much about is simply indigestion when allowed to hatch and rear their the bowels become diseased, it's hardcase of geese, the period of incubation effort to prevent bowel trouble of any is longer than in that of fowls. Goose kind. eggs may be batched in incubators and the goslings successfully raised in brooders, although this is not a common practice.

Period of Incubation.

The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture should be added to the eggs after the first week if set under hens or in incubators; this is usually done by ly-equipped house seldom entirely rewarm water. Four to six eggs are set | birds will die and others will be great a goose. They may be tested about and roup due to poor feeding methods,

Date.

PRACTICAL ROTATION FOR POULTRY YARDS

April 28 to May 25..... Peeding Peas and barley.

to Sept. M ... Persons Ryo, vetch, clover Feeding.

me is to July 10 Feeding Buckwheat and sata.

March 1 to April 30 Peas and oats Faeding.

May 25 to June 15 Dwarf Essex rape Feeding.

willy 10 to Aug. 1..... Buckwhent Feeding.

Yard A.

Pasturage is essential to the suc- | the tenth day, and those which are incessful raising of geese, according to fertile or contain dead germs should Farmers' Bulletin No. 767, recently is- be removed. They hatch slowly, espesued by the United States department | cially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched The industry is at present on the and kept in a warm place until the process is over, when they are put breeders who hatch with both geese geese. Hens with goslings may be concial business. For this business the fined to the coop and the goslings algeese are collected from general lowed to range. The latter, especially if it seems desirable, temporary sheds are fattened for several weeks before allowed to go into water until they are several days old. In mild weather the hens are allowed to brood the goslings | Then, again, semihardy sorts may be for from seven to ten days, when the tipped over by cutting the roots on with board floors, should be provided some attention when on range.

Feeding Geese and Goslings.

Geese are generally raised where

Preparation for Market. Before marketing the young geese Wherever possible, the geese on a farm while the geese are on grass range or should have free range. Many farm- confined to small yards, but it is doubtfine them to individual or small pens and make a specialty of fattening un-

> less he has a special market or retail trade for well-fattened stock. Geese are usually killed and picked in the same manner as other kinds of poultry. Some markets prefer drypicked geese, while in other markets no difference is made in the price of scalded or dry-picked geese. When feathers are to be saved fowls should not be scalded, but should be picked dry before or after steaming. On most farms where geese are raised the feathers are plucked from the live fowls at some time prior to molting. About 1 1-10 pounds per goose is the average yield of feathers. Feathers are worth from 30 cents to \$1 a pound, and the picking cost per goose is about

> > Breeds.

Six breeds of geese have been adpecially of the Toulouse and Emden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Emden, Thinese and African are easily the most popular breed of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary pyrposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets,

So-Called "Blackhead" is Simply Indigestion Caused by Overfeeding Fat-Producing Food.

The sn-called "blackhend" you hear away. Some breeders prefer to raise and caused by overfeeding of fat-proall the goslings under hens, as goese ducing foods. Of course, if you have sometimes become difficult to manage severe indigestion in your flock and young. Hens used for hatching goose or to raise turkeys on such grounds eggs must be dusted with insect pow- than on grounds where you have never der and have good attention, as, in the had diseased turkeys, hence use every | tree,"

EQUIPPED HENHOUSE

Flock Spending Winter Under Careless Management Seldom Recovers From Treatment.

The flock which spends the winter under careless management in a poorsprinkling the eggs or the nest with covers from the treatment. Possibly under a hen and ten to thirteen under ly reduced in value after fighting colds

Yard B.

for Uniformity,

Pleasure Increased by Growing Fruit Not Adapted to Climatic Region In Which Located.

IN FRUIT GARDEN

The interest of a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing therein plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the gurden is located, as, for instance, the growing of figs as far north as the latitude of Philadelphia. The summers of the region are sufficiently long and warm to induce a strong growth in the fig. but as the fruits normally require a long period in which to mature, the plant becomes useless as a fruit producer unless sufficient protection is afforded to carry over winter the immature fruits set the previous fall. This can be successfully accomplished in several ways. The most hardy sort should be selected, in addition to which the fruiting shoots may be wrapped in matting, covered with straw, and the fruits thus successfully protected; or, thatched with straw or fodder sufficiently to protect them from frost.



Strawberries Under Grapevines.

then covering the whole plant with and earth. At the extreme northern limit of fig culture it has been found that the covering of earth is preferable to any other method, while at the South, where only slight protection is necessary, bending down and covering with pine boughs or thatching

By the use of one or the other of these methods of protecting plants the peach has been grown and successfully fruited in the southern cen-Missouri river.

Besides these protective devices, sheltered places, where growth is retarded in spring, may be taken ad- GOOD FEED BOX FOR HORSES vantage of in order to hold back such early blooming plants as apricots, Japanese plums, etc. Apricots planted and trained on the north wall of a building are frequently sufficiently retarded at blooming time to insure a crop, while if planted in the open and trained as a "standard" the fruit crop will be killed by late spring frosts.

For commercial purposes the use of most of these protective measures is precluded on account of expense. The commercial grower cannot indulge in such expensive devices unless he has the assurance of obtaining a fancy price for his product. In a home fruit garden, however, it is different. The expense of protecting a half dozen plants is trifling, and many amateurs mitted to the American standard of will incur it for the sake of the novelty

TO GUARD AGAINST RABBITS

Toe Much Expense in Many Tree Protection Methods-Wire or Poison Keeps Animals Away.

Cornstalks, grasses, tar paper, and other materials are used in wrapping fruit trees for protection against rabbits, points out F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Every spring, however, it is necessary to remove these wrappings, and this requires a great deal of labor and in the long run is expensive.

"Successful results have been reported from the use of poisoned aifaifa spread near the runways," said Professor Merrill. "Caustic paints also have been used successfully at times in reducing the feeding of the

"The best method to protect fruit trees from rabbits is to band cach tree when planting with a cylinder of galvanized screen wire. This method has furnished protection except when the ground has been covered with snow, which allows the rabbit to work above the screen. To prevent injuries to the trees, cotton often is stuffed in at the top between the wire and the

NEED OF STRAWBERRY PATCH

Arrange to Secure Plants From Neighbor, or Get in Touch With Reliable Nurseryman.

Plan to have a strawberry patch. If your neighbor has strawberries, arrange to secure plants from him; otherwise get in touch with a reliable nurseryman who grows strawberry plants for sale.

To Prevent Borers.

To prevent borers in peach trees do not hill the trees. Give level cultivation and leave the ground so a little water will stand around the tree after a rain and the borer cannot get in.

Neatly Packed Fruit.

Well-graded, neatly packed fruit sells at a good price, even when there is an over-supply of a poorer quality. Masure for Orchard.

Don't forget stable manure is a good thing for the orchard.

CHANGE TYPE OF LIVE STOCK

Except in Improvement of Dairy Herd It is Tedious Process-Strive

If one wishes to change the type of his live stock he will find various roads open to him and he may be confused as to which to take. First and most common, a sire of the de sired type may be bought for the herd and year after year improvements may go on in this manner. But it is at best a tedious process and, except in the improvement of the dairy herd, it had better be avoided. Life at best is not long enough to observe very marked results by this method.

A much better method in the case beef cattle, sheep and swine, if many are kept, is to provide a few females of the desired type and also a male for them, the progeny of which shall be kept while the old type are gradually disposed of. It is surprising how quickly the type of the herd will be changed. Then again it is possible to sell off

the entire lot of cattle or other live stock on the farm and to procure those of the desired type at one time. This is the ideal method if it is financially practicable. The one great thing to be desired in

a herd is uniform excellence and the easiest and least expensive method of bringing this about is the one to be udopted.

RATION FOR GROWING COLTS

Two Parts Oats and One Part Bran Makes Sultable Feed-Add Little Corn in Winter.

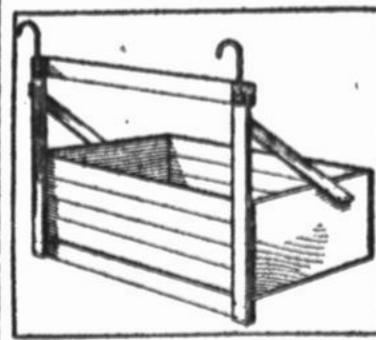
Two parts of oats (preferably crushed) and one part of bran make a very suitable feed for growing colts. In cold weather a little corn may be added not to exceed 25 per cent of the ration. If clover or alfairs is used as half of the roughage ration, no oil meal will be needed, but if the roughmatting and earth or a straw thatch | age consists of wild hay or corn stover, about 8 per cent of oil meal should be added to the grain ration. Where oats is high in price and barley is plentiful, a ration of crushed barley 60 per cent, bran 30 per cent, and oil meai 10 per cent should give good results.

There is a little danger of overfeedwith cornstalks has proved most suc- ing a colt if it is properly exercised. A colt should receive at least one pound daily for each 100 pounds of live weight, and if out in the cold a little more may be used to advantage.

Growth can be made more rapidly tral part of South Dakota, along the and cheaply during the first year than at any other time, and feed should not be spared at this time.

Device Arranged to Fft on Wagon for Feeding Work Animals-Prevents Waste of Grain.

A teamster who is obliged to feed his bornes during the poon bour at the wagon has devised a feed box to take the place of a nose bag, writes Vinton V. Detwiller of Manhattan, Kan., in Popular Mechanics. When the box



Wagon Feed Box.

is hooked over the top edge of the wagon box the height is just right for the horses. The box prevents waste of grain and provides a better way to feed the horses than in the wagon box.

FATTENING RATION IN IOWA

By Reducing Corn and Increasing Silage Rapid Gains Were Made With Less Expense.

Silage has cheapened the fattening ration for steers in Iowa. One lot, receiving each per day 17 pounds shelled corn, 29 pounds silage, 2 pounds oil meal and 1% pounds aifaifa, made gains at a cost of \$9.57 while another lot, receiving 81/4 pounds corn, 51 pounds silage, 2 pounds oil meal and 11/2 pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of \$7.67. The first lot averaged 2.94 pounds gain per day while the second lot averaged 3.04 pounds. Reducing the corn and increasing the ensilage increased the gains and cut down the cost of making gains.-North Dakota Agricultural College.

PREVENT WASTE OF MANURES

Careful Attention Should Be Given to Barn Yards and Other Places Occupied by Gattle.

Careful attention should be given to the prevention of waste of manure in the barn lot and other yards occupied by the cattle. With the high price of potash now prevailing, it is also important that all wood ashes be saved and applied.

Weakness in Horse.

Should a horse seem weak or show difficulty in rising, suspect the feed at once, and let all soft or unsound corn be rejected; also musty hay.

Use Cottonseed Meal.

Cottonseed meal should be far more generally used in wintering stock cattle, as it always proves profitable for this when used in limited amounts.

Success With Animals.

Nork against calf scours

On Every Farm Measures Should Be Taken to Prevent This Disease-Many Animals Lost.

Thousands of calves are lost each rear by what is known as scours, says 1f. H. Kildee, University of Minnesota, On every farm measures should be taken to guard against this disease, which results from a deranged diges tive system.

Calves should have warm, clean light and well-ventilated pens. Mil should be fed in regular amounts, at regular times, at a temperature of about 80 degrees Fuhrenheit, from scrupulously clean palls. The foam which accumulates on the milk while It is being separated should never be fed. The time to feed the grain ration is immediately after the milk is fed, so that the calves will not suck each other's ears and thus take air into the stomach, which causes bloat and produces scours. It is well to have stanchions in one side of the pen so that the calves may be confined for a short time after being fed milk.

Each day during the winter, when the weather is favorable, the calver need to be turned out into a sheltered yard for exercise, which is necessary for their proper growth and health, It is also very important that the calves, from a very early age, be giv en all the pure, fresh water they care to drink each day. The pens should be disinfected frequently. Quicklime is excellent to sprinkle on the floor each time it is cleaned and a frequent spraying with some standard coal tar dip solution will prove beneficial,

THINGS TO REMEMBER

A good grain mixture for caives is: Outs, 50 parts; bran, 30 parts; cornmeal, 10 parts; oll meal, 10 parts. Remember to make the calf

Dry and clean; well-lighted, warm in winter; shade I in summer; free from versin; convenient for feeding.

The dairy calf, when bred right and raised right becomes the best cow.

OLD COWS SOMETIMES EXCEL

Animal Should Be Kept Until She Falls to Give Good Profit for the Feed Consumed.

(By J. B. IRWIN.)

It is my experience that a milch cow remains valuable until about twelve years of age. My cattle are purebred Holsteins, and some have produced over 10,000 pounds of milk per year after they were twelve years old. We



Heistein Cow.

farmers that have purebred cows know their ages, and I find that the farmers in this vicinity that do not have purebred cows know the ages of their animals approximately. I have kept one or two cows until they showed signs of failing as producers of milk. This was indicated by the decrease is the milk flow, but not in the shorten ing of the period of lactation. My way of getting them ready for the butcher is to let them go dry, and they will fat ten if in good physical condition. think a cow should be kept as long as she gives a good profit for the feed

SWELL PRODUCTION OF HERD

Only Practical Way to Make Improve ment Is by Raising Heifer Calves From Best Cows.

When the milk is sold for market milk, or to a cheese factory, or milk condensery, the problem is how to raise calves without the feed costing more than the value of the animal raised. At the same time it is a most serious mistake under these circumstances to depend upon buying cows rather than raising calves. The only practical way to improve the production of the herd is by raising helfer caives from the best cows.

FALL FRESHENING IN FAVOR

Heat and Flies of Summer Have Deteriorating Effect Upon Cows and Their Offepring.

He who will spend one of the long evenings thinking in a straight line, letting his mind revert but a few months to recall the effect the heat and flies of last summer had upon his cows that freshened last spring, will make a yow that will profit him greatly in the future.

Cleaning Milk Utensils. After scalding, do not wipe milk finware with a cloth, but let the rinsing water be so hot that there is no further need of drying.

tter Flavora. ossible to make sweet clean, flavored butter, from old un clean cream.

Cheapest Cow Feed. Alfalfa hay, considering the autri

"In a war like this, they also serve and serve effectively who till the field

and gardens. "It cannot be repeated too often that the world needs every ounce of food it can produce this year, and that the growers of that food are sure of good prices. When men now of middle age were casting their first ballot, 'dollar wheat' was the farmer's ideal of prosperity. Today, we have two-dollar wheat, with other grains and meats and vegetables to proportion; and indications that any shift from these

prices is as likely to be up as down "Every acre must work. The farmer who increases his crops is performing a national service, as well as assuring prosperity for himself. There cannot be too much, and unless a united and consistent effort is made, there will not be enough."-Chicago Journal.

Now that the United States has joined with the Allies, the sentiment of the past has merged into the personal interest of the present. The duty of the loyal and patriotic citizen is to bend every effort to bring the great World's War to a satisfactory conclusion, to assist in all ways the forces that have been fighting at tremendous odds the giant power of autocracy. Victory is now assured; the union of the great fighting force of the United States navy, its military, its financial co-operation, its full and complete sympathy, will eventually bring about a peace that will be solld and lasting. Canada, just across the border line, that has no mark of fortification, no signs of defense, welcomes the assistauce that the United States is rendering, welcomes this new partner into the arena that is battling for a disruption of the forces that breed and beget tyranny and oppression, and fighting for a democratic and free world. What a sight it will be to see the American and the Canadian, with the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf of Canada emblazoned in one fold and entwined in their effort to rid the world of an incubus that has disregarded all lawshuman and divine.

There is a pecessity for the greatest effort ever was made, not only on the battle fields of Europe, not only on the mined and submarined seas, but in carrying out on the peaceful fields of agriculture, the plans so urgently requested by those at the head of the departments of resources. The recent reports by the Government show a great falling off in the amount of grain that may be expected from the crop as of recent date, being only a little over 60 per cent, 16 per cent less than the average. Every patriotic American will bend all his effort towards increasing this. He may not shoulder a munket, but he can handle a hoe, he can drive a team and manage a plow. He will be doing reoman service in this way, and-amount-in wonderful manner the man who is fighting in the trenches. If he does not now own a piece of land, by all means get one-rent it, buy it-get 4t. There is lot of vacant land that will give ample return for his labor.

The desire to possess a home, to im-

prove it and to prosper, is natural to

every American, and today unprecedented offers are being made to secure the residence of the home hunter. The war condition is draining the continent of its foodstuffs and economists are endeavoring to meet the rapid depiction of the nation's stores of grain and other farm products. Western Canada has proven her claim to being the natural producer of economically grown seldom keep them longer than that. All | foodstuffs and is endeavoring to overcome a world's shortage in necessities by offering her lands, practically free, to anyone who will take them and produce. Labor is scarce in Canada, and is now being bonused. Good wages are offered and the time a farm hand is drawing pay in 1917, is considered by the Canadian Government, the same as residence duties on one of the free 190acre farms, that this Government is giving away, in order to settle the fertile prairies and bring about within a few years a half billion annual crop The most conclusive evidence

available to any inquirer, that Western Canada farm lands will produce more wheat of a better quality and at a lower cost of production per acre than has heretofore been known in graingrowing countries. It is no idle statement to say that yields of fifty bushels to the acre of wheat are grown in Canada; the statement is made in all seriousness and is backed up by the letters and affidavits of reliable farmers in Western Canada. These far ners are enjoying the same home comforts that their neighbors to the south participate; they have the same good houses, the same good horses and cattle, the same good roads and communication, as well as the same good social conditions, and, best of all, they own their land and what they earn they own for themselves, heing a foundation for greater wealth and independence.-Advertisement.

Bright Idea.

A brilliant girl spent half an hour trying to capture a big miller that was flying about the room.

"Finally the child, with a shout of triumph, cornered the moth, and soon had it imprisoned in a chubby mand. When the miller finally lay still and

quiet the child opened her hand. "What is it, dear?" her mother asked, Then she gave an ejaculation o

"This miller has put about 200 eggs right in my hand," the youngster re-

The father, who had been reading his paper, looked up and said: "Run out, Mabel, and see if you catch a hen."

erything one hears.

Cut down the his rent, 70 acres of in possession at once, acres in village lim 3% acres with 6-room h

extra large chicken house, fruit, deep well, gas, about 15 to station. Price \$4,700. thicken house, fruit trees, all from village limits, a bargain If you are interested in

let me know as I have at a acre tracts for sale. Price \$350 to \$600 an acre. All situa

A bargain for \$2,000. Make 6-room house, all modern; best of location, owner is and at once, reasonable terms. In New 6-room house with ce

also sleeping porch, large sits tra large lot, 65x175. A bargs

foors hardwood, extra large in

If you are looking for a good lot let me hear from you.

4-room cottage with stone four cement basement, electric light, gas, also small barn. This property good condition and is a bargain for 6-room house, with steam heat basement, bath, with two fifty-for on paved street best neighborhood.

If you are looking for a che 7-room house, hardwood floors stairs, water, gas and bath, lare fruit trees chicken house. Price, 8

t-room new bungalow, modern, a street, easy terms. Price, 18,300. 5-room bungalow, water and a

paved street, Price \$400

street, coment basement, furnisundry, large living room, in buffy, oak trim, bath, sleeping a station, good neighborhood. A. \$4,300. Terms. bon't forget to have your household furniture inquired at by fire, the cost is so small.

1-room house on large tot, heat, in good repair, all lease best of neighborhood, only in from station. Price, 18,768. 5-room house, water and a

easy terms; price \$1,500. 7-room house, steam heat, but a

120 acres, fair buildings, about l

FARMS

per acre. Make offer, If you are looking for an Mead

gan water, electric light. reach of electric light, gas an Ask me about the price.

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Very True. Fay-Of course one can't believe sv-May-Oh, no, but one can repent if Shortly after marrying a