

A Boost for the Goose

A Good Sized Flock Will Add to the Comfort and Joy of Living

FOR years we have kept a good-sized flock of geese. They are most profitable birds to keep. They are tough and hardy and never fall into the diseases that infest every flock of chickens, turkeys and ducks. They are very little bother, too, for the goslings do best when left to the care of their mother, so there is no trouble running to bring them in when a storm is brewing.

Geese have not the Wanderlust of ducks. They are first and always great home bodies. It requires no special fencing to confine them to the pasture; a board or a wire or two extra at the bottom is all that is required, since they cannot fly high.

It is necessary to have running water or ponds for geese; then they will be happy and contented.

The Delight of Down Beds

I think that every farm home should have its flock of geese, if not always, at least for a few years; for every bed in the farm home should be

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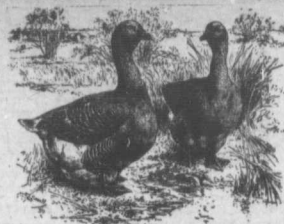
It is of advantage to supply two pastures then when one gets short into the other, and again back to the first in due time.

A Delicacy for the Table

Goose is a real delicacy for the table, too, and it is easily possible for the farmer to produce them at 7 or 8 cts. a pound. Meat on the farm can just as well be the cheapest food produced. And meat should form the bulk of the food for the growing family. And yet we find in many families practically no meat. There are some screws loose in the management of the farm that does not provide lots of the best meat for the table.

To finish the geese for the market we keep them in small pens for a week or ten days and feed all the corn and mash they will eat. Fresh water is provided in long troughs several times a day.

It would be folly to try to raise geese in a small yard, for they are great eaters. They can only be raised profitably when they can find



A Popular Breed, the Toulouse.

their own food, in the way of easily grown pasture. Then there is money in them, for a goose will bring all the way from \$1 to \$2 on the market. And that is big money.

Genius is infinite capacity for taking pains. If all who take pains come in the genius class than every successful poultryman is a genius. Attention to details lies at the base of all notable successes with poultry.

The Production of Turkeys on the Farm

One of Ontario's Most Successful Turkey Raisers Outlines His Methods

TURKEYS can be raised on many different kinds of food, but to be raised successfully they must have good care in winter and be allowed to run out during the day. Don't keep them too warm at night, as if kept warm at night and allowed out during the day they're apt to get swelled heads.

For many years I used an old log barn to the south in which I kept my turkeys. They did well in it. Later, I kept them in a warmer building, giving them plenty of air, and obtained fairly good results. Taken all in all, however, I do not know that one can do better than allow their turkeys to roost outside in the open air on the ledge of the barn or of a building of some kind. The birds settle down on their feet, put their heads under their wings, and seem able to withstand almost any wind or degree of cold they are likely to experience. There is some danger from a sleet storm, but I have suffered only once in my experience from this cause.

Water is Important

Give your turkeys a drink of water in a clean vessel at least once a day. Take care to see that the vessel is not placed where the water will freeze before the birds have all had a drink. A clean water supply is essential if the health of the birds is to be preserved. Disease often starts through the birds drinking from pools in the barnyard.

See that the birds have some place, such as under the barn, where they can go and scratch and obtain a dust bath during the day. I con-

—Outline of an address delivered at the Winter Fair in Ottawa.

W. J. BELL, ANGUS, ONT.

consider this more important than giving them protection at night.

I feed my turkeys plump oats in the morning. Three times during the week they are fed apple parings potato peelings, and other food of the same character. At night they are given fall wheat.

Have as large a male as possible for breeding. The female should be of moderate size. Do not keep the birds either too fat or too thin. There is a difference in appearance between the poor turkey and the good turkey; the latter should have a deep head, throat wattles full and of a bright red color; the body well rounded, and the bone heavy. It will then furnish good meat.

Do not allow turkeys to roost with the hens, and at all times keep them away from the other fowl. This may not be an easy thing to do, but it is important. Turkeys are naturally very clean. They do not appear to thrive when kept with other fowl.

Valuable time is often lost looking for turkeys during the laying season when they have hidden their nests. Much of this time can be saved by preparing nests for them in good time.

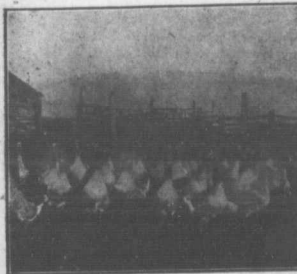
Prepare these nests early in fence corners, boxes, barrels, or any other spot where you think they will be satisfied. I have had some of my best results from nests made in old straw stacks. It is not necessary, as some people seem to think, that nests shall be on the ground. Good nesting material can be made out of wheat chaff and fall wheat straw.

The time to hatch is



A Home for Biddie and Her Brood.

The late A. G. Gilbert designed this individual coop which he considered the best of his class. The extended roof, protecting the chicks from both sun and rain, he considered an excellent feature. Mr. Gilbert may be seen in the illustration. Such a coop would be particularly suitable to confine the turkey hen during the first few weeks after the poult are out.



Forty-five Reared with Four Hens.

This feat was accomplished by Sullivan Bros., New Westminster Dist. B.C., on their farm, 35 miles from Vancouver. Geese, like all other kinds of poultry, thrive in the genial climate of the Sunnys Province.

supplied with a down bed or two. There is nothing so nice to have over you as a down bed or comforter. It is so light, yet so warm that one will suffice in the coldest weather, and you'll awake from slumber without that sense of tiredness that follows being weighted down by a half-dozen heavy cotton-filled quilts.

Then pillows of down and geese feathers for utility, delight and comfort cannot be spoken of in the same day as chicken feather pillows, which at best are heavy and lack the life (spring) of the down ones.

We pluck our geese four times a year, and each goose averages one pound of down and feathers a year.

The Price is Appealing

To anyone who has tried to buy down and geese feathers, the price is sure to appeal, and if you keep a good sized flock of geese you will have many pounds to sell, and the income from this source is clear gain.

Well-bred geese will begin to lay in January, perhaps in December, and it is quite easy to have the goslings weigh 13 pounds at 10 weeks of age. That is a good time to sell unless you wish to cater to the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. If we wish to sell at 10 weeks, we feed heavily all the time and supply all the pasture they can use as soon as grass comes.

The others we feed a little grain each day and let them run in the pastures and eat all the grass they want, so they practically get their own food.

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