

are intended for stock purposes, it is better to use more hard grain and, as soon as the goslings get strength enough, they should be allowed freedom to range on the pasture lands, where they will pick up most of their feed, requiring only a light feed of mash in the morning and grain at night.

Fattening.—At six or seven weeks of age, goslings that have been forced from the very start are put on a ration similar to the one recommended for fattening ducks.

Where geese have been kept on pasture all summer, they are penned in the fall and fed heavily on mash feed composed of whatever grains are most available, corn being in especial favour for this purpose; an occasional feed of whole grain being given to whet the appetite.

The fattening period usually lasts from three to four weeks.



FIG. II.—A PAIR OF BREEDERS. CANADA (WILD) GEESSE AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Stock Geese.—When on range, a light feed of mash is given in the morning and mixed grain at night until after the breeding season, when the mash is omitted altogether.

In winter, clover and roots are liberally supplied, and mixed grain (generally oats and barley), with an occasional light feed of mash.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing chapters it has been the endeavour to make the subject of feeds and feeding as simple as possible. While it has seemed advisable to try to familiarize the uninformed reader with the more common scientific terms, this has been done only to such an extent as would permit the reader to study and mix feeds intelligently. Wherever terms that might be unusual to ordinary poultry keepers are used, care has been taken to explain them as simply as possible, so that any person reading the bulletin through should have no trouble in following it.