



EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are indebted to Mr. A. A. Brigham, Ph.D., director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, for advance proofs of this most valuable and comprehensive article on Goose Culture, and also for procuring for us duplicates of some of the engravings to be used in connection with the Report. The copies of REVIEW containing this series of articles should be carefully preserved for future guidance. The first part appeared in November, 1898, REVIEW

## GOOSE BREEDING.

(Continued.)

IF the weather is pleasant they should be given every opportunity to feed upon short, tender grass, and, if kept indoors by severe storms, a few sods or bunches of short grass will be greedily accepted. Goslings with a goose may be confined by three boards, ten or twelve feet in length, and a foot wide, set upon edge, making a triangular pen. This pen can be moved as frequently as the goslings eat up the grass and require a new pasture. The old goose will seldom cause any trouble by deserting her goslings. She should be placed a little distance from other geese, and especially her mates, or they may cause trouble by jumping into the pen with her, to the great danger of the goslings. When goslings are with a hen they should be given the same opportunity to feed upon tender grass, which promotes their growth more rapidly than anything else. The hen, however, will easily jump out of the board pen already described, and should be confined in a slat coop within the pen, or may be tethered by a string attached to one leg, and fastened by a pin to the ground. The board pen should surround the coop or spot where the hen is tethered, to prevent the young goslings from wandering too far during the first few days of their lives. A smooth, hard cord, like a coarse fish-line, with a brass swivel, such as is used in some kinds of fishing tackle, makes an excellent tether. A strip of

cloth, half an inch wide, can be securely fastened around the leg of the hen to which the cord is attached. The swivel will prevent any knotting or twisting of the cord. These swivels can be obtained for a small sum from wholesale dealers in fishing tackle. At first the cord should not be long enough to allow the hen to get out of the pen. As the pen is enlarged or removed she may be given more liberty. As the goslings grow, care should be taken to provide them with plenty of fresh grass by frequently moving the pen, or giving them larger pasture ground. After they are ten days old, the goose and her flock can be allowed to roam at will in a pasture with short grass, although it is better that the goslings do not have an opportunity to swim, as they are liable to become chilled by the cold water. They should be protected from storms or from sudden showers. For this purpose a large box may be kept near the pen in which they can be confined. Goslings, while small, are covered with down, which seems to have little power to shed water, and soon becomes wet, and the goslings become chilled and soon die, unless thoroughly dried and warmed. They should also be confined at night where they are safe from the attack of rats, weasels or minks. The box or building in which they are confined should be provided with a sufficient supply of cut straw or hay to cover the floor, and this should be frequently changed. It is better to give a fresh supply every day, as the bedding soon becomes soiled and wet, and young goslings are liable to contract rheumatism from sleeping upon it.

When goslings are hatched in incubators they can be readily cared for by using some good artificial brooder, such as "Peep o' Day," or some other equally good one. The brooder should be so arranged as to give plenty of fresh air, and yet provide a warm place where the goslings can run when chilled. Care should be taken not to overcrowd the incubator, boxes, or pens where goslings are confined, as by crowding they are liable to injure or even kill one another. The first day or two, the incubator should have a temperature of 90 to 93, which may soon drop to 80 or 85, according to the weather conditions. At the end of two or three weeks, and much less time than that after June 1st, the brooder can be dispensed with altogether. The brooder should be so located that the goslings can have a good run on tender