

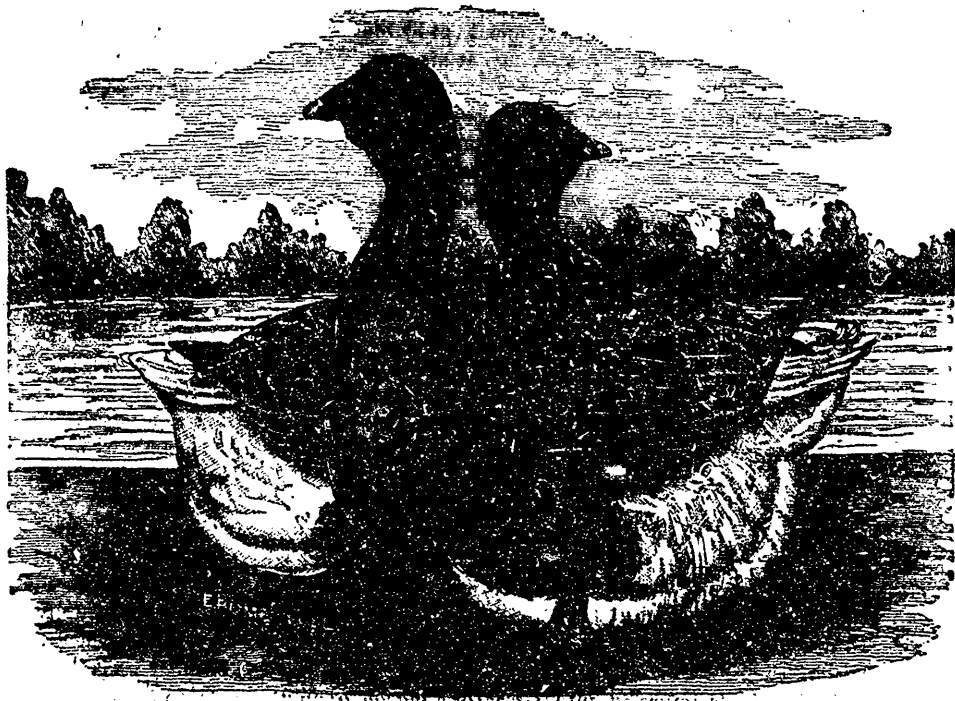
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TOULOUSE GEESSE.

It is a matter of surprise to many that farmers having nice streams running through their farms, do not take more interest in the raising of geese. There is lots of money in them if a good breed is kept. They require very little if any care in summer if allowed liberty along the banks of a stream and have access to grass, and they are easily wintered. The idea that geese destroy all pasture they graze on has been proved unfounded. This has often prejudiced farmers against them. If confined to a very limited run they will soon devour every blade of grass, as they are good feeders, but so also will a cow. We would recommend Toulouse geese before all others. They are handsome, large, well feathered and develop rapidly. It is very surprising the rapid growth the young make. Adults have been known to weigh sixty pounds the pair, and the goslings have reached forty-eight pounds the pair. Their color is light

gray on the body and breast; the neck dark gray, shading off rather lighter towards the back, and the wings are the same color, shading off again lighter to the belly, where it becomes gradually white.

An English lady, in *Wright's Poultry Book*, gives the following notes on the breeding and rearing of geese:—

"Geese require little trouble or expense, as they will support themselves roaming about the fields. They generally commence laying about February and will lay from thirteen to fifteen eggs each, when they will feather, the nest for sitting. After the goose has sat a day or two thirteen eggs only should be put under her, that quantity being quite as many as she can cover. Thirty days is the usual time a goose will sit, but if the weather is very hot, she will hatch a day or two earlier. Keep the goslings warm, and well fed, at first with hard