Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

All About the Goose Both Ancient and Modern | Some of the edge daily when he is absent. The last few days more moisture is required representing artificially the goose returning from swimming. If this is not done the shells may become dry and hard and the gosling will be unable to emancipate itself and becomes shell to emand thrown on the grass are readily fine and thrown on the g

This Bird Was a Contemporary of Homer in Greece-The Present-Day Breeds Are Very Useful About the Farm.

was a favorite amusement. It is also asserted that the early Britons kept Geese are raised very extensively in geese for an amusement. In the British Islands was found the grey lay goose from which many of our species have

be sold at a very good price.

The Embden goose was originally reared around the city of Embden, Germany, which became famous for the The Embden goose reared around the city of Embden, reared around the city of Embden, many, which became famous for the excellence of its white geese. These count of his experience we count of his experience we sanother proof of the value of its another proof of the value of its

A Long Life.

Geese have a long tenure of life—
far exceeding any other domestic fowl.
It was customary some years ago to present the farmer's daughter with a goose on her wedding day, and this bird often lived for many years longer bird often lived for many years longer than the young lady. William Rankin, a veteran goose-breeder of Massachusetts cites an instance where a goose was the property of a family in Boxford for one hundred and one years, and was then killed by the kick of a horse. She had laid 15 eggs and was sitting on them when a stray horse approached

them when a stray horse approached too near the nest. She rushed off to defend her eggs, seized the horse by the tail and was killed by a kick from him. Good geese for breeders can be kept for 25 years, as they lay more eggs which are more fertile as they get older. A gander should not be kept longer than

seven or eight years.

Ganders Are Funny.

Ganders occasionally take freaks, such as conceiving a violent attachment for some inanimate object as a door, stone, or plow, and will spend their time sitting beside it. They also have been known to become inseparable companabout like a devoted dog, up and down the fields, and into the streets of a town. One faithful old gander was for many cemetery until she was ready to go

As the gander and the goose are feathered exactly alike, it is difficult to the time of Homer and the Greeks considered the flesh a dainty dish. It is believed that the goose was referred to in I. Kings, iv., 23, by "fat fowl," as they abound in Palestine. Herodotus also speaks of Egyptian priests being supplied with abundance of goose.

In Petrograd the ganders were given a training for the "goose pot," which was a favorite amusement. It is also asserted that the early Britons kept geese for an amusement. In the British leilands was found the grey lay goose

Two varieties which are found commonly on the Ontario farms are the Toulouse and Embden.

The Toulouse is a common of the Country of the Toulouse in the Country of the Toulouse is a common of the Toulouse is a country of the country of the toulouse is a country of the country of the

Toulouse and Embden.

The Toulouse is a true French breed and a very massive bird. It may be reared very profitably, as it does well if it can get grass and needs no grain in that they foul the pastures. Geese are supported by the samely forder. It can get grass and needs no grain in summer. In winter it is a small feeder. Its feathers may be picked four times a year, thus enabling one to secure two pounds from one goose, and these may be sold at a very good price.

amined the field and found it full of but-tercups. A friend advised me to get some geese, and I bought 25 and let them feed there. They cleared the field of buttercups and the butter became sweet, and there was a great demand for Cattle will also feed more closely

off pastures occupied by geese.

So the farmer should consider that rearing geese is not only a profitable

place clean water hear her, and and gravel, though she rarely quits her nest for any length of time. In England incubators are used, and often in plants set few or no pods at all, and the plants set few or no pods at all all the plants set

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If you have the produces diseased plants.
Such seed has a low germinating qual
tity and frequently produces weak

the eggs daily when she is absent. The last few days more moisture is required representing artificially the bound. Goose eggs require from 28 to 34 days to hatch. If a hen is used, she nay manage 5 goose eggs.

The Gosling. Place the young goslings in a dry place under the shade of trees in a botomless, roomy coop, on grass previously cut short. Strong rays of sun are fatal to the young ones. A boarded floor will not do, for they are unable to hold their permanently crippled or die. It is well by all means protect the barn owl and to fence with a low wire netting. Change treat the weasel more kindly. the run frequently. If removed when grass is wet or in showery weather to keep them dry and comfortable

Feed them 4 times a day until they are 14 days old, after that three times daily. For the first eight days use nothing but stale bread, crumbled fine, then water to swim in must be ntil they have their new coat It is not wise to hold them for the holwithheld until they have their new coat of feathers. Grass is one of the most beneficial foods. Chopped lettuce and

incubate the eggs. If a hen is used, soft food mixture consists of nettles, arrange the nest on the ground. Moisten the eggs daily when she is absent. The months and after raw grains of various

One of the greatest enemies of the gosling is the rat. Every year large numbers are destroyed by these animals. Often whole broods are carried off in a night. Much of this is due to the wholesale destruction of the poul-terer's greatest friend, the barn owl which is the rats' greatest enemy, as is not do, for they are unable to hold their also the wasel which seldom takes feet, but sprawl out their legs and get poultry if it can get rats and mice. So

treat the weasel more kindly.

When the time for fattening arrives place the geese in lots of ten or twelve about six weeks before marketing. If possible procure an unusued house. Sub-due the light and let the same person

Feed sparingly at first. Keep a constant supply of clean water before them, and bran and moisten the whole slightly. Water should be given so that their the house with straw. Scalded Indian down and feet do not come in contact with the wet whenever they take a sip. Keep the goslings from taking a hather the house with straw. Scalded Indian meal dried up with fine wheat flour adds greatly to their weight in the last

of feathers. Grass is one of the most beneficial foods. Chopped lettuce and onions are good. The common nettle is the best of all greens for goslings. In Poland, where there is the most sucs essful goose culture, one-third of the them.

Bean Mosaic Causes Serious Loss in Ontario

It Is One of the Infectious Plant Diseases Recently Become Prominent-Is Spread in Seed From Year

rearing geese is not only a profitable industry for his wife, but it is as well a very beneficial one to him.

Starting a Breeding Pen.

In starting a breeding pen it is well to get the birds together before the new year. Three geese may be mated with one gander.

The birds should get accustomed to some safe, quiet nesting place before the new laying time arrives. The nest should be out of a garder.

The sitting place should be out of doors, near water, yet dry, warm, and exposed to the sun in the early part of the day. Feed the goose regularly and place clean water near her, also fresh sand and gravel, though she rarely quits

The sitting place clean water near her, also fresh sand and gravel, though she rarely quits

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The sitting place should be out of the day. Feed the goose regularly and place clean water near her, also fresh sand and gravel, though she rarely quits

The sitting place should be out of the day. Feed the goose regularly and place clean water near her, also fresh should be more vigorous, healthy ones.

Diseased Seed.

The search of the leaf should should be out of the day. Feed the goose regularly and place clean water near her, also fresh sand and gravel, though she rarely quits

The string geese is not only a profitable ing the leaf so quite readily and the leaf should be applied to the office of the pure arrowing part of the leaf should be obtained to surface and the recipient of the leaf smooth and of a province of the leaf smooth and of a province of the leaf smooth and of the leaf smooth and of the leaf smooth and of

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Ontario hens are used successfully to pods produced are usually small. This naturally greatly reduces the yield, denaturally greatly reduces the yield, depending on the percentage of infected plants in the field. Diseased plants, write for Free Bye Care Book.

In a tattrally greatly reduces the yield, depending on the percentage of infected plants in the field. Diseased plants, the greatly reduces the yield, depending on the percentage of infected plants in the field. Diseased plants, the field of the field of the field of the field of the plants in the field. Diseased plants, the field of the plants in the field of plants in the field nowever, are found producing normal or nearly normal yields. These plants may have been infected late during the

Experimental Farms Note.]

Bean Mosaic is one of the numerous the loss which may be caused by this hereditary and infectious plant diseases which have come into prominence during the last few years. It has caused considerable loss in the bean-growing district of the second from year to the yea

tain precautions which should be taken until more satisfactory methods have been discovered. The grower should obtain his seed from fields or stock which was not infected the previous season. If he does not know of a disease-free field, he should obtain it from exceptionally high-yielding fields. Following this, he should go over his seed-producing field repeatedly during the summer, removing all diseased or weak plants. He will also gain advantage by selecting his seed from healthy, vigorous, high-yielding plants.

WORMS MENACE HEALTH OF FLOCKS

They Not Only Cause Death of Fowls, But Affect Their Vigor.

"Intestinal worms," says Dr. W. A. Riley, chief of the divison of entomology at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., "are often an unsuspected loss to poulry keepers. Not only may they be a direct cause of the death of fowls, but when present in numbers they always affect the health and vigor of the flock. As a rule young chickens are more seri-ously affected by worm parasites than are the older birds. More than a score of different kinds of worms have been

reported for chickens.

"The worm eggs pass out with the droppings of infested chickens and the droppings of infested chickens are the droppings of the dropping of the droppi infection spreads directly or indirectly by means of contaminated soil. Freedom from serious parasitic diseases thus becomes primarily a question of cleanliness and of plenty of room for Good drainage is important, and the manure should be frequently

"If an outbreak occurs, birds which are known to be diseased should be isolated. Young chicks should be im-mediately separated from the older, even if symptoms of disease are not apparent in the latter. Dead birds should be burned or buried deeply. If possible, the grounds should be com-pletely changed. The infested soil should be plowed deeply and seeded down. The fowls should be kept from

Dryness and Ventilation **Essential For Piggeries**

Types and Principles of Construction Governed by Classification of Swine Breed ers - Cutting Down of Overhead Expense Desirable Object.

A consideration of types and principles of piggery construction brings up a classification of swine growers, roughly, as follows: 1. The farmer who keeps two or three sows, and from which class comes the great part of Canada's hogs. 2. The farmer who specializes a little more in swine growing, keeping five to six brood sows and a boar. 3. The out-and-out hogman who goes in for hogs exclusively, keeping 30, 40, 50 or more brood sows and working, as closely as possible on the two-litter-a-year plan. There are few in this class.

The extensive hogman needs special sides where it is really essential. The ballinger is really essential. The ballinger is of cheap construction. Plans of piggeries of this type may be obtained from the animal husbandry division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Special Buildings.

The extensive hogman needs special

no animal requires fresh air and dry squarters more than a hog.

The man who keeps two or three sows needs few, if any, special buildings. His sows are whered in low, straw-covered sheds or shelters adjacent to the barnyard. They summer on pasture with a cheap lean-to or cabin for shelter. Two man requisites are automatically acquired; fresh air and dry quarters, and exercise. At farrowing time a box stall is usually available. If the litter comes early, such quarters usually prove sufficiently warm for the little pigs. These, after weaping may be fatterned on pasficiently warm for the little pigs. These, after weaning, may be fattened on pasture or in a paddock or dry lot with a cheap shelter, or, if indoor feeding is preferred, in a shed or empty building improvised for the purpose. This may sound like makeshift practice. The facternains that not one cent more than is absolutely necessary should be expended

as in the foregoing. The essential building is for farrowing his sows. If his sows farrow all about the same time, and if he plans for fall litters early enough for successful winter feeding, he must have heated quarters; in other words, a building, all or part of which is warmly built and therefore a comparatively expensive structure. Generally speaking, the best arrangement makes possible the closing off of two or time when the largest quantities are remakes possible the closing off of two or three pens next to the feed room, where a heater may be installed. This portion of the building must be double boarded and tightly ceiled and with a ventilation system. Cement is excellent in the main, but the farrowing pen floor must be of wood or cement covered with plank. A drainage system must be provided to insure dryness. For the balance of the building excellent results have been obtained by making use of the summer of the summer of the plant.

SUMMER CARE OF ROSES.

this class.

Considering, briefly, the types of buildings required for the above classification. Expected by the feeting the f fication, the following basic principles pensive or comparatively expensive construction is required only for farrowing quarters. Open sheds with strawmust apply to all.

Some—Things Necessary.

(1) Economy—No business can operate efficiently with too much overhead expense. Pork production operates on a close margin of profit. In the main comparatively cheap buildings are advisable, not only on account of low which embodies all of the essentials and which embodies all of the essentials and which is useful for every class of hog isable, not only on account of low which embodies all of the established sost, but because they are best otherwise.

(2) Dryness and Good Ventilation—
(2) Dryness and Good Ventilation—
(3) Pryness and Good Ventilation—
(4) Pryness and Good Ventilation—
(5) Pryness and Good Ventilation—
(6) Pryness and Good Ventilation—
(7) Station period. The cheap portable cabin is a building much in demand on the pryness of the pryness of the capital station period. (2) Dryness and Good Ventilation—
(2) Dryness and Good Ventilation—
(2) Dryness and Good Ventilation—
(3) Gestation period. The cneap point of the big hog farm, both in winter and plageries may be secured from the plageries. source already mentioned.—G. D. Roth-well, Dominion animal husbandman.

A WORD TO THE WISE. 'Midst all the bunk floating 'round, One thing is essentially sound; All else you should scorn And test your seed corn Before it goes into the ground.

—Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger.

SIDE APPLICATIONS OF PLANT

FOOD.
Side applications of fertilizers to growing crops pay. This is so well verifled that it has become a widely estab-lished practice.

In making applications of fertilizers remains that not one cent more than is absolutely necessary should be expended in hog equipment.

Consider the case of the next class—the man who keeps five or six sows.

His breeding stock should be handled as in the foregoing. The essential building is for farrowing his sows. If his

Fancy Sun Shades Are Much Favored

In the great fashion centres the Parasol is again in vogue and many very smart styles are being shown this season. We are also showing many novelty lines in chintz, etc., for the beach. These are essential at the lakeside and you will want one the minute you see them. The prices are

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roots of bedded plants, should be removed below the surface of the soil when they appear, as they will exhaust different color.

it. They have a different appearance from the normal branches of the rose which may grow from the bush. There are usually more parts

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system. Cement is excellent in the main, but the farrowing pen floor must the of wood or cement covered with plank. A drainage system must be provided to insure dryness. For the balance of the building excellent results, and helps to fill out the grain or develop the plant and helps to fill out the grain or develop the fruit.

SUMMER TIMETABLE—EFFECTIVE JUNE 12, 1921, 20, 11:20 p.m.

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TO Port Stanley and St. Thomas: 15:45, 6:10, 11:20 p.m.

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