

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

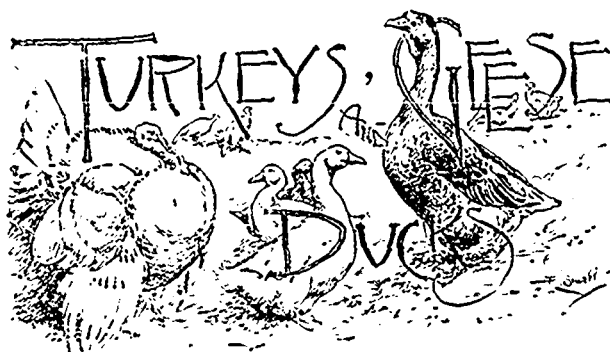
DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER

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GOOSE BREEDING.

(Continued.)

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.

WE believe that to be the factor which has made goose raising on the east side of the bay so much more profitable than elsewhere in the State. Stimulated by the ready sale of the birds at a fair price, farmers have given attention to the conditions required to assure success, until the business is better understood there than elsewhere. We believe that with an equally good opportunity to dispose of the live goslings the residents in the four shore towns above mentioned would soon be as successful in the goose industry as those in Little Compton. In 1885 the four towns owned a total of 936 geese, and the total product from them, as stated in the census of that year, was \$717, an average product per goose of only about 76 cents, as compared with \$2.72, the average of the State, or \$3.79, the average product of each of the 3,261 geese kept in Little Compton. If the inhabi-

tants of the four towns named entered into the business as extensively, and with the same degree of success as achieved by the farmers of Little Compton, the product of the industry would be of considerable importance.

Little Compton had, in 1885, one goose to each 2.93 acres of area; at that rate there could be kept in the four shore towns of Washington County 30,464 breeding geese, and could they be made to yield the same value of increase per head, \$3.79, as was obtained in Little Compton in 1885, the sum realized would be \$115,458.56, a handsome addition to the agricultural receipts of the four towns. Is there anything impossible or improbable about these figures? We think not when we reflect that the average product per goose for the whole State, derived from the advance figures of the 1895 census, is \$6.76. Some one, however, may say that such a development of the business would glut the market with green geese, which would doubtless be quite true if it should take place in one year, but for evident reasons it could only come about gradually, and with proper effort the market for them could be greatly enlarged. A very few dealers in Boston and New York now receive about all the green geese put on the market by the only two parties at present engaged in the fattening business. Other cities and the summer resorts of New England would consume a large annual product when once made acquainted with the tender, delicious quality of a roast green goose. Its merits were doubtless appreciated in Shakespeare's time, and if more frequently met with in our markets, and more readily obtained, the demand for it in our time would, without question, largely increase.

SUITABLE LOCATION.

• While a pond, brook or stream of water large