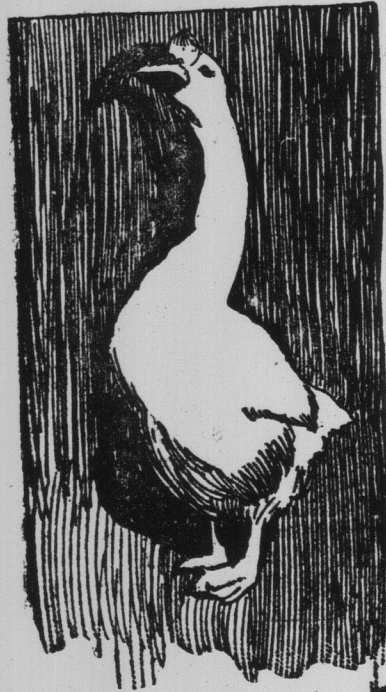


GOOSE BREEDING.

**Their Extreme Watchfulness and Long Tenure of Life.**  
The Rhode Island experiment station is doing good work in goose breeding. No shelter from rain is required in the fattening pen during the summer or fall weather, and geese are almost never fattened for market during the winter. One large dealer writes that when real cold weather arrives the flesh and muscles of both sexes rapidly harden and become tough, so that when kept into the winter and then killed they do not give satisfaction to the consumer. Goslings hatched in July and kept until January or February and then fattened and put on the market will be cleaned by the dealers as old geese and bring a very inferior price. Since the almost universal use of cold storage some dealers are having even their mongrel geese for the Christmas trade fattened and killed at Thanksgiving and kept a month in cold storage instead of having them killed at Christmas, as was formerly their custom.

Geese have thereby obtained credit for a degree of courage and a spirit which is not usually theirs, or manifest only during the breeding season, and while they are sitting. Perhaps no other domestic fowl requires to be more quietly and carefully cared for than the geese. Undue excitement or disturbance by visitors, strange dogs or animals often has a very injurious effect upon them, especially in the laying season. They require the kindest of treatment, and the breeder should be thoroughly familiar with the individuals of his flock and on the most intimate terms with them in order to attain the best success. With this trait of timidity its counterpart—extreme watchfulness. Geese are ever on the alert, and one breeder asserts that geese are better than any watchdog for giving notice of the approach of strangers during either daytime or night.

As intimidated, ganders, during the breeding season and even the geese when sitting or in defense of their young, manifest considerable courage and often punish intruders severely. When interfered with, they seize the intruder with the bill, strike with the wings, and sometimes scratch with the claws. They have sufficient power in



WHITE CHINA GANDER.

the jaws to bite hard, and a large, full grown gander has been known to strike hard enough with the wings to break a person's arm. It is very rarely, however, that a gander kindly cared for and treated well becomes habitually ugly so as to attack people without provocation. The ganders fight among themselves whenever one colony intrudes upon the territory of another, and their battles are severely fought, usually with the wings, one gander seizing the other by the first joint of the wing with the bill and beating him with his wings while thus held. Unless separated at such times, they are liable to receive injury.

Broods of goslings of different ages, hatched and reared on the same farm, must of necessity be penned while young, each brood by itself, and as they go out to feed on the pasture or field each flock invariably keeps by itself. Any intruder or visitor from another flock is very unwelcome and is scolded, bitten and driven out of the flock by common consent. This clanlike rule is peculiar to geese and very strictly enforced.

Geese have a long tenure of life, far exceeding any other domestic fowl in this respect. In former times it was not uncommon for the farmer's daughter on her wedding day to receive among other gifts a goose from the old homestead, to become her property and accompany her to her new home. In some instances such geese were kept for many years, perhaps far beyond the life of the young lady to whom it was presented.

Many geese are kept which are of no particular breed, having descended from the importations made by the early settlers. They have probably been more or less crossed with the improved breeds during the last 50 years, but present no special colors aside from white, gray or black. Of the breeds usually met with Toulouse is probably most common, and African and Kheden share with it the honor of being popular breeds. Brown and White China, as pure breeds, are not so popular. The Canada goose is bred for the purpose of supplying the market with the breeding of "mongrels," and occasionally the Egyptian geese are bred solely for ornamental purposes.

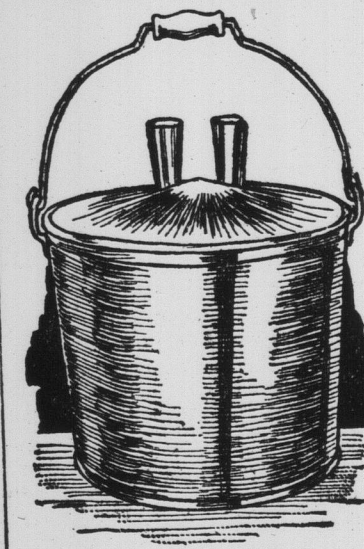
DAIRY CREAMERY

HOW TO KEEP MILK CLEAN.

A Simple Pail Cover Which Keeps Out Dirt.

Wishing to keep my milk as clean as possible, says Samuel Gray in Hoard's Dairyman, I got the tinner to make a cover for the pail, which I have found answers the purpose very well. The cover fits the pail closely, so as not to be easily jarred off, has a slightly convex upper surface and has two tubes about an inch and a half in diameter and three or four inches high extending upward. The tubes are placed about two inches and a half apart and about the same distance from the edge of the cover.

The milkman holds the pail between his knees, with tubes of the cover on the opposite side from him, and milks with each hand directly into the tubes. The hands should be directly over the tops of the tubes and as close to them



MILK PAIL COVER.

as possible, so that the hands may protect the openings from falling particles while milking.

If still greater cleanliness is desired, a piece of strainer cloth can be used to cover the top of milk pail, and the cover pushed down on it, making a complete strainer, and when the pail is emptied, the cloth can be de-empted. The neat milkmaid who often attends to this last straining will be pleased to find no black sediment in the bottom of the pail as she empties it and none in the cloth of the strainer.

If I were ordering pails made complete with covers, I should have them made with straight sides instead of flaring and have the ears for the bail set down low enough or out from the edge of the pail far enough to allow of the flange of the cover going on the outside of the pail. With flange on the inside and the edge of the cover only even with the outside of the pail, milk that is splashed on the top of the cover in milking will run off the cover into the bucket, carrying some dirt with it.

Drying Off Cows.

We give the following for what it is worth, not having had opportunity to test the same. It was clipped from the Agricultural Gazette of London, only remarking that English agricultural papers are more careful about what they say than a majority of American papers.

Two tablespoonsful of Goulard's extract of lead and one ditto of spirits of wine mixed in a quart of water is sufficient for one cow. The mixture is to be well rubbed into the udder and milk veins for half an hour at least, using a day, and apply as before. The udder will not require stripping; in fact, to draw the milk does away with the lotion. Nor are any dromes wanted. I saw some recent advertisement for a remedy for swollen in cattle which I used with good effect. Drench the animal affected with two tablespoonsful of dry chlorides of lime in a quart of water, and the effect is immediate. Years ago a well known Shorthorn breeder lost several cows from milk fever. He changed his herdsman, who introduced a new practice at calving time. He never milked a newly calving cow for at least three meals, but let the calf remain with the cow and take as much as it required.

Lining Butter Tubs.

In writing to Dairy Reporter about lining butter tubs Mr. Friday says: The lining should be put in dry. First place circle in position; then bring the two ends of the side together and put lining in the tub; then with one circular movement of the hand the lining is well in contact with the wood to which it must adhere before the packing is commenced. Hold the lining against the tub with one hand, throwing water between the lining and the tub with the other, turning your tub from left to right until the circle is made. To make it more complete pour about a quart of salt water into the tub and hold in such position that by a rotary motion the water comes in contact with the entire inside surface of the tub. You will find your lining in perfect position and that it has been done with dispatch.

Curry Cows Before Milking.

Cows should be curried and rubbed in the morning before milking, as then they have just arisen from an all night's recumbency and are as dirty as dusty as at any time during the 24 hours. A prevalent custom for some milkers is to brush off the udder and teats after they have set down to milk. This is wrong, as then more or less of the dirt will get in the empty pail, or, as directed, to the hands of the milker, drop in afterward. All of the cows should be curried and their sides and udders brushed before the milking process has begun.

WINTERING COWS.

How to Keep the Stable in Healthy Condition.

If you are so much afraid of disease in the stable, all you have to do is to keep the air pure by keeping the stable reasonably clean and using road dust or plaster as a disinfectant, writes Mr. L. S. Hardin in Home and Farm.

Having done this and bedded the cows with straw, leaves or other cheap stuff, worth more than its cost for manure, then comes the question of wintering the cows. Most dairymen turn the cows out twice a day to water, but in very cold or wet weather, and especially when the water is a considerable distance from the stable, this is a cruel practice, especially when the ground is covered with ice or frozen snow.

To overcome this difficulty many progressive farmers are leading the water into the stables with pipes and laying these pipes deep enough to make the water comparatively warm in winter.

In all acknowledge that it requires a great waste of food to warm up a cow that gets chilled with drinking ice water. I once ran water pipes under the mangers and had a tub sunk in the floor in each stall so the cow could drink at will. This proved a miserable failure, because the cows were constantly dropping food into the tub, and in warm weather this would ferment and make the water foul.

Not only this, but water standing open in a cow stable rapidly absorbs all the bad smells that come over it. A large cistern covered with a tight door should be adjoining the cow stable could not be kept sweet enough for use. The only way to keep the water pure enough for the cows to drink it is to have the large enough to hold the amount they need at once drinking, and let the water all out of it when the cow is through. Once a day would perhaps be often enough to dry out the basin, provided enough to dry out the basin, provided that the cow drops in it from her mouth.

Speaking of ground food getting in the water basins and fermenting, is one great trouble, especially in warm weather, about the mangers. There are always little cracks that cows follow the meal into, and they lick around it until it gets wet, and then in a few hours that meal has got into the water, and the flies lay eggs in it, and then the maggots. The wise dairyman will look out for this trouble and see that every manger is brushed out clean after the cows are fed and the same time in the morning, and see that next time she gets only so much as she will eat up clean, even if a little salt may be sprinkled over it to help her appetite.

Stripped Butter.

The statement is often made, and recent experiments at the Oregon station go to show, that cream rises imperfectly in milk from cows in advanced periods of lactation (stripper cows) and that it is difficult to obtain butter of good flavor from such milk. The Iowa station has investigated this subject, using milk from fresh cows and from those which had been in milk over six months (strikers). The milk from the two lots was creamed and churned separately. The results showed that when the separator system was used the butter from the stripper milk was as good as that from the milk of the fresh cows. Under a gravity system there may be some difference, as the cream rises imperfectly, and the following is a possible explanation: The fat globules, as is well known, are smaller in advanced periods of lactation, and when cream from such milk is raised by the gravity process more time is required for the cream to rise than when the milk is from fresh cows whose milk contains globules of much larger size. We have found that cream or milk when kept at a low temperature in a milk can develops a somewhat bitter flavor. There seems to be an organism which grows at that low temperature and which gives a flavor to the cream and to the butter. It is possible that this is why stripper milk is generally considered inferior for the production of butter. As a means of overcoming these difficulties it is suggested that the milk from the stripper cows be given some food of the milk nature which will increase the flow of milk and thus render it less viscous, and that a strong starter of sour milk be used with the cream.

Raising Calves Without Skim Milk.

We are raising four heifer calves this year that came early in the fall, as we prefer them to arrive in the fall in preference to spring. The calves were selected from our best cows. We allow the calves to suck one day or night, as the case may be, then take them away and teach them to drink, giving them their mother's milk about two quarts twice a day, for a week, and at a week old the calf is given a small strip of mangel, cut from the inside, not giving any of the rind, and you would be surprised how soon it will begin to eat the mangel (the mangel is put right into the calf's mouth). The mangels are increased gradually until the calf eats a whole one. At the end of a week the milk is diluted with a little flax-milk made by boiling a quart of flaxseed and two gallons of water to a jelly. A little boiling water poured over it and added to the milk, and the flax and water increased and the milk decreased, so by the time the calf is a month old it will be getting only flaxseed and water. A little rain is gradually added to the mangel until at a month old calves will take a quart of bran, two quarts of mangels, cut fine, and about four quarts of flax and water, twice daily. After this time the flax may be dropped and warm water substituted. Of course a little clover hay of good quality is always kept before them. If any of the readers will try this plan, they will be no need for those calf feeders to keep the calf from getting sour. — M. Will Denton in Hoard's Dairyman.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Styles Preferred For Young Girls and the Materials Chosen.

Fashions for children and young girls follow the general direction of those for women, but are always more simple. For party dresses silk, velvet, lace and mousseline de soie are employed almost exclusively. Plain china or liberty silk makes charmingly delicate and simple gowns for little girls, and may be perfectly plain, according to taste, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Very attractive little frocks, also Valenciennes trimmed, or daintily embroidered, are made of the shrewdest white calico. These are even more infantile and appropriate.

Ottoman and bengaline silks are likewise used both for costumes and cloaks, and there is the entire gamut of wash silks



YOUNG GIRL'S COSTUME.

in stripes and plaids of delicate colors. With frocks of any of the thin chins of silk, a warm underdress of French or cotton flannel is essential, as children are highly susceptible to change of temperature and should be carefully guarded from variation in the thickness of their clothing.

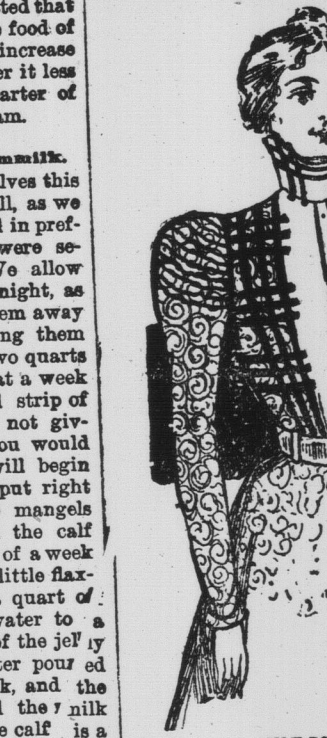
Fur is much employed for trimming children's garments, white seal trachten and white tinsel goat being preferred. Mother Hubbard gowns and coats never go out of fashion for little children, but a waistband and a tie are sewed to the back of the skirt and the tie is circular, plaited or gathered. The skirt may be made in the house form and is trimmed with horizontal or vertical bands of insertion and tuck.

The picture illustrates a girl's costume of gray satin cloth. The plain skirt is adorned with three bands of galloon. The bodice, which is tight fitting at the neck, has a blouse front and is trimmed with three bands of galloon forming a square, within which is a plaited waistline of white silk. The sleeves have small, square caps, galloon trimmed, and the cravat and belt are of white satin.

RAINY DAY / SKIRTS.

The Short Skirt Versus the Long One—An Active Bedside.

The rainy day skirt is becoming so common that now it is hardly attracts a second glance. For women who are obliged to be out of doors in all weather it is indispensable, and any woman who has once tried it and experienced the freedom it gives, and the comparative dryness it ensures on even the wettest day will wonder how she ever wore the old walking skirt in the rain. It is the water on the ground, not that which is falling, which wets the skirt, and the water in the air, and does only what nature is in the air, and does not become a saturated and clinging soaking around the skirt. With rubbers and long galloons the short skirt is incomparably superior in a rainy season, and as far as modesty is concerned let any woman stand at a crosswalk during a pouring rain and



LONG SKIRT.

watch the women in long skirts hold up those skirts to walk through the puddles and then say, if he can, that the short skirt, which does not require to be raised, is less modest than the other kind.

The cut illustrates a bodice of green and black broche silk, which opens over a plaited bodice of white satin closed by steel buttons. Narrow black silk galloon is arranged in breselles of three bands, and in front these are crossed by three groups of horizontal bands. The collar is of white satin trimmed with galloon, the belt of white galloon with a black buckle. The sleeves are tucked at the top and trimmed with galloon at the wrists.

SILK BODICE.

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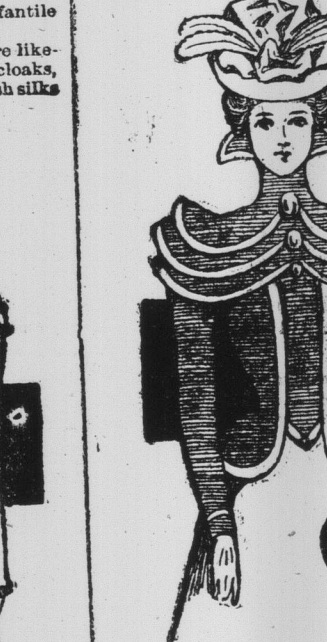
RAINY DAY / SKIRTS.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Pretty and Appropriate Clothing For Little People's Wear.

Tweed costumes are a novelty for small boys. They are of dark blue or black velvet or velveteen. They consist of tight breeches and short jackets opening over waists of white cambric or silk. A high, plain collar is worn and plain cuffs, both of white linen, and a black surah sash is tied at the side.

Velvet sailor hats, with a round crown and wide brim and a black satin band, are worn by little boys. As for stockings,



BOY'S COSTUME.

black ones are still retained by many persons, who prefer the neat effect they give, but colored hosiery is used for both boys and girls almost as much as black.

Jewelry, which is out of place upon young girls, is far more out of place upon children. A little child may wear the conventional coral necklace, or the amber beads which are supposed to act as a preservative against croup. A pretty safety pin for fastening the sash or shawl is also allowable, but these trinkets should be of the simplest character. Rings, earrings and bracelets are an abomination and in the worst taste while a child is small. At 10 or 11 years old this rule may be a little relaxed, provided that jewelry is worn is small and inexpensive. The boy may have a silver watch and chain, the girl an ornament, which should be good of its kind, but simple in character. The children of women of good taste are always plainly attired.

Today's picture illustrates an attractive jacket of mastic cloth. It is tight fitting, with a short cape and a pointed plastron. Three graduated capes cover the shoulders, each having a large button in front. The capes, the valois collar and the body of the jacket are all bordered with bands of white cloth. The hat of green velvet is trimmed with white plumes.

CLOTH JACKET.

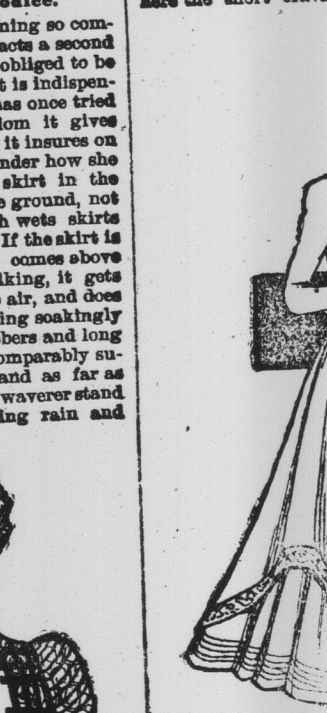
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FASHION NOTES.

Cravats and Fancy Fronts For Bed-Craves—Gloves and Shoes.

Fancy cravats are much worn and are made in great variety, from the plain masculine styles to elaborate masses of lace, mousseline de soie, crepe de chine and embroidery. With gowns to be worn under heavy wraps it is often necessary to resort to delicate lace cravats, which are nevertheless essential to becomingness and have something light near the face, and the short cravats come in very common.



CRAVAT AND GLOVES.

For the front of the bodice itself, valises and broche silks take the place of the lace and mousseline arrangements and the ruffles, ruffles and oquilles which may be used when no outer wrap is to be worn. Short bows of tulle, lace, crepe de chine, embroidered mousseline and liberty silk, with a stock to match, finish the neck.

Light gloves are still worn, by preference, for street as well as dress costumes, but unless one can afford a frequent renewal of gloves it is better to choose dark tones, for nothing is more inelegant than soiled light ones. Gloves matching the color of the gown or coat are always appropriate.

The fashionable shoe has still a pointed toe, despite desperate efforts to bring the blunt shapes into vogue. These have not "taken," and the pointed shoe enjoys undiminished favor.

The out shows a street gown of ash gray satin cloth. The skirt, bordered with seven rows of stitching around the foot, has a pointed tulle edged with a wide galloon of yellow velvet embroidered with silver. The tight bodice is pointed, closed at the side with small silver buttons and ornamented with revers bordered by galloon and orange velvet. There is a cravat of orange velvet. The turned back cuffs of orange velvet are bordered with galloon. The black felt hat is trimmed with black plumes and orange velvet, with a jeweled orange buckle at the top and trimmed with galloon at the wrists.

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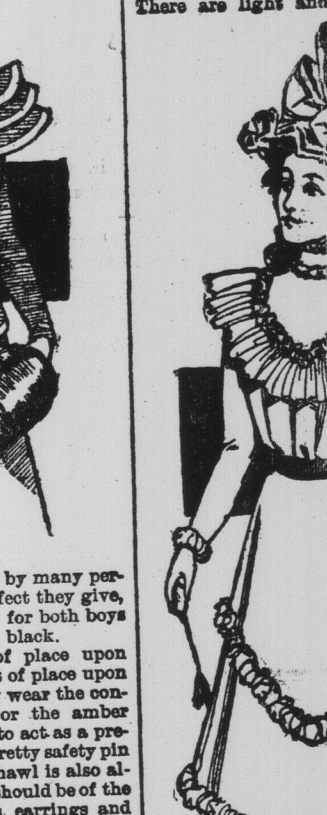
STREET COSTUME.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Various Decorations For the Coiffure and Hair-Bearing Heads.

American women are less fond of hair ornaments than are Frenchwomen. The former frequently wear no pins, combs or bows of any kind in the hair, even in the evening, whereas the latter considers a flower, a knot of ribbon or some other decoration an essential part of the evening toilet. Owing to the fact that the hair is generally arranged at the top of the head at present, sigrets and similar hair ornaments are much diminished in size and importance, a small, jeweled pin being sometimes solely used.

There is always a difficulty in properly covering the head when the hair is dressed for a ball or dinner. An ordinary hat or bonnet is, of course, out of the question, as it is absolutely necessary that the coiffure should remain in perfect condition. There are light and attractive passages



HAIR ORNAMENT.

bonnets, made of silk or satin, which are soft and roomy and do not crush the hair, but these are, perhaps, less desirable than the old fashioned hat, which is now a ten attached to the evening cap, and met by drawn over the head or allowed to hang upon the shoulders, at discretion. These hoods or capuchons are large, loose, warm and very becoming. They may be made separate from the caps, if it is desired, and are often of lace or embroidered tulle lined with silk.

The illustration pictures a pretty gown for a little girl. It is of red woolen goods, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of red mousseline de soie, which edge the foot and simulate a pointed tulle. The blouse has a yoke, framed by a ruche and plaited bertha of red mousseline de soie. Ruches trim the collar and the wrists of the tight sleeves. The gray velvet hat is trimmed with red ribbon.

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GIRL'S DRESS.

bonnets, made of silk or satin, which are soft and roomy and do not crush the hair, but these are, perhaps, less desirable than the old fashioned hat, which is now a ten attached to the evening cap, and met by drawn over the head or allowed to hang upon the shoulders, at discretion. These hoods or capuchons are large, loose, warm and very becoming. They may be made separate from the caps, if it is desired, and are often of lace or embroidered tulle lined with silk.

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