

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers



HINTS ON GOOSE CULTURE

Under favorable conditions, geese are the easiest of all domestic fowls to handle. They thrive most readily and are grown at least cost when given good pasture and provided plentifully with fresh water.

Housing and Feeding

Geese require no housing except in extreme cold or wet weather, when a low, rough shed open to the south and large enough to give the flock standing room under it, will provide all the shelter needed.

Mating

Geese do not come to full maturity until three years of age. They rarely give satisfactory results if mated under two years of age. Females will prove profitable breeders until ten years old and males to half that age.

Care of Breeders

Geese breed best on pasture with water available. They require little grain if the pasture is abundant. If the pasture is short they should be fed mostly on alfalfa, cabbage, raw beets, turnips, or potatoes, with some oats or barley and bran added.

Hatching

Geese usually begin to lay in March and if not allowed to sit will lay from 20 to 30 eggs each. The first goslings should not be hatched until the grass begins to come in green.

Percheron Stallions and Mares. Stallions sold on 10-month terms. Mares offered for cash only.



I will sell more stallions to German farmers in Western Canada than any person else in the business, and can always be depended on to have winners.

RAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for rail insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 206 Durie Block, Regina, Sask.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE CANADIAN FORDS-MOTOR CO., LIMITED

Best of machinery, including the famous WILSON TRANSMISSION at Regina Agency Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd. 207 Bond Street, Regina, Sask.

days, but averages 30 days. In hatching under hens, three points should be noted:

1. Select the time for hatching is one and a half as long as for hen's eggs, only those that are in good condition and kept free from lice and properly fed will stay on the nest long enough to bring off a good hatch.

2. When the first goslings may appear as early as the 25th day and the last one not until the 33rd or even the 35th day, it is a good plan to remove the goslings from the nest to a warm, spacious basket as fast as they hatch or else the hen will become restless before the hatch is finished and leave the nest.

3. It is not wise to assist goslings from the shell. Let nature take her own time, but see that the eggs are kept moist.

In hatching in an incubator these points should be noted:

1. All non-fertile eggs should be tested out on the sixth day.

2. Geese eggs need more cooling than hen's eggs.

3. After the 10th day the eggs should be sprayed daily with lukewarm water, and from the 15th to the 25th day they should be dipped in lukewarm water for 30 seconds every other day and every day for the last ten days of the hatch.

4. Bring off the hatch at a temperature of from 135 to 136 degrees.

5. When cooling after the 15th day reduce the temperature to from 90 to 85 degrees.

Food and Care of Goslings. Do not feed the goslings until 48 hours old, but give them tender, finely-cut grass and water. If with a hen, give her a box large enough so that the goslings can get out from under her and move about, and yet not large enough for them to squabble off and get chilled. Their first food should be milled oats or stale bread slightly moistened with water.

Some breeders recommend bran, corn bread, or chick feed. In any case, tender grass or green shoots from oats or rye or barley cut very fine should form at least three-fourths of their ration. Overfeeding or lack of grass will cause legginess and probably death.

After goslings are a week or ten days old they may be safely turned out to live on good pasture, while fresh drinking water should be supplied at all times. Under no circumstances should goslings be allowed in the water before their breasts are fully feathered. When quite young they should be kept under cover on wet mornings and in case of rain, and green food should be liberally supplied. If rapid growth is desired for market, marketing grain may be added to their ration.

Goslings reach marketable age when 12 weeks old and if well grown should average 13 pounds.

Plucking Geese. Geese feathers are an item worth considering. Pluck only once a year, after the breeding season is over and warm weather has come. Wait until the old feathers are thoroughly ripe and dry at the root so that they are just ready to fall. The new pin feathers should have appeared and there should be no bleeding when the old feathers are removed. Remove only the soft feathers on breast, back, and abdomen, leaving enough on the sides of the body to lend support to the wings, which should be carried well up after the plucking. Young geese under the month of age should never be investigated. Geese should not be live-plucked after the middle

of August. In New England the practice of plucking of live geese is generally regarded as barbarous and is condemned. It certainly should only be done when the feathers are ripe and then with care and in moderation. In plucking dead geese reject all quill feathers. After plucking, place the feathers loosely in cheap muslin sacks and hang in a light, airy place. Sunlight and an occasional shaking up are helpful. Keep the feathers in such sacks from three to six months, when they will be thoroughly cured and free from animal odor. They bring about 50 cents a pound in the United States market.

FITTING COWS FOR LACTATION (Experimental Farm Notes)

All mammals, when in proper environment and under normal conditions, naturally take on flesh during pregnancy, the reserve being used in milk production when the young is born. As we expect a dairy cow to give more milk than her calf requires it is only reasonable that she should be in an extra good condition of flesh at calving time. A further consideration is the procuring of strong, well-nourished calves which cannot be expected from poorly-nourished cows.

Grain fed during the dry period has been found to give greater returns than the same amount of grain fed after calving, these returns being in the form of a more vigorous calf and increased milk production. To have the cows in proper condition of flesh, one of the first requisites is to give them sufficient rest between lactation periods. The cow that is milked up to within two or three weeks of calving may pile up quite a record for that year, but she will surely fall off in the next lactation period. Each cow should have from six to eight weeks of a rest period.

The feeding of the cow during this period will depend upon her condition when dried off. If she is in good condition of flesh, then little more than a maintenance ration is necessary, but the feeder should watch that she does not lose her thrifty condition. If she has become thin and run down, then a liberal ration should be allowed. The character of the ration need not differ materially from that fed to the milk cows. Pasture, supplemented by silage or soiling crops in summer and roots or silage and legume hay in winter should be sufficient for the cow in good condition. Those in poorer condition should receive grain in addition up to six or seven pounds per day if necessary. It is important at all times that dairy cows receive a laxative ration, but practically so just at calving time. To this end, the grain ration should consist of such laxative feeds as wheat bran and oil cake together with ground oats, barley, or corn, preferably the former, in equal parts. For every 100 pounds of the above grain mixture there should be added 1 pound each of ground phosphate, charcoal and common salt. The salt is a necessity in the ration, while the other ingredients act as a tonic. Cows not receiving the grain should be fed some of this tonic mixture separately, or the last day or two before calving, the regular ration should be replaced by bran alone, which should be fed up to calving time for a few days afterwards.

To ensure the best results from the above method of fitting the cow for her lactation period, she should be allowed plenty of exercise. Running with the milk cows in summer and being turned out in the barnyard for an hour or two daily in winter will meet requirements in this regard. This exercise will be found to do away with many of the calving and udder troubles experienced with cows highly fed on heat-producing foods just previous to calving.

mitting herewith, and when will you forward the balance?

12. Do you favor the holding of a Grain Growers' Really the day following the Constituency Convention?

13. What non-English settlements are there in your constituency, and how do you suggest that their interest be secured?

14. Have you any one who can explain the Platform and the Convention to them in their own language?

15. Can you suggest any one?

16. In what languages other than English do you require the Platform for distribution, and how many copies in each?

17. What other literature do you require in these languages, and how many copies?

18. Will your Convention need some one to answer questions in other than English?

19. Would the study articles on the Platform written by the Central Secretary during December and January be of Value to you in pamphlet form?

20. Would a smaller pamphlet of the articles on the Tariff clauses and Direct Taxation have more value for distribution?

21. How many copies can you use to advantage?

Name of your Local Post Office Place of Meeting Name of Federal Constituency you are in

(If partly in two or more constituencies you can divide your members accordingly and elect delegates to each.) Delegates appointed for whom credential cards are wanted. (Same basis of representation as for Association Convention. Credential cards will be issued only for names reported to Central and will not be transferable.)

A UNIVERSAL FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK

LONDON. — An optimistic view of the work of the industrial conference comprising representatives of the employers and the trade unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body to discuss a secret report made by the committee of ten that had been appointed to make recommendations as to adjustment of the outstanding difficulties. Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, in speaking of the result of the deliberations, said: "We got along well; we do not anticipate any disagreement," while Sir Allan MacGregor Smith, chairman of the managing committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said the employers were prepared to honor the report immediately the trade unions accepted it. The transport workers and miners were not represented at the meeting today.

The secret report, it is understood, recommended the following immediate reforms:

A forty-eight hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

Trade boards for organized trades. The wages and hours recognized and agreed on by the trade unions and the employers to be applied to all other workers and employers.

Trade conferences to be held on future war bonuses, the maintenance of the unemployed and old age pensions.

At the joint conference, Mr. Henderson moved a resolution welcoming the report of the provisional joint committee and agreed to submit it for acceptance. The government, A. R. Henderson said, had declared its readiness to proceed at once with legislation and other steps necessary to carry the recommendations into effect. He added that the provisional joint committee would remain intact, until a national industrial council and a standing committee were brought into being.

Sir Allan Smith, representing the Engineering Employers' Federation, seconded the resolution on behalf of the employers. He said the details of the report would be observed strictly, both in letter and in spirit, and he had no doubt as to the future of the industries of the country. The resolution was carried.

Minister of Labor Horne promised that the report would receive sympathetic consideration by the government.

Dentistry

BRIDGEWORK—Many people dislike to wear a plate. If you have a number of good sound teeth left in your mouth or spaces where even a few teeth have been removed, you can have your full set restored by BRIDGEWORK. BRIDGEWORK has the advantages of being solid in the mouth, takes up no more room than the natural teeth and natural in appearance. BRIDGEWORK AND PLATEWORK A SPECIALTY. Thorough satisfaction guaranteed every patient. EXAMINATIONS FREE. Drs. DIXON & MINION. 1st Floor Sterling Trust Bldg., opposite City Hall. Corner Rose St. and Eleventh Ave., Regina. PHONE 5-8-21.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS. Grain Growers' "Fighting Fund" Got Benefit from Overpaid Pool Fund.

Some misunderstanding appears to exist in the minds of some members of the Grain Growers' association regarding the action taken at the recent convention on the question of the pool rate for delegates fees.

A few days ago a member of a local in the Elbow district wrote as follows: "As delegate to the 1919 convention I paid \$12.50 as my fare. I understand that \$11 was the amount charged to each one. As yet our local has not met and I would like to know where the other \$1.50 went so as to be able to account to the local."

The facts are as follows: On the last day of the convention, immediately prior to the noon adjournment, the announcement was made that the pool rate, which had been reported as set at \$12.50, was reduced to \$11.50.

After a brief discussion, it was moved by Thomas Sales of Tallon, seconded by J. H. Sand of Gull Lake and unanimously adopted: "That all money in the pool not applied, should be appropriated to the Emergency Fund."

During the discussion, however, it was left to be understood that delegates applying for the rebate before returning from the convention would be entitled to the refund. Only seventy-five made such application which is a splendid showing; in view of the fact that there were 1,319 official and 615 visiting delegates.

During the afternoon session of the same day in the Baptist church another resolution in support of the legal fund was introduced, on the motion of J. Dane of Landis, seconded by Mr. La Ruez of Goodlands, that all locals be requested to subscribe five dollars per annum to the fighting fund; which was adopted with very little discussion.

G. G. Screenings

Frank Simonds says: "Europeans cannot understand American and Canadian politics," which is little to be wondered at, since those right amongst it do not understand themselves.

Some European diplomats appear to have the idea that the fighting in Europe was for the spoils of war; whereas, it was to spoil war.

A Toronto paper boasts of several hundred people in that city who do nothing but live on their incomes; but neglects to state whether it is boasting or deploring this as an evidence of prosperity, or idleness.

It is said that one of the first acts of the new Hungarian Government was to abolish titles. But there is no word of any such intention from Ottawa, with the U. S. A. ambassadorship still dangling.

When Miss Mischak was asked if she considered \$25,000 was sufficient punishment to the man who had jilted her, she replied: "No. I want him to marry me!"

G. G. Locals to Answer Questions

The (Central office of the Sask. Grain Growers' Ass. has sent

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses? HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS? Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get. There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES." We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms. A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM. If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop. If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now! "IT PAYS". AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES. Write today to the CANADIAN IMPORTING CO. BOX 124. REGINA, SASK.