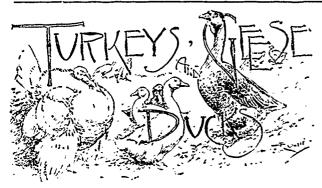


## For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER

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GOOSE BREEDING.

(Continued.)

Ention's Noir.—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 vember, 188, REVIEW

AVING the location, the next thing to be confirst question to be determined by the breeder be more vigorous. is whether he will keep and raise pure bred or crossbred geese. There is always some demand for breeding stock which should always be pure bred, even when cross breeding for market is followed. breeders contend that even for market it is better to breed pure bred geese, than to cross-breed. are good reasons already given in favor of cross market are to be produced. bred birds for breeding stock has often to keep them same time. for some time with the uncertainty of sale, while green are exercised.

goslings are disposed of in the course of three months and other market stock before the close of the year, So few geese, aside from those intended for use as breeding stock, are kept into the winter by those who grow them, that it is often difficult to obtain good birds for breeding unless they are ordered during the summer season before the young geese are killed. It is oftentimes a difficult matter to purchase desirable breeding stock aside from young geese. having geese well mated which have proven good layers of fertile eggs, would care to sell them at any price the purchaser would deem reasonable. beginning goose breeding is more than likely to get undesirable stock when buying old geese, and it is much the safer way to purchase young birds, and take time enough to get accustomed to the locality, and to get of sufficient age to show what they are really capable of doing, before expecting the best results from them. A goose two or three years old is undoubtedly better than a young goose as she will sidered is the breeding stock and mating. The lay more and larger eggs, and the young will usually

Old geese, changed from their home surroundings to a new locality, will seldom do as well the first season as afterwards, unless, perhaps, the change has been made in the summer, after the close of the breeding season; so that, in any event, the novice in goose breeding must not expect the best results the first year. He must determine to begin and follow the inbreeding, where only green goslings or birds for the dustry with patience, acquiring experience, and get-A man who raises pure ting his stock into the best possible condition at the Success will come if care and patience