

Poultry for Profit

MONEY IN GOOSE RAISING.

Any line of business that will realize for the owner 100 per cent. profit is simply coining money. The raising of geese will come as near doing this as anything else. The writer, J. C. Clipp, has, in years past, raised geese, and knows from actual experience that there is big money in them. The reason why this part of the poultry industry is so neglected throughout the United States must be due largely to the fact that they are supposed by many to be a nuisance. But are not hogs a great nuisance if not kept in confinement?

We will venture to say, without any fear of criticism whatever, that there is 50 per cent. more clear money in geese than in hogs. Just think of the vast amount of grain required to fatten a porker before he is in marketable condition. Give this same amount of grain to a flock of well-bred geese and note the great difference in profit. Then why not cater to that which realizes for us the greater income? Mankind travels this way but once, therefore it seems to us that we had better make use of every advantage that opportunity affords, lest we die in want and despair.

In passing through some sections of Iowa several months ago we saw a number of well-kept farms that were well supplied with water and fine pasture that would have been ideal grounds for the growing of geese, but not a goose could be seen for miles around. From the car window we could see broad acres of land covered with the finest of beef and dairy cattle, but the geese were found wanting. A few acres could have been fenced off for geese, and a profitable income could have been realized from this department without robbing the cattle or other live stock of any possible growth whatever.

There are enough varieties of geese to enable all admirers to indulge in their fancy. The different varieties recognized by the standard are the Toulouse, Embden, African, Chinese, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. They stand in popularity in the order named. The White Chinese geese are very popular in some sections of the country. They are bred principally for the fancy trade. To our mind they are the most stylish of the goose family and with their gentle dispositions are a great favorite with those who wish to handle geese for pleasure. Personally I prefer the Toulouse, Embden or African geese, especially if I should breed for market purposes, for they grow to an enormous size. The males often grow to weigh twenty-five pounds, while the standard requires but twenty pounds. The casual observer can easily see that goose farming can be made a paying industry. The commanding weights are easily obtained with but little expense. Turkeys are profitable fowls in rural districts, but they are subject to blackhead, liver trouble and kindred diseases, while geese are free from such troubles, making them a desirable adjunct in poultry keeping over turkeys. It is true there is no fowl living that can take the place of turkeys at the great festive events. Geese "cut but a small fig" with the turkey market, for they are so different. The market trade demands turkeys of only medium size, but well fattened, while the demand is for large fat geese. The larger and fatter they are the better, therefore the extensive growing of geese can never cripple the market for turkeys.—Commercial Poultry.

POULTRY NOTES.

We have found crude oil one of the best and most effective louse killers and disinfectants. It makes an excellent dip for swine. It will remove all of the old scales and scurf and improve the general appearance of the herd.

Protect your brooder chicks from cold, wet weather if you don't want them to have bowel troubles. See also that they get nourished with plenty of mineral salts.

To have early winter eggs, put your hens through the molting period before summer is over, while eggs are cheap. A fast of two or three weeks followed by rich feeding does the work.

Geese are louse and mite-proof, and rheumatism is about the only disease with which they are troubled, and not this unless kept too closely confined, fed unwholesome food, or kept in too warm houses.

It does not pay to rush the goose hatching season. Young geese should not see daylight until the tender grass is out. Hatch them so that the grass is right for them by the time they are able to do their first wanderings around the coop that holds the geese, or in the yard that confines them all. To raise geese on bare ground is next to an impossibility.

Geese are poor producers, where the mating has been deferred until late. There is nothing better than fall-mated birds that have become accustomed to their home and its surroundings, and that have had a chance to select their future laying quarters. Geese will lay in out-of-the-way places. Encourage them in this by laying some barrels down, partially screened with brush, etc., and well filled with straw. A nest-egg will aid in their accepting it as their future laying place.

Chick diarrhoea often brings much loss. It is frequently caused by the

chicks getting chilled. To cure it remove the cause and mix black pepper or ginger in dry mash.

CAUSE AND CURE FOR GAPES.

In answer to an inquiry of his office, Prof. H. A. Surface, of the Department of Agriculture, of Pennsylvania, gives the following suggestions as to the cause of gapes in chickens and some remedies therefor:

"Gapes in little chickens are caused by the eating of earth-worms. There are parasites in the earth-worms which find their way into the windpipe of the chicken and lodge there, where they take the form of little red worms. The best preventive is to keep the chickens from the surface of the ground; or use salt or strong salt water on the soil, so as to kill the earth-worms; or strew strong lime or something of the kind on the ground, so that the chicks will not get hold of the worms to eat them.

"After the chicks have been attacked with gapes, however, you can dislodge the worms by making a very small loop in a twisted horse hair, draw out the tongue of the chick slightly, insert the horse hair loop in the windpipe opening, which will be seen between the forks at the base of the tongue, and, twisting the hair around, withdraw it. The worms are likely to be found within the loop, or some of them will have been thus removed, and the operation can be repeated.

"Another remedy is to dip the tip of a soft feather into kerosene and insert it in the windpipe opening to dislodge and kill the worms. Such treatment, although severe, is better than letting the worms remain undisturbed, to severely annoy the fowls and even kill them.

"Mixing turpentine or other substances in the food of the young poultry has not proven satisfactory as a remedy for gapes."

FOWL TYPHOID.

Please advise me through the columns of the Indiana Farmer what is the matter with my fowls? They droop around for a few days, apparently desiring to hide from the general flock, seeking a comfortable spot around the buildings, in out of the way places. Comb, face and wattles become very pale, almost white; feathers shriveled or ruffled; bowels loose, refusing to eat, but desire much water.—B. W. Parson.

Ans.—From the symptoms given your fowls are certainly suffering with what is known as "Fowl Typhoid," which is a germ disease taken up by the birds in food or water. If you have typhoid, which I am confident you have, the chances are you will suffer heavy losses unless you give prompt attention to the fowls and isolate every sick fowl, and disinfect the poultry quarters thoroughly with some reliable disinfectant. In my opinion there is no sure cure for typhoid, in advanced cases, but a persistent effort must be taken to prevent further spreading of the disease. Keep the water constantly supplied with a good disinfectant, such as the coal tar preparations which are often advertised in these columns, or you can obtain it from druggists anywhere. I have used these remedies with best of results.—J. C. Clipp.

THE INTENSIVE METHOD.

The late Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, kept 2,000 pullets on an area of 200x100 feet, a little over two acres, with an allowance of but four square feet of house room to each fowl. From these birds 600 to 900 eggs were gathered daily in December of 1905 and January in 1906. And yet we are told fowls will not do well on restricted areas. It would seem that careful management was an essential factor in the success of this intensive method. While not every one could, perhaps, succeed with such limited space, it has been demonstrated that it is possible to do so.

CLEAN HOUSES.

We must not forget to keep the hen houses clean, as it is really more important now than in the winter, as the summer is the breeding season of lice and mites, and they will always take advantage of filth as a hiding place in daytime, while at night they will torment the birds. Change the straw in the nest boxes often and use some kind of lice powder or medicated nest eggs. Keep the lice on the run, if no more.—Farmers' Home Journal.

PROVIDE SHADE.

Provide a shade or shelter in some way, where the poultry may be shielded from the scorching rays. Make some provisions for a dusting place and a supply of clean, cool water. Sink an old tub or half-barrel in some shady spot for the ducks and geese to dabble in. The people on farms who do these things are the exceptions.—Farmers' Home Journal.

DUST BATH TUB.

The dust bath is to the hen what the bath tub is to the individual. When a hen is sitting she will come off as regularly to dust herself as to feed, for instinct teaches her that it is the best method of ridding herself of lice. Dust is cheap and should be used plentifully these days.—Farmers' Home Journal.

GERMANY'S ADVANTAGE.

Zeppelin Type of Airship Superior in Many Ways to Aeroplanes.

Development of the new principle in navigating the air wherewith the Wrights and Bleriot are startling the world somehow fails to detract from the very substantial accomplishments to the credit of Count Zeppelin.

The German is not at the mercy of wind currents. He doesn't care whether it rains, hails, or freezes. Such and such time is fixed for the start, such and such place is announced as his destination—and he gets there. The latest flight—from Friedrichshafen to the airship world's fair at Frankfurt—was made in the face of a heavy head-blow, with hailstones pelting the crew, yet the 220 miles was traveled in a straight line, and the landing was made gracefully in a little space marked out for the finish of the journey.

From the point of view of transportation the dirigible balloon is already a commercial factor. There was a serious account in the newspapers the other day of a rate war between the Chicago and Indianapolis balloons, which are now actually carrying passengers for a price. The Zeppelin type of airship surely will be established in a regular transportation service, on a regular schedule before many years. Before the aeroplane will attract patrons it must develop a motor scheme less hazardous than it is now, when with the failure of its single engine the ship immediately hits the earth or the water's surface.

For military purposes, too, the dirigible balloon is far ahead of the heavier-than-air machine.—New York Press.

Wellman and Andre.

"Walter Wellman is bound to fail," said a Chicago aeronaut, discussing on the Atlantic City Boardwalk the destruction of the explorer's airship shed at Spitzbergen. He'll never reach the pole in his balloon.

"The balloon, a prey to every wind that blows, is no vehicle to brave the boreal horrors in. Andre's fate proved that. And if Wellman ever floats poleward—I don't believe he ever will—people will afterward tell the same story about him that he once told about Andre.

"According to Wellman's story, there was a certain German private soldier named Andre. This was a short time after the real Andre's sensational departure in his airship. Well, the kaiser, reviewing some troops one day, asked a number of men their names, and Andre was among this number. The kaiser smiled at him good-humoredly.

"So your name is Andre, eh?" the kaiser said. "Do you know you've got a very famous namesake?"

"Yes, your majesty," the soldier answered.

"And who told you that?" said the kaiser.

"My captain, your majesty," said the soldier.

"Aha, your captain, eh? And what did your captain tell you about Andre?"

"He said, your majesty, that he only wished Andre had taken me with him!"—Washington Star.

The Secret of Meredith.

The secret of George Meredith's mystery may perhaps lie in the fact that never before has a writer of such eminence partaken at one time in so full a measure of the critical and the creative faculty. Shakespeare knew how to write a play, Aristotle knew how one ought to be written; we shall rarely find in the study of any period an author pre-eminent both as critic and creator. That word which is able to make flesh of abstract material comes seldom from the mouth of the scientist, however fine and true be his knowledge, potent his voice, or sturdy his faith. What a monstrosity indeed was that Frankenstein, man created by the hand of man to scare the public of a century ago! Nor could ever a workman, however curious his art, make of any dry bones a Zarloba. This it is then which marks George Meredith as unique among artists: that being first a critic of man, he is in a secondary degree, and yet in a degree extraordinary, a creator of man.—Ann's K. Tuell, in the Atlantic.

The Sea and the Heart.

"The sea," said Clyde Fitch, in the salon of La Lorraine, "has an intoxicating effect on the heart. Love affairs conducted on shipboard or on the beach are apt to be very passionate, also very transitory.

"Hence, whether at sea or at the shore, when I hear of some engagement that seems ill-advised, I console myself with the story of Charlie and his aunt.

"Charlie was a dashing college boy. He had three motors, and he was heir to four millions. When he got engaged at Hayhead to a penniless artist's daughter, his aunt was very much shocked.

"Charlie," she said, "I can't pretend to be pleased with your engagement. Quite the contrary, in fact, I'm sure she wouldn't make a good wife."

"Oh, I'm sure she wouldn't, too," Charlie heartily agreed, "but you've no idea, aunt, how perfectly delicious she is as a fiancée."—Washington Star.

According to the report for 1907-08 of the London County Council Education Committee there were in the schools 882,834 elementary scholars—a decrease on the year of 7,759.

On Our Fenceless State.

I suppose the man behind the whirling mower knows where our lawn ends and Mr. Wheaton's begins. I don't. Probably the nasturtium border marks the line. It is the neighborhood hurdle. Short-legged little scamps in blue rompers, essaying to leap it, invariably find themselves sitting in a forest of juicy stems. They look surprised, but not at all worried. The old things aren't anybody's flowers, so who cares? As a matter of fact, I plant those nasturtiums laboriously every spring. When I feel the lure of warm April sun mixed with cold April wind, I long to go and sit in the dirt and plant something. But why plant a plant that may not stay planted? If I should strike the roving fancy of Bobbie Harkness, it will vanish into the leg of his blue rompers, where a pocket ought to be and isn't. To be sure, our own plump, blue-clad little rascal rances the commons with the rest. Once he trundled home his little "wheel-barrel" full of tight green peony buds from Mrs. Johnson's gardens, "cabbages for dear mamma," he explained. When we have an English wall round our Yankee yard, our boy shall grub in his own home sand-pile instead of wandering affield. Then if ravages are committed, I shall know the particular little sinner that needs a spank, unless indeed I ought to spank the sparrows or a courageous, leather-footed pussy-cat.—From the Atlantic.

Hens on Hotel Roof.

Plenty of persons try to get into hotels with dogs and cats as part of their traveling equipment, and a woman once sought to engage a room at the Plaza for a baby lonesome, but not until yesterday did anybody try to get room and board at a Broadway hotel for four Plymouth Rock hens.

Mrs. Caroline Walker and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Patten, who registered from Greensburg, Miss., entered the Hoffman House in the wake of a porter who carried a hamper. The porter set the hamper near the desk, waiting until Mrs. Walker and Miss Patten had been assigned to rooms.

The attention of the clerk was drawn to the hamper by a cluck-cluck-clucking that carried him back to boyhood's happy days down on the farm.

"Madam," he said, politely, but firmly, "those are hens."

"They are, indeed," answered Mrs. Walker. "We want fresh eggs daily, and these hens produce results. Why may we not keep them on the roof?"

"We have a roof garden, replied the clerk, "where omelettes are served and where chicken also is on the menu, but we have no space there for live working hens."

The visitors consented to having the hens sent away, and ordered that the freshest of all eggs be sent to their suite daily.—New York Herald.

Chase for President.

A circular, "strictly private," signed by Senator Pomeroy and in favor of Mr. Chase for President, has been detected and published. It will be more dangerous in its result than its projectile. That is, it will damage Chase more than Lincoln. The effect on the two men themselves will not be serious. Both of them desire the position, which is not surprising; it certainly is not in the President, who would be gratified with an endorsement. Were I to advise Chase, it would be not to aspire to the position, especially not as a competitor with the man who has given him his confidence, and with whom he has acted in the administration of the government at a most eventful period. The President well understands Chase's wish, and is somewhat hurt that he should press forward under the circumstances. Chase tries to have it thought that he is indifferent and scarcely cognizant of what is doing in his behalf, but no one of his partisans is so well posted as Chase himself.—Gideon Welles, in the Atlantic.

Origin of Concord Grape.

The development of the Concord grape in this country was due to the efforts of Ephraim Wales Bull, who lived at Concord, Mass., with his family in the year 1836. Bull purchased a seventeen-acre farm and decided to settle on it. There was a native vine, named vitis labrusca, growing in one corner of his farm, which he watched carefully. He continued planting seed each year from his new vine until the original wild habit was completely broken up, and from the original stock, as black as night, grapes were obtained, delicate of texture and of the most agreeable flavor.

During all these years Mr. Bull had kept up his business of gold-beating in a small shop near his cottage. In the summer of 1853, having worked up a large stock of vines, he placed the whole in the hands of a firm which advertised it extensively. In 1854 the vines were sold for \$5 each and for \$40 a dozen to the trade. Mr. Bull was awarded a silver medal in 1855 for the Concord grape by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—Washington Post.

Weather reports by wireless telegraph are furnished the British bureau by ships in the Atlantic. The ocean has been divided into numbered areas, so as to locate all reports.

The number of pilgrims who went to the holy places of Islam (Mecca and Medina) this season is estimated at about 170,000.



FEMININE SUPERIORITY.

Is a larger proportion of the male than the female sex below the normal standard of mental and bodily ability? It would seem so by a test recently conducted in the schools of New Jersey in which on every point but one the boys were found inferior to the girls. This test was conducted by a special committee appointed by the New Jersey State Teachers' Association to ascertain if possible the number and kind of defective children to be found in the schools of the State. The committee had no idea of a comparative study of the deficiencies in the two sexes, but that is the most curious result which appears from an analysis of their report. Statistics were received from seventeen out of the twenty-one counties of the State, showing that 84,000 children had been tested according to questions sent out, divided almost evenly between the two sexes. On every point but one more boys were found defective than girls.

There is, for instance, an element of humor in the fact that 89 per cent. more boys than girls were found defective in speech, 1,736 boys were reported with a "slovenly gait," as against 343 girls; 727 boys and only 395 girls were reported with "twitching muscles," 228 boys were found in the schools who drooled, but only seventy girls. Twenty-five out of thirty-three cities reported more boys than girls behind grade, and in nearly all cases the boys were reported a longer time behind grade than the girls. More boys than girls are defective in hearing, and in three physical tests given to determine defectiveness of muscular and nervous organization the boys were universally found more defective than the girls. In one defect alone were the tables suddenly reversed, 4,660 girls as against 3,625 boys being found with imperfect sight.—New York Press.

SHY MEN RELIEVED.

The President of the French is, where women are concerned, a decidedly nervous and shy man. The gorgeous state functions arranged in his honor here were a source of misery to him. The King heard it and was sorry for him. Every one in the court circle is aware that when His Majesty is entertaining a "difficult" guest Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who was Lady Randolph Churchill, is invariably called forth by the King "to set the poor man at his ease."

The American woman really enjoys it. With her best smile and her perfect French she sets forth to conquer the President. From the state ballroom she took him to the smoking lounge and immediately touched his heart by telling him he had her permission to smoke a pipe! So chummy did they get that in an incredibly short time the President's tongue unloosened and he seemed to forget that he was talking to a woman, and the story goes that they talked on until supper time, when the King was perturbed to find there was no trace of his distinguished guest. It took some time before M. Fallieres and his companion were discovered. By that time the President was so much at his ease that he had both his feet within an inch of the chimney piece. Only royalties and the guest of the occasion were supposed to be admitted into the private supper room, but the King promptly asked Mrs. George Cornwallis West to join the distinguished party, thus paying her a unique compliment.—Lady Mary in the New York Press.

POLITENESS.

If your children are not polite the fault without a doubt lies at your own door.

Are you polite?
Do you raise your voice when excited?
Do you interrupt?
Do you walk into a room without knocking?

There is a mother who knocks on the door of her 10-year-old daughter's room and does not think this extra courtesy to so young a child is at all wasted either.

Do you make your requests courteous?
Do you put your own things away?
Do you lose your temper?

Do you nag your husband or any other member of the household?
Do you have good table manners?
Do you contradict?

Ask yourself all these things, says the Utica Observer, and then if you discover you are a failure along these lines don't blame the child.

You may lecture and punish all you want, your child will watch you, and if she finds out mother is not taking the trouble to be a lady she won't make the attempt herself.

Children are far shrewder than we believe them, and they treat us much in the same way that we treat them.—New Haven Register.

DULL LINENS POPULAR.

The shops have fortunately got far away from the cheap, glazed linen suit of some seasons ago. The usefulness of the coarse, undressed linen

that does not crack and wrinkle has been found out.

This material will take the highest place for the ordinary coat suits and serve better than one-piece frocks for street and train wear. They give the chance to renew and freshen one's blouses, which cannot be done in a one-piece frock.

The styles in these dull linen suits are quite simple. When they become ornate they lose their effectiveness. They should be severely plain and tailored with seven-gored or circular skirt. The tight-fitting yoke cut round or in points may be used if one's figure can stand it. The coat is cut to the knees, or half way between knees and hips, is single breasted, fastened with colored bone buttons and has flat pockets on each side.—New Haven Register.

FASHIONABLE ROMPING.

It is all very well to hold up the hands in horror at the romping in fashionable ballrooms—and no doubt the lack of grace therein displayed is deplorable, says the Lady's Pictorial—but one must give people what they want. They will not come and tread stately measures, but they will romp, and one must find maintain, therefore, that those hostesses are wise who try to make their guests enjoy themselves.

After all, we do not invite our friends to our houses in order to teach them deportment. It seems practically useless to give a dance at all this season unless a cotillon with absolutely novel figures is included in the program.

Now, the cotillon is not a dance, strictly speaking—you can chase, run, skip, leap through it if you like; it does not make for elegance. Yet there is no question about it, it is indispensable this season, and to this favor we must come if when we pipe in our guests we expect them to dance at all.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

That the national headquarters should be moved from Warren, Ohio, to New York city was one of the important decisions reached by the Woman's Suffrage Association during their recent convention in Seattle. It is said that the move is made largely because of the demand from men and women of New York City of large means. Believing the best interests of the movement at stake they engaged to pay the entire cost of the national press work in case the move was made, and also to furnish suitable quarters for two years at a rent to be fixed by the national association. They plan to bring under one roof the national, State and local suffrage headquarters and also those of the College Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is to be national press chairman and editor of Progress. Prof. Frances Squire Potter corresponding secretary, with Prof. Mary Gray Peck to co-operate as secretary.—New York Sun.

FOR WOMEN ON POLICE FORCE.

That Minneapolis needs 100 women policemen is the opinion of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who to-day addressed the students in the chapel of the University of Minnesota.

She gave it as her opinion that should the demands of suffragists be granted it would not be too much to expect that women should do their share in the police and fire departments.

"One hundred women specialists put on the police force of any city would make for improved civic conditions," said Dr. Shaw. "The criminal needs 'mothering.'"

"If women were on the police force their watchfulness, care and attention to people who need their whole influence, backed up by authority, would prove a most useful and uplifting measure."

FORTUNES WITH GRASS.

A simple method of telling fortunes, quite as unique and interesting as the daisy method, is to use four blades of wiry grass five or six inches long. Name the grass with you; sweetheart's name. Place the blades together and tie in the center in a single knot. Then take two blades and tie near the ends in a double knot. Repeat this with the remaining blades until there are four such knots. Then untie the center knot. The form the grass assumes determines your fortune; namely, one circle means that your sweetheart loves you; two separate circles that he hates you; a circle within a circle that he is going to propose to you.—Indianapolis News.

THE WAY GIRLS WALK.

Between their short skirts and their smart pumps the feet of the average young women are extremely conspicuous, just now, and passing glances at them reveal the fact that most girls and women do not know how to walk properly. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of them place the heel on the ground first, a trick that is not only tiresome but extremely ungraceful.

EDITOR AND HOUSEKEEPER.

Mrs. Catherine B. Bell, editor of the Cannon, of Cannon City, Cal., besides attending to her household and editorial duties finds time to serve as probation officer in her home county, to do the work required of the president of the board of county visitors, to act as special agent to the County Commissioners in cases of destitution and to be the humane officer and secretary of the local Humane Society.