

POULTRY

MAKE MONEY RAISING GEESSE

Success Can Be Had With Small Numbers Where There is Low Pasture and Water.

The Toulouse and Emden are the most popular breeds of geese in this country. The Toulouse is the largest breed, the adult gander and geese weighing 25 and 20 pounds, respectively, while the standard weights of the Emden are 20 and 18 pounds.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on many farms where there is low, rough pasture land containing a natural supply of water. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens, but the demand and prices are especially good in sections where goose fattening is conducted.

Geese need only a house during cold or stormy weather, when an open shed should be provided. One gander is mated with from one to three geese, and the matings are not changed from year to year unless they prove unsatisfactory. When mated, they are allowed to run together in flocks. Toulouse and Emden geese will breed when about two years old. The females are usually kept until they are from twelve to fourteen years old, or as long as they lay well. Sex is difficult to distinguish, especially in young geese. The gander is usually somewhat larger and coarser than the goose, and has a leaner, longer neck and a larger head. The sex is sometimes determined by a critical examination or by the action of the geese at mating time.

Large boxes, barrels or shelters are provided as nests for geese, or they are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place. First eggs are usually set under hens while the last ones which the geese lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she "goes broody." If the eggs are not removed from the nest where the goose is laying, she will usually stop laying soon-



Toulouse Geese Are Largest Breed.

er than if they are taken away. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture may be added after the first week by sprinkling the eggs or the nests with warm water. Goose eggs hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the hatching is completed.

INDIVIDUALITY OF HER OWN

Different Breeds of Chickens Have Characteristics—Many Do Not Study Their Fowls.

Each hen has an individuality and her own notions and customs. That different breeds have different characteristics, we all know, but many do not study their flock or do not consider it necessary to do so.

Some one suggests that hens which are talked to and made much of will, in turn, be good layers. There is a measure of truth in this; certainly fowls treated with kindness will do better work than those which are never tamed and are frightened at the approach of any one. But don't get the idea that kindness will produce eggs. A hen possessing no laying strain worthy of mention will never repay one's affection by eggs if there are no eggs bred in her.

RATION FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Best Feed Is That Suited to Local Conditions—Prepared Material Is Economical.

In feeding for egg production, the economical feeder wishes to use the grain he has. The best ration is the ration that best suits the local conditions. If one must buy all the feed, then he will probably find the ready prepared scratch feeds and mashers as cheap as buying the varieties of grains and mixing his own. The agricultural colleges have worked out rations which are practical for farm flocks.

DAIRY POINTS

CALVES NEED SPECIAL CARE

Rush of Other Work Likely to Cause Neglect When Good Attention Always Pays.

Calves born in the spring are likely not to have as good an opportunity for proper development as those born earlier in the winter, many farmers have found. The rush of outside work detracts from their care and interest in them at a time when such attention always pays best.

All young animals worth raising should be well fed from the start. If possible, they should be fed whole milk three times a day until at least one week old. As a general rule, 12 pounds of milk a day for each 100 pounds of live weight should be fed. This rule may be followed approximately for all ages and for all kinds of liquid food.

When quite young the calf should have access or be encouraged to eat the following dry grain mixture after its feeding of milk or gruel food—30 pounds cornmeal or hominy, 30 pounds wheat bran, 30 pounds ground oats



Feed Calf Regularly and Abundantly.

and 10 pounds of oil meal. This is a mixture recommended by the state college at Ithaca, N. Y.

Choice second-cutting clover or alfalfa hay should be provided after the calf is two or three weeks of age.

Where skim milk is not available and whole milk too expensive, a substitute can be used after the calves are three weeks of age. A gruel made from equal parts of soluble blood flour, hominy feed, red dog flour, and lipseed oil meal should give fair results. The correct proportions are one pound of mixture to eight pounds of water. The ingredients should be mixed first with a small amount of cold water and then hot water should be added in the proper amount at not over 145 degrees F. When cool, the mixture is in the same proportion as skim milk. Hay and the dry grain mixture should be provided.

The calf born in spring ordinarily should not go to pasture before early fall, but should be kept in a clean, dry stall away from the flies and heat, and fed regularly and abundantly.

HARD WORK OF COW TESTERS

Must Keep Records of Animals in Association and Figure Out the Proper Rations.

The work of a cow tester is to make and keep records of the herds of cows in the association and to figure out the proper rations and advise with the farmers as to the feeding and care of the dairy herd. A tester must be thoroughly competent to operate a Babcock tester and to figure out the records of the different cows in the herd, according to their production. A knowledge of proper feeding and balancing of a ration is very essential to the work.

MINERAL MATTER ESSENTIAL

Dry Cow Should Be Fed Legume Hays Including Cowpeas, Alfalfa and the Clovers.

It is good practice to feed the dry cow well in order that she may store up a reserve of mineral matter. The feeds best used at such a time are the legume hays including cowpeas, alfalfa, soybeans and the clovers, named in the order of their lime content. High phosphorus-bearing feeds are wheat, bran, cottonseed meal, standard wheat middlings and linseed meal. Grass hays, corn silage and the majority of corn products are low in both lime and phosphorus.

SCOUT'S GOOD TURN AT RACE

During a race at the last Interstate fair, Spokane, Washington, a prize horse broke away from the jockey and began a wild course around the track. When the efforts of officials to stop the horse had failed, Scout David Hawkins of Troop No. 12 dashed to the track as the horse neared the turn and, after waving his hands, stopped the high-strung animal, tightened the saddle girth, mounted, and sped away. The horse breasted the tape not far behind the winner.

Renee Chemet



Her striking beauty and brilliant playing has thrown Renee Chemet, the young Parisian violinist, into the spotlight of the music-loving world. She will start an American tour in the fall. Three of Mme. Chemet's phonograph records were recently selected to be placed in the hermetically sealed vault along with three made by Caruso. These records, with others of today, will be taken from the Vault 100 years hence, to demonstrate to forthcoming generations the highest type of music in the several fields in 1922.

The Friendly Path

By Walter I. Robinson

CHRISTIAN WORKERS

Go out into the byways and highways and compel them to come in.

DELEGATES to the World's Christian Endeavor convention in New York some time ago had this command in mind when they formed 100 gospel teams, and held revival services in Wall street and in other public streets in Manhattan. Impressive scenes were witnessed in all parts of the great city, crowds assembling rapidly when they heard the young Christian workers singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and other inspiring songs.

Enthusiasm aroused by the big meetings under the Cross of Calvary during the New York convention doubtless was carried "back home" by the young people to all parts of the world. Much good, doubtless, will result from the inspiration for doing good which these young soldiers will give the hundreds of thousands of Christian workers. Those who love God and wish to see His work carried on with greater success will have good reason to be glad because of the wider interest the convention aroused for the Master's cause.

But the greatest enjoyment will come to those who actively engage in leading their fellows into the right path. It is not alone sufficient to think good and to live good if one desires to enjoy to the fullest the happiness which should be his. Far more pleasure comes through helping others into Christ's kingdom and through preventing sin and misery than can be experienced when one devotes all his time to thinking and working for his own personal salvation and happiness. Wickedness is found in every town and hamlet, no matter how small. Opportunities for revival meetings are by no means confined to the big cities. And, while we would not depreciate the value of the many meetings held on street corners during the convention in New York, we do believe that as great opportunities for similar work may be found wherever humans live.

The only reason such a large number prefer to neglect worship in order to enjoy other pleasures, is that they haven't learned of the wonderful happiness which may be experienced through devoting a little time to divine services and constantly seizing opportunities to increase the world's smiles by uplifting work.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

FRIENDS ALL

ONCE time I knew a bed-ridden friend Who could not hold herself upright. Yet was a fount of golden light. She held the sun and stars as friends Who came to visit her week-ends, And bring her smiling dividends. The sunbeams were her playmates dear Who never failed to bring her cheer. Even in the winter of the year. And when the bird-notes came to her From out the early morning air Each songster was God's messenger. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

FORMING HABITS

IN A broad sense, habit may be termed the element of conscious or unconscious persistence.

Some habits are opposed to noble growth, such as indolence, indifference to lofty impressions, forgetfulness, the acquirement of ragged tempers, vulgar speech, failure to adapt one's self to new circumstances, fault-finding and the common habit of thinking evil of one's friends and neighbors.

There are hundreds of such habits which are opposed to the development of the best there is in us, ruinous alike to our future careers and contentment.

By following a train of wrong ideas again and again, we gradually lose our ability to distinguish evil from good.

We become skeptical, cynical, narrow, and unless by some fortunate discovery we see the falsity of our position before it is too late to mend, we find ourselves in company with the grouchies, sour-faced and fault-finders.

No man or woman who would win success and the good opinion of his or her friends, can hope to do so without first overcoming his or her degrading habits.

To do this there must be formed the practice of mental watchfulness with a will power behind it capable of moving always in the right direction.

The fixed disposition to do a thing comes from numerous repetitions. It is by such a process that good or bad customs are formed, which ultimately take to the bright hilltops or down the dark valley of failure and discouragement.

One of the good habits to form in youth is that of attention, especially in regard to advice from parents, who know from experience what is needed for the stimulation of growing minds.

This applies with like force to everybody in all stations of life, and especially to those who are dependent on others.

The habit of giving intense attention to orders, however trivial, and remembering them when the time arrives for their execution, marks the difference between the competent and the incompetent, the foolish, and the wise, those who are destined for life servitude and those who are destined to lead.

Every good habit is laudable, every bad habit reprehensible.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"GYPSY"

JUST as America was named for an explorer who had no right to the honor, and the "turkey" (French dinde or poulet d'Inde, Indian chicken) hails from the Western hemisphere instead of the eastern, the name "gypsy" is applied on account of the early belief that these wandering tribes had their origin in Egypt instead of from a more distant land. Made their migratory people made their appearance in England at the beginning of the Fifteenth century, their dark complexions and foreign speech, coupled with their admitted knowledge of black arts supposed to be indigenous to Egypt, led to their designation as "Gyptians," and it was only natural that, in time, this should be shortened into the slightly more euphonious "gypsy"—the name by which they have been known ever since.

"Bohemians," the French appellation for gypsies, involves an error similar to the English—these tribes being taken by the common people of France to be the expelled Hussites of Bohemia. In the German "Zigeuner" there is no indication of the land from which they were presumed to have come, but, instead, a typically Teutonic bit of bluntness—for "Zigeuner" is a slight contraction of "Zieh-Gauner" or "roaming thieves."

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ONCE IS ENOUGH



THE SANDMAN STORY

MR. CROW'S REVENGE

MR. CROW had been watching for a chance to pay Mr. Dog for upsetting his plans that day in the cornfield, when he had barked so loudly that Mr. Man came out with his gun and, before Mr. Crow could fly, the gun went "Pop!" and greatly upset the nerves of Mr. Crow.

What Mr. Dog was barking about really wasn't on account of Mr. Crow at all. He had not noticed him, for under the stone wall Mr. Dog had seen Mr. Rabbit hop out of his sight and also his reach. But the barks had brought Mr. Man with his gun and, seeing only Mr. Crow, he popped the gun at him.

But this did not matter at all to Mr. Crow. He did not know anything about it, anyway, and now every day he watched Mr. Dog, whenever he happened to see him, to find a way to bother him, if he could.

It was some time after this happened that Mr. Crow, from a telegraph



Mr. Crow Told Mr. Towser.

wire where he was sitting, saw Mr. Dog trotting along the road with something in his mouth.

Mr. Crow watched and then he flew over to where Mr. Dog disappeared under a rail fence into the garden, and by the wall on the other side he saw Mr. Dog dig a deep hole and hide in it a very fine-looking bone.

"Stole it, I am sure he did," said Mr. Crow, forgetting that he was one of the worst of thieves himself. But right then Mr. Crow was struck with a thought. He had a plan by which he could pay Mr. Dog for barking that day he was in the cornfield.

Mr. Crow waited until Mr. Dog had the bone buried and the earth nicely covered over it, and Mr. Dog was trotting off home. He then flew over to

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

JULIA

ONE of the oldest and most classical of names is Julia. The fortunate woman who bears it may be assured that famous women of unrevealed centuries have answered to it, for it exceeds Rome in antiquity. Like its masculine counterpart, Julius, it had its origin in the Julian gens that preceded Roman civilization. Various legends are put forth to account for "Julius" and historians differ widely, but the generally accepted theory is that Julius is the diminutive of "Julus," meaning divine, and was evolved in the same manner that Zeus, father of the gods, came to be the Roman Jupiter. If such is the case, Julia may fairly be called a daughter of the gods.

Just as the masculine Julius was famed through Julius Caesar and became hereditary throughout the empire, so the feminine counterpart was accepted as hereditary and was adopted as ornamental in other countries when classical names came into fashion. The "Julie" of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise" made Julie very popular in France, England, Spain and Portugal kept her intact as Julia, but Italy changed her to Giulla, and Russia added the typically Slavic touch of Julija.

Juliana came into vogue after St. Juliana was beheaded at Nicomedia under Gallienus and her relics were enshrined at Rome and later Brussels. The Normans changed it to Julienne, England received it in the form of Julian and recalls her heraldic and hunting piousness, Dame Julian Berners. Gillian is also a British derivative, which later became Jill, famed in the nursery rhyme of "Jack and Jill." The name is still used in England.

In Brittany Julia makes her appearance as Sullana, which was the name of the nun-sister of Du Guesclin. She became Juliana in Spain and Julitta, or Jolitta, among the French peasantry. Italy calls her Giulliana and later Giuletta, whence Giuletta Capellet, whose mournful story told in Da Porta's novel, was adopted by Shakespeare as Juliet for his immortal "Romeo and Juliet."

According to Vergil, the name of Julia is un ladylike; certainly it belonged to a spirited race, for the Julias of history were not pretty lay figures, but women of power and position. They were quite fearless, due perhaps to the talismanic quality of their own particular jewel, the jade.

the stone wall and took a look about, so he would be sure of the very spot where the bone was hidden.

In a short time Mr. Crow was at a farm some distance down the road, where there lived Mr. Towser Dog.

Mr. Crow did not care any more for Mr. Towser than he did for any other dog, but he was the one that lived the nearest to the spot where the bone was buried, so he called on him.

Mr. Towser Dog was napping, with his head poked out of his house, when Mr. Crow arrived, and the loud "Caw! Caw!" that he gave made Mr. Towser open his eyes.

"Where is your Master?" inquired Mr. Crow, wishing to be sure he was in no danger before he told his secret to Mr. Towser.

"He has gone off and left me at home," whined Mr. Towser.

"Are you chained?" inquired Mr. Crow.

"Of course I am not chained," replied Mr. Towser, jumping up to show he was free. "Master never chains me. He knows I would not run away. I have the place to guard, don't you see?"

"You would not run away even for a nice bone if you knew where there was one, I suppose," said Mr. Crow, cocking his head.

"Well, I would not say I wouldn't if I was certain where it was," said Mr. Towser.

Mr. Crow told him and off he ran. He found the bone and was back before his master returned, but in the meantime Mr. Crow had a feast in the cornfield, and when he went to bed that night he felt he had done a good day's work.

It was some time after that Mr. Crow, who was on the watch, saw Mr. Dog scratching and digging where he had buried the bone, and acting in the most excited manner because he could not find it.

"Caw, caw," cried Mr. Crow. "The next time you see me in the cornfield perhaps you will not bark and try to get me shot; caw, caw, caw."

But, though Mr. Dog heard him, he did not in the least know what Mr. Crow meant, and that is the way it often happens, that those who work hard to get revenge for some fancied wrong fall as far short of getting it as Mr. Crow did. For what he really wanted was that Mr. Dog should know he was to blame for the bone being gone and Mr. Dog never did know it.

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This mysterious green stone is invested with mysticism by the Mohammedans. It is a sacred symbol which represents the secret thoughts of the soul and the essence of happiness and love. Besides, it possesses therapeutic qualities and is much used by the Chinese as a curative. Wednesday is the lucky day of the wearer of jade and 5 is her lucky number.

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MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

Symptoms: Taller than short, hair a little naturally marcelled, always dieting—nuts and lettuce his chief pets. Works in spirits and then lays off with melancholy notions—then says he'll go on a trip. You never know where to find him, but his relatives do, for he has always "put up" with them (and they wish him!) wherever he goes. He never seems to want to be "on his own." He has very high ideals. . . .

IN FACT His high ideals are what keeps him low in mind and pocket.

Prescription for bride-to-be: R Work up a code of work that is practical. Make him practice it.

Absorb This: Ideals Are Highest When Not Out of Reach.

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