

GESE ON THE FARM.
Truly Telling Two Stories of Pests, Geese and Game Birds.
It is a subject for speculation why geese are not more generally raised by farmers. The profit accruing from a



PAIR OF PROFITABLE GESE.

stock of good geese is small, addition to the income of the farm. They are good valuable for their flesh, but their down and feathers represent a two-fold value. Practically the farmer has but two varieties to select from, the Turkeys and Geese. If the farmer would stick to the rule for raising his stock, William Butler of Milwaukee, who has had no years experience in keeping geese, has been quite successful with his crosses, those made by mating an African gander and California goose, and thus creating the young geese with a pure African gender. The two varieties of Chinese geese and white, although hardy, are not hard enough and do not make profits enough of flesh for the early market.

The Turkeys have the first record to greatest growth for early care. They are good layers, and their heavy bodies admit of their being confined by a few pens. The Bullock or Thanksgiving, although not quite so large as the Turkeys, have the advantage of being pure white. Their meat is white, delicate. They yield an abundance of valuable feathers, all the more desirable on account of being white. Either the Turkeys or the Bullock will be profitable, with good handling, yielding meat, they do twice a year, one of marketable goslings and another of feathers.



THE SWAN OF SWIMMING GOOSE.

The feathers are plucked three times a year, in July, in October and in December. The popular belief is that the feathers of live geese are better than those of fat ones, and those of living geese better than those of dead ones. The feathers are plucked in July from the young geese, and the down from under the belly, wings and neck. The feathers, though from a living goose, not being raised in pens, are not as good as those from a dead bird. In October, when they begin to fall off, are in perfection. The feathers again in December, being taken from a dead fowl, are inferior to those plucked in July. On this principle it is evident that the sooner the geese are plucked after the season, the better.

Selecting Good Geese.

Long straight legs with small webbed feet, longer than 7 inches, or the stock should be the choice for a fowl. The greater mass of huking each foot is not the only advantage. It will generally ripen earlier, and more easily ripening makes a crop many weeks when otherwise there would be soft corn. It is only for immediate feeding. Corn that is ripened under favorable conditions will be filled out to the top, and these larger grain heads have been proved by experiments to produce more grain per bushel than those smaller and more tightly packed.

In October, when the grain has filled poorly. There will be many ears where the grain is scattering, well-nigh destroyed the stalk from the stalk before the silk was ready to receive it. Such ears often have scattering grains that, having plenty of room, grow very large. American Cultivator thinks it is worth while experimenting with such ears, as if the seed is well filled, it will undoubtedly produce extra strong and vigorous plants.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

Ways of Conserving Apple Cider Vinegar.
Cider vinegar is known just what the world supply, either distilled or watered down, New York state requires that vinegar shall not 4 per cent of acetic acid, the acid which gives it the character, and you may, as we are known to every vinegar manufacturer, have the requirement of 4 per cent of acetic acid, and the acid must be sharply incisive.

The greatest engineering feature of the vinegar is to make the barrel stand upright. The vinegar must be typical of western life, though individual enterprises have not been lacking to make many unique features interesting, plausible, and interesting. Among the latter may be mentioned, as a general rule, the representation of some local situation, the representation of some splendid architectural masterpiece, and the effect must be simply incomparable.

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To make a good quality of vinegar the first requisite is a first class quality of cider. One good method suggested by The Rural New Yorker is as follows: Take a barrel of cider, add to it one fourth strong beer, and boil. Afterward boiling vinegar is poured into the barrel, they are rolled around occasionally for a few days to give the vinegar an opportunity to strike into the wood. Then the barrels or casks are filled about one third full of strong cider vinegar.

But the question of most serious interest in connection with the winter fair, is how can we all get into?

Annotated in a twinkle. The following extract from a first class quality of cider, a week or 10 days until the cider is clear, when the wine is left for a second week, of which time the sunken deposit of yeast is removed. One half of it is drawn off and the process repeated with the remainder. The remainder is better kept in barrels, but the casks should have the loose holes, which are well stopped, kept covered with cloth to keep out insects. In winter the cider may be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit to prevent freezing.

Another method of building vinegar is to have a sort of earthenware jar, the sides of which are made from one to the other, thus exposing it to the air. The addition of a little vinegar in a shorter would hasten the process. This

important points are a sufficient degree of heat and exposure to the air, but it is not necessary to have the jar so hot that it should be well raised off or cracked, so as to lose it from all sources and indications.

A Cloud Watcher.
A correspondent of The New England Heralds writes the following for the benefit of others. It is made of such timber as chips.

Fig. 1 shows the best form, about 20 feet long. Figs. 2, 3, & 4 are broad and standard, one on each side of the last plane, so that a half inch tail passes through them and lies back, Fig. 4. Fig. 5 is given in perspective, with a great tail, so as to form a long and bold tail, in place where the tail is taken off. This jack may be made as heavy as light as one pleases to use in different weather. It can be operated with one hand and is easily and cheaply made. It should be of hard wood.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.
Ballard Bros. Brothers, Reduced to One Brother and Sister at about One-half the Cost.

It will not be new to the many readers of the Deseret Evening News that the fair is now in progress in San Francisco at the International Midwinter Exposition. But much that concerns that tremendous enterprise, what may be seen there, the daily change, and why it is the interest of all in our city, is not so well known. The Ballard Bros., though not quite so large as the Tasseaus, have the advantage of being pure white. Their meat is white, delicate. They yield an abundance of valuable feathers, all the more desirable on account of being white. Either the Ballard or the Tasseaus will be profitable, with good handling, yielding meat, they do twice a year, one of marketable goslings and another of feathers.

There is a palace of Manufactures and Labor Arts, a palace of Mechanics and Agriculture, a palace of Fine Arts, and a palace of Science and Education, and these are finished and fitted with exhibits from every quarter of the globe—municipal exhibitions of every industry and art.

To these same buildings have been added a number of ornate and costly buildings, in which the proprietors of different sections are eminently particularized. Many of California's neighboring states have erected spacious structures of their own, and not a few of the foreign countries have also sent their exhibits to the grand exposition.

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