



#### Raising Geese.

Except in certain small sections the raising of geese for profit is an almost untouched industry, yet one in which good money may be made if the work is carried on intelligently after obtaining the experience. This preliminary experience is essential, for the raising of geese differs in many ways from raising chickens. While both ducks and hens are frequently used for hatching goose eggs, the best results generally come from letting the goose incubate her own eggs, care being taken not to give her more than eleven for a sitting. The ganders are permitted to mingle with the geese during incubation mainly for the purpose of protection when the goose leaves the nest to feed. When the goslings are hatched they should be kept indoors on an earth floor and given some kind of green food to pick at as they will, their main food, however, being a mixture of corn meal and bran, moistened and fed when it may be crumbled up like bread. Water for drinking should be supplied in abundance, but so placed that the young goslings can drink without getting into the water and wetting their down, thus catching cold. This is an important part of raising young goslings. It is essential that every effort be made to keep the goslings from getting wet and chilled when they are young, and not to crowd too many of them in a pen. As the weather gets mild they should be given access to grass, yet have a shelter where they may go in case of storm. By midsummer they may have free access to a shallow stream. The Embden breed, a good specimen of



A SHAPELY GOOSE.

which is shown in the illustration, is attracting attention because of its hardness, size and the quality of both feathers and flesh, and to those interested in geese raising is worthy of consideration.

#### Difference in Milkers.

A cow may be made to shrink great in milk yield when left to a rough, unskilled milker. This is generally known, and the practice is common to let the boys learn to milk by practicing with cows which the owner is ready to dry up. But the definite cash value of quick, gentle, clean work is scarcely realized. At one of the Western experiment farms, where one of the men was an especially skilled milker, a record was kept of the average difference in product, as compared with the other men, and it was found that he was worth nearly \$10 a month more, on account of the extra milk which he obtained. The milk was also richer, owing to his care in getting all the rich strippings.

#### Tilling the Garden.

The garden should be the best tilled part of the farm. Rotation should be practiced as well as in the case of farm crops, because all plants will grow better when they are not made to succeed themselves on the same soil each year. Some provision should be made so that the horse cultivator can be used for weeding purposes, otherwise the garden is apt to run wild with weeds. Every family should have an abundant supply of small fruit as well as vegetables, for the reason that these are healthier foods than too much meat. It often happens that the garden can be made to be the source of considerable income in addition to supplying the family wants.—Iowa Homestead.

#### When to Spray.

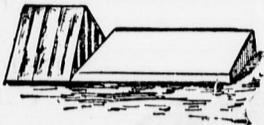
No date can be fixed upon, yet spraying must be done at the right time if the best results are to be obtained. The right time is immediately after the blossoms fall and before the calyxes of the forming apples close. If there are belated blossoms on the trees after the great mass of bloom has fallen, do not wait for them if some of the calyxes are closing. If the trees do not all bloom nearly together, spray the early blooming trees first and then in a few days spray the others. Repeat the application in one week or at the latest ten days.—C. P. Gillette.

#### Clean Up the Farm.

The necessity for cleaning up the rubbish on the farm and burning it is not entirely for the purpose of improving the appearance of the farm, although it should be done for this effect if nothing else were to be gained. During the winter large numbers of insects injurious to farm crops pass their time among the rubbish, and are generally in good shape early in the spring to make havoc among the first crops which appear. Therefore, if the rubbish is gathered into neaps as early in the spring as the work can be done and the mass burned the insects will be destroyed. The work requires but little time, and the results are so desirable that one ought not to hesitate a moment about doing it. It will pay to get out the hay rake and go all over the meadows and the fields on which stubble of any kind has been left and rake up the rubbish for burning.

#### To Protect Young Chickens.

Those who have raised chickens know that one of the troubles with which they have to contend is keeping the little ones from being drowned by



COVERED RUN FOR CHICKS.

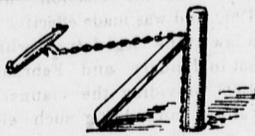
the hard and frequent showers of the spring. Where brooders are used this trouble is obviated, but, on the other hand, the chicks ought to be given some of the freedom of outdoors as early as possible, so that even brooder-raised chicks ought to have a run in the open air. The illustration shows a design for a coop with a covered run attached which will prevent any trouble with the chicks. This run may be made so as to attach it to the coop when desired, and may be of any desired dimensions. It consists simply of a light frame covered with muslin, the frame being built on a slant in the way shown in the cut. By having hooks at each corner and eyes screwed into the corners of the coop this frame may be attached in a moment. If the day looks stormy, simply attach this covered run to the coop, and you will then be certain that no harm will come to the chicks should a sudden and hard shower come up.

#### Dried Vegetables.

In Germany an important industry is being established in dried vegetables. At one factory in West Germany last year, which paid a dividend of twenty per cent, the following materials were dealt with: 150 tons of French beans (sliced), 300 tons carrots, 140 tons savory, fifty tons celery, 110 tons potatoes, 162 tons white cabbage, fifty tons onions, fifty-four tons turnips; total, 1,070 tons. This firm is now doubling their plant. When the factory was first started only twelve per cent of the vegetables could be obtained locally, last year thirty per cent was obtained in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and the tenants of the farms in the vicinity have found it so profitable to grow a supply of the raw produce, that they now have 125 acres under cultivation for this company, and another fifty acres at a little distance away.

#### Ingenious Scheme of Pulling Posts.

To pull out fence posts easily, says J. W. Dysart, of La Porte, Ind., take a 2x4 scantling 3 1/2 feet long and lean it against the post at a 45-degree angle. A 3/4 iron pin driven into the top end to pass through a link of the chain



PULLS A POST STRAIGHT UP.

will prevent it from slipping. Hook a chain close to ground, passing it up the post over the top of the scantling. One horse will pull all ordinary posts, as this method will lift it straight up.

#### Need of Farm Hands.

A Vermont farmer writes to Jacob A. Riis, of New York, asking if there is not some way of bringing the famine-stricken people of Sweden and Finland into his part of New England, where their services are sorely needed. He says that thousands of these people can find permanent homes there, with chances of owning homes of their own in the future.—Boston Transcript.

#### Fighting Weeds.

To kill weeds which have perennial root stocks a German authority recommends following, and early in the spring a thorough and deep harrowing over of the land, after which the root stocks are raked and burned. For the eradication of equisetum or horse-tail, a thorough draining of the soil together with cultivation are suggested. Fertilizers, particularly of limey ones, are recommended for combating sorrel. Soil in which this plant grows abundantly are usually characterized by an acid condition which requires the application of lime for its correction.

## SHAMROCK III HAS ARRIVED

SAFE AND SOUND ON THIS SIDE OF ATLANTIC.

Towed Over by the Steam Yacht Erin—Chamrock I. Also Came—156 Men Manned the Yachts—In One Gale, but Received No Damage—Hearty Reception Given Off Sandy Hook.

New York, June 15.—Safe and sound after a rough passage from Gourock, Scotland, of 16 days and 22 hours, Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger for the America's cup, the Shamrock III, is now lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. She arrived in company with the steam yacht Erin, that had towed her most of the way across the Atlantic, and by the Shamrock I, towed by the British tug Cruiser. The 156 men which manned the yachts and their convoys are all well, and there were no accidents to mar the passage.

Between Gourock and Fayal, Azores, where the steamers stopped for coal, calms and squally weather were encountered. The Erin and her tow became separated from the Cruiser and the Shamrock I, before reaching Fayal, but they never lost sight of each other after leaving there. On June 12 the yachts were caught in a gale from the southeast and while it blew very hard and a heavy sea was running, very little water was shipped and no damage was done.

The tug Charles E. Matthews, in charge of H. H. Davies, met the yachts at daylight, 20 miles east of Sandy Hook lightship. Pilots were put on board the Erin at sea and the Matthews towed Shamrock III, to Quarantine, the Shamrock I, being towed by the Cruiser.

The yachts passed Sandy Hook lightship soon after 6 a. m. They were saluted by every vessel that passed them all the way to Quarantine. When they arrived there the crews of the yachts gave three cheers for each other as they stood lined up on deck. Both yachts flew the pennant of the Royal Ulster Yacht club.

The new challenger is by far more handsome than either the Shamrock I, or Shamrock II. She looks not unlike the Columbia above the water line and her beam seems greater than either of those yachts. She tows easily, making very little broken water at the bow and leaving a clean wake. Her captain, Robert Wringe, says she behaved splendidly under all conditions of weather during the passage across the Atlantic. She is rigged with a short bowsprit and a topmast over a stout lower mast. The Shamrock I, has the same rig with the addition of a jigger mast aft. The latter steers with a tiller and the former with a small wheel.

#### Killed by Blast.

Kallspeil, Mont., June 17.—Word has been received that Resident Engineer Craff at Whitefish Lake was totally blown to pieces while examining a blast in the construction work. In company with his foreman he stopped to witness the blast the men had put in at noon, and after one blast went off he declared both had gone, while his foreman said only one had gone off, and warned him to keep away. He persisted that both had been exploded, and when he arrived at the spot an explosion occurred and he was blown into the air 200 feet.

#### Report on Railway.

Washington, June 17.—The interstate commerce commission has prepared a summary of its report on the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1902. It shows that the total single track mileage on June 30 in the United States was 202,471 miles, having increased during the year 5234 miles. This increase was greater than for any year since 1890. The states and territories for which an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles is shown as follows:

#### Prominent Women Dead.

Chicago, June 16.—Mrs. Lettie Mason Quine, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church, died at her home here. Mrs. Quine was known in religious circles throughout the country and was one of the most influential women in that society.

#### Try Them as Criminals.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The Russian newspapers declare that the murderers of the Serbian monarchs ought to be tried as criminals.

Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Grimes, commander of the famous Grimes battery of the Spanish-American war who recently was appointed commandant of the artillery district of Puget sound, has reached Fort Flagler, accompanied by his wife and son.

During 1902 the life boats of the Royal National Lifeboat institution were launched 259 times and saved 456 lives.

## Rudow & Schweikert, Furniture and Hardware, and Undertakers.

Special attention is called to our stock of

John Deere Plows. Meyer's Force Pumps

And a Selected Stock of FRESH SEEDS, Including ALFALFA.

## L. S. ERLEY, General Merchandise KENNEWICK, WASH.

The big new store at the corner of Washington and Second Streets is the place for bargains in Groceries. All kinds of Shoes. Large Feed Store in connection.

## BEACH'S... ADDITION

The original Kennewick townsite, platted eleven years ago.

Business and Residence Lots, best location, On Easy Terms.

Acres Property adjoining town at reasonable figures.

Perpetual water right included with all property. See me before you invest.

C. J. BEACH, Kennewick, Wash.

## THOMPSON, CRAWFORD AND RODMAN, SUNNYSIDE, WASHINGTON

Growers and shippers of Seed Potatoes. Maule's Early Thoroughbred, \$16 per ton; Early Rose, \$16 per ton; Maule's Freeman, 2d quality, \$8, 1st quality, \$12 per ton; Selina Burbank, 2d quality, \$8, 1st quality \$12 per ton, sack lots, 20c per hundred extra FREE ON BOARD CARS AT MABTON.

REFERENCES: Sunnyside Bank.

Neat and artistic Job Printing of all kinds done at the Courier Office, Kennewick, - - Washington.