

POULTRY

SUCCESS IN RAISING GEESSE

Fowls Subsist Largely on Grass During Growing Season, and Require Little Attention.

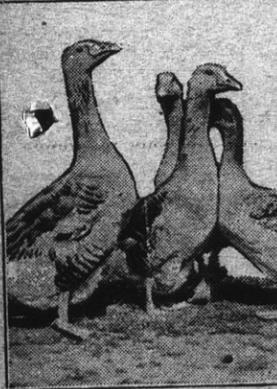
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Practically all the geese in this country are raised in small flocks on general farms, and few, if any, farms are devoted entirely to raising geese. Geese can be raised successfully in small numbers and at a profit on farms where there is plenty of grass or pasture land with a natural supply of water. The birds, both young and old, are very hardy and are rarely affected by any disease or insect pests. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available. Geese are the closest known grazers, and both the mature geese and the partially grown goslings will get their entire living from a good pasture so long as the grass remains green.

A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season, and is desirable during the rest of the year. If there is no natural pond, an artificial one or tanks may be supplied to advantage. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens; this fact should be considered, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say, in undertaking to raise geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where geese fattening is conducted on a large scale.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter (about February 1, in the northeastern section of this country) or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large boxes, barrels, or shelters are provided for that purpose.

Goslings hatched under hens should be examined for head lice, and a little grease—lard or vaseline—applied with the fingers on the head and neck. Some breeders who hatch with both geese and hens give all the goslings to the geese, which make the best moth-



Geese Grow Rapidly and Are Rarely Affected With Disease.

ers. A few breeders prefer to breed the goslings artificially, keeping them from one to three weeks in the house at night in a covered bushel basket.

To keep a record of their age and breeding the web of the feet of the newly hatched goslings should be punched. Hens with goslings may be confined to the coop and the goslings allowed to range. In mild weather the hens are allowed to brood the goslings from seven to ten days, when the latter are able to take care of themselves. It is very necessary to keep the young goslings dry, so they are usually kept confined in the morning until the dew is dried off, and they should not be allowed to get into water until partly feathered. This occurs when they are from two to four weeks old, depending on the weather and their range. Goslings caught and apparently drowned in a cold rain may sometimes be revived by drying in flannel near a fire.

Good-sized growing coops with board floors should be provided for the goslings, which must be protected from their enemies. When on range, the young bird needs some attention, as they may get lost or caught in post holes and odd corners. Young goslings, if confined, should be given grass yards and the coops removed frequently to fresh grass. It is better to keep the growing goslings separate from the old stock. Shade should be provided in hot weather. If very young goslings are allowed to run with large animals, they are apt to be injured or killed.

MAKE FOWLS WORK FOR FOOD

Grains Scattered in Litter Compel Hens to Exercise—Green Feed Aids Digestion.

All scratch feed or whole grain should be scattered in the litter, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Hens like to work for their living. Troughs or hoppers should be used for dry mash. They keep this feed always accessible. Noon is the time to provide fresh green food. It aids digestion.

Home Town Helps

CURB BILLBOARD NUISANCE

Rules Adopted by Kansas City for the Proper Regulation of Outdoor Advertising.

Kansas City authorities have drawn up rules for the regulation of "outdoor advertising." Other communities would do well to give the matter careful consideration. Many places have even gone to the length of forbidding the billboard altogether, as a nuisance. Whether such a move is advisable is a mooted question, but all will concede that regulation of some sort is necessary. The Kansas City rules are as follows:

"No waste or other rubbish resulting from any billboard or outdoor advertising sign shall be allowed to accumulate on or in the vicinity of the premises where the same is located.

"Bottoms of all signs shall be at least three feet from the ground. "No outdoor advertising shall be permitted or allowed to be maintained without an annual license from the division of highways of the department of public works."

None of the foregoing rules shall apply to outdoor advertising which is not within public view of a highway, public park or reservation; nor to signs or other devices erected and maintained in conformity with existing law, advertising or indicating the person occupying the premises in question, or advertising the property itself or any part thereof as for sale or to let; nor to advertising for public purposes by the commonwealth or any municipality thereof.

Any city or town, by ordinance or by law, may wholly exclude outdoor advertising from specified districts. Any license may be revoked for a violation of any of these regulations or any provision contained in the license.

BETTER THAN THE SIGNBOARD

Street Lights, Properly Treated Are Found to Be More Effective Than Usual Arrangements.

The ordinary street lights in a fashionable suburb of Detroit, Mich., are now being used as roadside danger signals in place of the signboards posted and usually ignored, heretofore. Conversion of a light at a dangerous curve or crossing into a warning signal is simply a matter of painting a red circle, 8 in. in diameter, on the proper side of the 16-in. globe. As these globes are carried by ornamental iron poles, 12 ft. high, the red disks can be seen clearly both in the daytime and when the current is on, and have proved more efficient than the signboard.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Sign That Will Be Heeded.

Milwaukee's Shade Trees. Milwaukee has 82,392 shade trees on its streets and boulevards. This does not include trees in the city parks or on private property. The varieties are: Elm, 45 per cent; soft maple, 18; box elder, 9; basswood, 7; ash, 5; poplar, 4. The forestry department favors elm. Beginning April 1, the department will plant 3,000 trees, of which 2,000 will be elm, 500 Norway maple and 250 each ash and basswood. The trees are planted 35 to 40 feet apart, no tree being planted less than 20 feet from a corner. The cost is assessed to the property owner. The city specifies the variety to be used on each street, so as to obtain uniformity.

Look After the Trees Now.

Industrial communities are prone to undervalue the products of nature—until it is too late. A fine tree is the product of from 20 to 50 years of growth. It cannot be hurried; nature will not hasten her steps at man's wish. No amount of money can speed the development of any tree beyond a certain pace, though money can provide good conditions for growth. To save a tree, therefore, is to save something which only a generation or more can replace.

Model English Towns.

The model industrial town idea, originated some years ago in the United States, is to be applied to a system of industrial garden cities which in time will rim the city of London. The project is an attempt to solve London's housing problem and at the same time prevent overwhelming congestion in the cities.

GOOD MANNERS

In connection with "good manners," the management of the temper is an art and goes a long way in making life a happy one, a life full of benevolent results. By kindness, cheerfulness and forbearance we can be happy almost at will, and at the same time spread happiness about us on every side. We can encourage happy thoughts in ourselves and others. We can be sober in habit. What can a wife and children think of an intemperate husband and father? We can be sober in language and shun cursing and swearing—the most useless, unmeaning and brutal of vulgarities. Nothing can be as silly and unmeaning—not to say shocking, repulsive and sinful—as the oaths so common in the mouths of vulgar swearers. They are profanation without purpose; implety without provocation; blasphemy without excuse.

In this country we are not sufficiently trained in the art of good manners partly because of the above mentioned condition and partly because we feel that there is a streak of blue blood in our veins than in our next door neighbor. We are rather gruff and unapproachable. Manners do not make the man, as the proverb alleges, but manners make the man much more agreeable. A man may be noble in his heart, true in his dealings, virtuous in his cabinet, and yet unmanly. Suavity of disposition and gentleness of manners give finish to the true gentleman.

By good manners we do not mean etiquette. This is only a conventional set of rules adopted by what is called "good society," and many of the rules of etiquette are of the essence of rudeness. Etiquette does not permit genteel people to recognize in the street a man with a shabby coat, though he be their brother. Etiquette is a liar in its "not at home"—ordered to be told by servants to callers at inconvenient seasons.

Good manners include many requisites, but they chiefly consist in politeness, courtesy and kindness. They cannot be taught by rule, but they may be taught by example. It has been said that politeness is the art of showing men, by external signs, the internal regard we have for them. But a man may be perfectly polite to another without necessarily having any regard for him. Good manners are neither more nor less than beautiful behavior. It has been well said that "a beautiful form is better than a beautiful face, and a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form. It gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts."

Manner is the ornament of action; indeed, a good action without a good manner of doing it is stripped of half its value. A poor fellow falls into difficulties and solicits help of a friend. He obtains it, but it is, with a "There, take that; but I don't like lending." The help is given with a kind of a kick and is scarcely accepted as a favor. The manner of the giving long rankles in the mind of the acceptor. Thus good manners mean kind manners, benevolence being the pondering element in all kinds of pleasant intercourse between human beings.

A story is told of a poor soldier having one day called at the shop of a hair dresser, who was busy with his customers, and asked relief, stating that he had staid beyond his leave of absence, and unless he could get a lift on the coach fatigue and severe punishment awaited him. The hair-dresser listened to his story respectfully and gave him a guinea. "God bless you, sir," exclaimed the soldier, as-

tonished at the amount. "How can I repay you? I have nothing in the world but this"—pulling a dirty piece of paper from his pocket; "it is a recipe for making blacking; it is the best I have ever seen. Many a half-guinea I have had for it from the officers, and many bottles I have sold. May you be able to get something for it to repay you for your kindness to the poor soldier." Oddly enough, that dirty piece of paper proved worth half a million dollars to the hair-dresser. It proved to be the keynote for amassing a great fortune as a famous and well-known shoe polish was made from this very recipe.

Good manners have been supposed to be a peculiar mark of gentility, and that the individual exhibiting them has been born in some upper class of society. But the poorest classes may exhibit good manners toward each other, as well as the richest. One may be polite and kind toward others, without a penny in the purse. Politeness goes very far, yet it costs nothing; it is the cheapest of the commodities. But we want to be taught good manners as well as other things. Some happy natures are "to the manor born." But the bulk of men need to be taught manners, and this can only be effectually done in youth.

Work-people ought to practice good manners the more toward each other, because, they are under the necessity of constantly living among each other. They are in constant contact with their neighbor, whereas the richer classes need not mix with men unless they choose, and then they can select whom they like. The workman's happiness depends much more upon the kind looks, words and acts of those immediately about him than the rich man's does. It is so at the work shop and it is the same at home. There the workman cannot retire to his study, but must sit among his family, by the side of his wife, with his children about him. And he must either live kindly with them, performing kind and obliging acts toward his family, or he must see, suffer and endure the intolerable misery of reciprocal unkindness.

Benjamin Franklin, when a work man, reformed the habits of an entire workshop, made friends of his work-fellows and was regarded with increased kindness daily, and induced those with whom he came in contact to imitate him by his persistent steadiness, civility and kindness.

No one is too poor to have good manners besides the good one gets from the general pleasure arising from such a healthful and innocent pleasure derived from being polite and kind.

Saved \$10.00

"L-I-look here," said a stutterm at a horse sale, "that's a n-nice horse, m-my m-m-man! How much do you want for it?"

The dealer looked his animal over lovingly. "A beauty it is, sir," he urged; "a horse I can thoroughly recommend. But you must make the offer."

"Well," said the stutterm, "I'll s-g-give you f-f-fifty!"

"Forty dollars? Done!" said the dealer.

"G-good!" said the stutterm. "I was tr-trying to say f-f-fifty!"

Run Ashore

"Why did the ship stop so suddenly?" she asked weakly as her husband came dashing into the stateroom.

"The captain says we've run ashore!" he cried excitedly. "Thank heaven!" she exclaimed.

Appreciation

Elderly Miss—Sir, you have saved my life. How can I ever show my gratitude? Are you married? Rescuer—Yes; you might as well and be a cook for us.

Camouflage

"Pa, what is rebarte?" "It is, as a rule, an insult with a dress suit on, my son."

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