

here as it will not be looked at by Englishmen. It is therefore necessary for our farmers, if they wish to secure a share of the profits to be derived from the export trade, to increase the weight of their geese, by breeding some of the larger varieties, and of these the Toulouse head the list. It is possible, without any perceptible increase in the cost of feeding, to raise geese that will weigh twice as much at maturity as those now to be found in the majority of farm-yards. In fact Toulouse geese will do as well, and their eggs hatch better, if left to seek their own living on a good range, after the grass is well up in the spring.

Excellent stock appear at all our shows, and we would advise our farmer friends, and others who have suitable places for them, to give this class their consideration, as where geese can be kept no other variety will give better satisfaction.

In writing of this variety, Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, says:—"They are extremely large, weighing, when fattened and matured, at three years old, forty-five to fifty pounds, and in some cases, even sixty pounds per pair. The geese lay thirty to forty eggs each in a season, and seldom offer to sit. I find them good to hatch, easy to raise, and much stronger when young than common goslings. They grow so rapidly that at four weeks old they will weigh from six to eight pounds each, and at three months, fifteen to eighteen pounds. They yield half a pound of feathers to a "picking." I have bred them five years and know they will stand the severest weather and climate, without shelter. They are small feeders for their size, and require no food but pasture except in winter. In color, geese and ganders are exactly alike, viz: a uniform, handsome gray, with breast and under parts of body a shade lighter. They are gentle in disposition, not unruly, and can be fenced easier than sheep: breed at one year old, and, in all respects, are very profitable. Would pay well almost anywhere, and especially in sections where grain and grass are cheap. The sexes can be distinguished by the form and voice,—ganders are taller, more upright, with larger necks, and gabble in higher, finer and more rapid tones than the goose, the voice of which is a low, deep bass, and slow."

The American *Standard of Excellence* describes Toulouse geese as follows:

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in show-pen; crooked backs; deformity of any kind.

MALE AND FEMALE.

HEAD: Rather large and short,—color of plumage, dark grey.—Eyes, dark brown or hazel.

BILL: Comparatively short, and stout at the base,—color, reddish-flesh.

NECK: Of medium length, and carried pretty erect,—color of plumage, dark grey, shading off to a lighter gray as it approaches the back.

BACK: Broad, of moderate length, and curving slightly from the neck to the tail,—color of plumage, dark gray.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast broad and deep, and, in plumage, light gray:—Body broad, of medium length, and very deep and compact,—in fat birds, their bellies almost touch the ground:—color of plumage, light gray, shading off lighter to the belly, where it becomes white, extending back to and around the tail,—all the lower posterior or fluffy parts are white, though but little of the white is visible to the eye from a front view

WINGS: Large, strong, and carried smoothly against the sides;—color of plumage, primaries, dark gray or brown,—secondaries, darker than primaries;—wing-coverts, dark gray.

Tail: Comparatively short; feathers, hard and stiff, and in color, gray and white,—The ends being tipped with white.

LEGS; Thighs, short and stout,—color of plumage, light gray:—Shanks, short, stout, and deep reddish orange in color:—Feet, deep reddish-orange.

CARRIAGE: Tall and erect.

POINTS IN TOULOUSE GEES.

Symmetry,	- - - - -	10
Size and Weight,	- - - - -	40
Condition,	- - - - -	10
Head,	- - - - -	3
Bill,	- - - - -	2
Neck,	- - - - -	5
Back,	- - - - -	5
Breast and Body,	- - - - -	15
Wings,	- - - - -	5
Tail,	- - - - -	3
Legs,	- - - - -	2
		100

Poultry in Frost and Snow.

Winter is again upon us. It is but little more than six months since we were writing about the management of chickens in frost and snow, and again we have a cold and white world. We will give a few hints how to keep the adult birds comfortable at this season. Fowls do not dislike dry frost; indeed when the air is clear they seem to enjoy it. We have often observed that birds of the year which have caught cold and seemed to stand still at the damp fall of the leaf, as soon as frost sets in become bright and hard in feather, grow again, and shake of their maladies. Some of our own cockerels which roost in trees seem particularly lively, and crow at intervals through moonlight nights. Frost, fog, and snow are how-