

Insurance of crops against fire, flood and tornado is a popular new wrinkle in the breeze belt of Kansas.

The word mugwump has been adopted in England. London Truth had a doggerel entitled "Moan of the Mugwump."

In proportion to population Germany raises nearly ten times as many potatoes as the United States and finds them a profitable crop.

Von Hartman proposes to graduate taxes, especially income taxes, so that a bachelor shall have five times as much to pay as the father of five children.

Professor Thomas, of the Ohio State University, advocates capital executions by the use of carbonic acid gas. He says that this death is entirely painless.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2000 feet.

Charles Dudley Warner says that the newspapers are in danger of losing their influence, through the prevalence of fake news, worked up by unscrupulous news gatherers.

Our sardines must come from Maine henceforth, announces the New York World. The French fisheries have been declining for several years, owing to the shoals going elsewhere, and at Concarneau this year the season has been a failure.

Australia has a population of less than five million, but economists declare it could support a hundred million with ease. As a means of showing how far the world is from being overpopulated they assert that the entire population of the United States could live comfortably in the single State of Texas.

Trade between the Puget Sound region and Central and South America has developed very largely in the last year or so, and several new lines of steamships have been put on between the two. Another new line to run between Tacoma, Wash., Panama, and South American ports, has just been established, and will commence sailing this month.

Co-operative stores are making headway in France as well as England. The value of sales of the 306 societies in France is over \$12,000,000 a year, and the total number of members is about 300,000. In addition to these societies in France are the farmers' syndicates, in which about 900,000 persons are concerned. The syndicates buy fertilizers and other chemicals for vine culture, maintain laboratories for analysis of soils, publish monthly price lists and perform other services for the general benefit.

A characteristically feminine affair was witnessed at a German picnic in New York the other day, relates the New Orleans Picayune. It was during the performance of the Japanese acrobats. One of the performers, a five-year old boy, was on the top of a thirty-five foot ladder, balanced by a man below. The man lost control of the ladder and the boy began to fall. All thought that the boy would meet a horrible death, but an old woman ran forward and caught the youngster, saving him from being killed. When the audience was relieved of the tension a murmur of applause went up and the plucky woman fainted.

Is steam out of date? asks Farm, Field and Fireside. Prominent railroad men say that the days of the steam locomotive are numbered. Before long the noise, smoke and cinders which make a railroad journey so unpleasant will become only an unpleasant memory. The genie which is to accomplish this marvelous change is one with whose works we are all become familiar. His name is electricity. Electric locomotives run by powerful storage batteries have been successfully tested by a number of different roads. The steam locomotive is expensive to build, expensive to run, and entails a large constant cost for repairs. The running expenses average at least twenty-five cents a mile, which is many times the cost of running a locomotive with a storage battery. The batteries are made to carry a train about a hundred miles and can be changed in a shorter time than is necessary for taking coal and water. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be about to make the change from steam to electricity and other prominent lines have the matter under advisement. Were it not for the vast amount of capital in locomotives the change would have been made before now.

THE BANNOCK INDIA

CHARACTER OF A FIERCE TYPE OF RED MEN.

Not Numerous, but Cruel Fighters—Expert Horsemen—Are Given to Gambling—Wyoming's Game Laws Conflict with United States Treaty.

Bad Young Bucks.
The Indian disturbances now taking place in the West were stirred up by the Bannocks, a tribe living with the Shoshones on the Fort Hall reservation. There are about 500 of them and the tribe is decreasing every year. The Bannocks are finer people, physically, than the Shoshones. They are bigger, more lusty, and in their veins runs the blood of the hunter and the warrior. The Bannocks are just cause for provocation because of the enforcement of the Wyoming law that takes from them the rights granted by the treaty of 1868.



BANNOCK BRAVE. manual labor of any kind. They look upon it as disgraceful, and carry their antipathy to toil further than the warriors of any other tribe except the Standing Rock Sioux. Schools and civilized pursuits are alike scorned by them. Then consider themselves superior in every way to all other tribes and to white men.

In warfare they are keen. Heartlessness and cruelty are their prime characteristics. To kill all aged persons who have become burdensome is a custom with these Indians. As hunters of big game the fame of the Bannocks is great; but even in their hunting the innate cruelty of the braves is shown. Instead of shooting their prey through the heart—taking the risk of missing their aim—the Bannock sends his bullet into the entrails of his quarry, and then lies in wait for another victim. The first is easily tracked by the trail it leaves, as staggering and suffering from its wound the animal blindly tries to escape.

The Bannocks are expert horsemen. They are allied by numerous intermarriages with the Shoshone Indians, and the braves are generally distinguished in this way: If the Indian is gaudily dressed, a later work and ready for trouble or to make trouble at any time, then he is a Bannock. If he is quiet, takes kindly to labor, and tries to dress and live like the whites, then he is a Shoshone. There is not much love lost between the two tribes. The Bannocks are ruled to a great extent by their "medicine men," whose words are law. About two years ago the government gave the Bannocks and Shoshones 200 cattle. The Bannocks promptly killed and ate their share in the first winter. The Shoshones kept the greater part of their gift and they now have some 400 head.

The young Bannock "bloods" are born gamblers and thieves. They are ever ready to kill any white man who opposes them in their predatory habits, and when intoxicated, which is often, make great threats of going on the warpath.

In short, it can be said that the Bannocks are bad Indians, and even their physical bravery cannot redeem their faults. They are loose in morals and unscrupulous. Efforts have been made



JIM BALLARD,
Chief of the Bannocks.

to get them to attend the schools at the different stations, and while they did, all that they learned was soon forgotten, and the Bannocks, braves and squaws, soon relapsed into their born state of savagery, with thoughts of nothing but the gratification of their appetites.

There appear to have been originally two geographically distinct bands or divisions of the Bannocks, and to this fact, which has not been understood generally, is due much of the confusion that has existed regarding them. The main home of the Bannocks appears to have been in Southeastern Idaho, whence they ranged into Western Wyoming. The country actually claimed by the chief of the Southern bands in treaty lay between the homes of the Wihashit Shoshoni of Western Idaho and the Washaki Shoshoni of Western Wyoming. They were found in this region in 1859, and then claimed to have always lived there. These are the only Bannocks now known. The second band found in 1853 lived somewhat further north. They have either perished or become incorporated with the remnant of the first tribe.

The recent trouble, concerning which highly sensational and positively untrue reports were sent broadcast throughout the country, was because of the recently enacted game laws of Wyoming. In 1868 the United States entered into a treaty with the Bannock Indians, according to the latter the privilege of hunting anywhere on unsettled lands. Recently, however, Wyoming enacted restrictive game laws

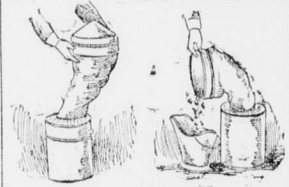
that conflicted with the Bannock treaty, and the reds considered their rights usurped. They declared that the treaty with the United States was superior to the laws of the State of Wyoming, and they kept hunting and slaughtering game as had been the custom from time immemorial. The authorities of Wyoming caused the arrest of a number of the redskins, but these escaped. More arrests followed, and when these prisoners attempted to escape, they were shot. This incensed the Bannocks, and the imaginative correspondents led it that they arose in open rebellion, which culminated in their taking to the mountains where they could better defend themselves against the attacks of the whites. Conservative men declare that the Bannocks have just cause for provocation because of the enforcement of the Wyoming law that takes from them the rights granted by the treaty of 1868.

ASH SIFTING MADE EASY.

There Is No Dust, and You Recover Lots of Good Coal.

A very large percentage of the contents of the ash box is good fuel, but the task of separating it is such a disagreeable one that much good coal is allowed to go to waste. There has been invented a sifter of very simple and inexpensive construction, which may be readily attached to or detached from an ordinary ash can or barrel, altogether preventing the escape of dust or other fine particles while sifting the ashes.

As shown in the illustration, applied to an ash can of moderate size, the sifting may be done at the side of the stove or range from which the ashes are removed. An open-ended bag of sail duck or other suitable canvas is attached by means of a draw string to the mouth of the can, a second draw string drawing the bag closely over and in from the edges of the can, to



absolutely prevent the escape of any dust, and cause the ashes to readily fall into the can. The upper end of the bag is attached by means of another draw string to a circular head in which is a sieve, and a cover is adapted to be set in the head during the sifting operation, as shown in one of the views.

IMPROVES COLUMBUS' TRICK.

How Children, Not Explorers, May Make Eggs Stand on End.

Take two forks of equal weight and fix them in a cork, as shown in the illustration. Hollow out the lower part of the cork with a sharp penknife, so



IT KEEPS ITS BALANCE.

that it may fit neatly over one end of an egg. Poise the other end of the egg on the edge of the neck of a bottle, being careful to see that it is in a vertical position, and, having tested it several times by gently shaking it without releasing your hold, you may easily find when it is in a state of equilibrium. This result is obtained by your placing the center of gravity below the point of support.

Indolence of Samoans.

It seems that the Samoans have developed a passion for the possession of large rowing boats built in European fashion. Instead of cultivating their land, they now waste their time traveling about in these vessels from village to village, and from island to island, "discussing politics." Some of these boats pull as many as thirty oars, and are between seventy and eighty feet long, while one is being built on the island of Savaii to measure 100 feet in length. Our consul mentions the case of a village owning two or three of these boats, for which they have doubtless paid dearly, and where most of the young men are also owners of a weedy pony or equally useless horse. The land on which their village stands is mortgaged, and is advertised for sale. Yet, instead of making any attempt to raise money to pay off the trifling sum required, they have for the last four months been playing, almost weekly, cricket matches with thirty or forty players a side, for stakes consisting of pipes and kegs of salt beer, to the accompaniment of a band of savage music. The consul believes the amount of money expended on cricket in this village since February would have paid off, not only the interest, but a large part of the principal of the mortgage.—London News.

HOW WARSHIPS SIGNAL.

AN INGENUOUS DETAIL OF MODERN NAVIGATION.

Flags Used by Day and Balls of Fire, Lamps and Electric Lights at Night—The Secret Code.

THE methods of signaling from one war vessel to another while cruising or in action is one of the most interesting and ingenious details of modern navigation. Brains and inventive genius have been freely expended in devising new systems and improving old ones, until a row of flags and pennants, or a swaying torch, or ball of fire can annihilate miles of rough billows as easily as the telegraph spans a continent.

The systems chiefly used by the Navy Department are flags by day and lights at night.

The flag system is very simple. Ten flags stand for the numerals from one to ten. By grouping these flags, any combination of numbers may be obtained, which shall be equivalent to a word, phrase or whole sentence, according to a code issued by the Navy Department. For example—2653 may mean "Running short of coal;" 339, "Back to windward;" 700, "Boiler disabled;" 45, "Wheel into line for maneuvering," and so on ad infinitum. The code books, one of which is found on every vessel, are thoroughly indexed, with each combination of figures opposite the word, phrase or sentence it stands for in signaling. The combinations are secret and are carefully guarded to prevent an enemy, or even a curious Jack Tar from reading the dispatches from vessel to vessel. The sets of numbers are so many, and may be arbitrarily altered so easily that there is little chance of their being leaked out by constant repetitions, and to prevent the code book falling into the hands of an enemy in time of war, its covers are heavily weighed with lead, so that if thrown overboard it is hopelessly lost.

The designs of the flags standing for the numerals are as follows: 1, a red flag; 2, white flag; 3, blue flag; 4, a flag made of two triangles of contrasting shades, the color in the upper right hand corner being red; 5, the color in the same corner, white; 6, blue right-hand upper corner, the shade of the other triangle being immaterial if contrasting. Seven is a flag with red bars at top and bottom; 8, white bars at top and bottom; 9, blue bars at top and bottom, and zero, a flag bearing a blue cross.

In addition to the flags standing for numerals a number of pennants are used to qualify the message or expressed fixed phrases. One pennant signals the sender that the message has been received and is understood. Another is called the "interrogatory," and its use is ingenious. It happens that all the sentences in the code book are in the affirmative, so that if the Rear-Admiral on board the flagship Columbia wants to ask the commandant of the Minneapolis if he has coal enough the nearest message he can find to the question he wants to ask will be: "We have coal enough," expressed by "673," for example. This will be answering the question before it is asked, so the "interrogatory" pennant is flown above the numeral flags and the signal is turned into a query.

The commandant of the Minneapolis hoists a pennant signaling that the message is received and prepares to answer it. Finding he has 1100 tons of coal in the coppers, his answer will be: "Have 1100 tons of coal on board." He consults the index of his code book and finds the sentence: "Have — tons of coal on board." He sends this message first by signaling the combination of numbers opposite the sentence in the code book, and then signals 1100, the number of tons.

To do this the first method to suggest itself would be raising four flags, two red, each signifying 1, and two with blue crosses, each standing for 0, and thus spell out 1100. The code calls for another method, however, and once simple and ingenious, and much more saving of hunting. Each vessel is provided with a set of pennants called repeaters—first, second and third respectively. When a repeater is raised below flags representing numbers it shows that one of the numerals above it is repeated in the position it occupies. The first repeater means the repetition of the first number of the combination, the second repeater the second number, and so on. Eleven hundred would be spelled out in this way: First, a red flag for 1, then the first repeater, showing that the first number was repeated; then a flag with a blue cross for 0, and finally the third repeater, showing that the third number in the combination was repeated.

The English Navy utilizes the rays from a powerful electric light with excellent results. The lamp is concealed behind adjustable shutters, which open and close rapidly at the will of the operator. These shutters are shifted, partially opened or closed, and combined in such a manner as to throw out shafts of light of different dimensions, shapes, intensity and duration. In this way a system of telegraphic signals is established.

Considerable attention has recently been directed toward perfecting a system of signals by a number of electric lamps fastened to the mast of a war vessel, and the Navy Department recently appointed a board which now has the subject under consideration. Many visitors to the World's Fair will remember an exhibition of this system during the gorgeous illuminations and fireworks displays upon the lake beneath in front of the manufactures building. A row of lamps was fastened between two cords on the mast of the battleship Illinois, and when

the display was at its height these lamps would flash out combinations of red and white light, changing order, forming and reforming, alternating and transposing positions in the twinkling of an eye. This mysterious flashing was accomplished with a key board connecting with the wires supplying electricity to the lamps. The signal officer manipulated this very much after the fashion of a simplified typewriter, an instant's pressure causing the lamp to burn brightly and fade away into darkness.

The idea of this system is to form combinations of lamps which will serve the same purpose at night as the particular pennants do in the daytime. The system is far from complete, however, and is open to several objections. It is not unreasonable to believe, however, that the time is not far distant when brains and machinery will overcome ocean distances and the evil of night as in the past century they have harnessed fire, water, lightning and the air.—Philadelphia Times.

WISE WORDS.

An affection is a blomish.
"Set a beggar on horseback," for a rich man can afford a bicycle.

The only medicine which does women more good than harm is dress.

If you sit still among wise men, be more inclined to listen than to speak.

Most women can whistle just well enough to like to hear themselves do it.

The man who speaks the truth in love will always speak to some purpose.

A man's women's folks are the first to discover that he has wheels in his head.

The man who knows himself well is well acquainted with many other people.

Perhaps no one has a higher appreciation than we have for the noble and humane men.

If you want to please a man recommend that he do something he has long wanted to do.

If we would be more careful where we step, those who follow us wouldn't stumble so much.

Some people never find out that there is joy in giving, because they never give enough.

One of the surest signs of advancing years is the magnifying of the importance of little things.

Only the wise man can profit by the experience of others. A fool has to find out for himself that fire is hot.

"A boy's will is the wind's will," but a boy's "won't" is for just as long as he can hold out against the powers.

A Four-Winged Frog.

The curiosity of tropical Africa is the wonderful flying frog, first described by Bishop, of Equatorial African Expedition, which returned to Europe in the fall of 1894. This oddity of the reptile family is about the size of a common bullfrog, and resembles other members of the order of batrachians in everything but its feet, each of which is webbed and enormously enlarged, so much so as to form splendid substitutes for true wings. The creature has five toes on each of the other two, which make four separate membranes on each of its hind feet and three on each fore foot, or fourteen in all. In his description of it Bishop says: "Each leg terminates in a sort of fan, and with these the little reptile paddles the air like a locust, or like a partially fledged bird testing its pinions for the first time."

Although somewhat awkward in its flight, the winged frog can dart through the air at a speed of about ten yards per second, and can keep itself going forward at that rate for from ten to fifteen seconds. The average distance covered by these spurts of grasshopper-like flights is from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five yards; but Bishop mentions instances where the flying frog cleared sandy stretches 200 yards in width.

Water Tight Compartments.

The frequency of collisions at sea and their fatal results have led to many investigations and experiments in the line of water tight compartments. It is one thing to build a vessel with air chambers that will float it, and quite another to have safety appliances always in order and ready for emergencies. It has been said that certain of our large passenger steamships have, on occasions, turned the water tight compartments into places for steerage passengers. Their greed ran away with their common humanity and regard for the lives of those on board. It certainly is a waste of time and energy to prepare the means of safety at a great expense when proper care is not taken to keep them within available reach.

Suggested the Art of Netting.

It has been recently suggested by an English naturalist, Poscock, that the observation of a spider's web may have given rise to the art of netting. It appears by a letter to Nature from a learned Japanese, Mima Kats, that a Chinese cyclopedia, published in the fourth century, A. D. stated that "Taihu made a spider his master and knitted nets."—New York Independent.

Photographs of the Ocean Bed.

Beautiful photographs of the bottom of the Mediterranean have been taken by a Frenchman, who uses a barrel of oxygen surmounted by a glass globe, containing an alcohol lamp, a mechanical contrivance throwing magnesium powder on the flame when a view is to be taken.—New York Telegram.



GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Green food is essential to the well-being of fowls, and every poultry raiser should make due provision for it. If hitherto neglected there is still time to sow rye or crimson clover. The latter is to be preferred as being the more nutritious. If sowed now it will make good progress and provide a supply of green food late in the fall and early spring.—New York World.

TEXTURE OF BUTTER.

The texture of butter depends partly on the animal, partly on feed, and partly upon the temperature of the cream when churned. Cows that give the richest milk make the most solid butter. In such cows what should go to make suet or beef fat is turned into the milk glands. The same result comes from feeding very rich food like cotton-seed meal. A small quantity of this mixed with wheat bran should be fed to cows; it will make butter much firmer during hot weather in summer, but it will need in addition that the milk and cream be kept in a cool place.

TOO NARROW BARN.

Most of the old-fashioned barns were built with a view to economy, and were made as narrow and cramped as possible. The standard width seemed to be enough for a wagon loaded with grain in the straw to be driven in and for the barn door to be closed behind it. The floor was also narrow, so that the team had to be driven out at the door opposite that they went in at. It is rather curious that farmers tried to economize so much in lumber when the woods were full of it, and larger framed buildings might be made with scarcely any more expense. When farmers began to build barns with basements, and having only one entrance, the barn was necessarily made wider and its floors broader, so that a loaded wagon could be driven in and the team be driven out beside it. A roomy barn floor is very convenient for storing many kinds of farm tools, but wagons should always be stored in the basement where the wheels will come in contact with the soil.—Boston Cultivator.

WATERING HORSES.

Prejudice dies hard, but the hardest of all to die in the minds of grooms is that it is injurious to give a horse a drink of cold water when he is heated from exercise. Years ago, when I used to train horses for racing in India, I grappled with this prejudice, and clung to it with such tenacity that I used constantly to have my horses "off" their feed after a strong gallop. One day I returned to the messhouse very hot and very tired after a long run, and suddenly thought fit to mentally put myself in the place of a race horse. "Shall I have," I asked myself, "a better appetite for breakfast if I refrain from drinking till I have cooled off or if I have a drink right off?" Knowing that I could not eat heartily unless I had, first of all, a drink, I took it, and thereupon felt so fit to eat, and went so strong over a course of beefsteaks, ham and eggs, quail, mullins, etc., that I resolved to try the same treatment on my horses. My lead was attained with such success that nowadays all the trainers in India give their race horses about half a bucket of cold water to drink immediately after a gallop, and with the best results as regards their appetite and health. I have not alone never seen, but have never even heard of, any harm to a horse from drinking cold water when he is heated. I have, however, seen hundreds of cases of colic occur in horses from drinking water after being fed on occasions when they had, previous to eating, been deprived of water for some time. Were all grooms to follow my advice as to watering, I am afraid that many an honest and hard-working veterinary surgeon would find his income from colic cases seriously diminished.—London Live Stock Journal.

THE PROFITABLE FEEDING WEIGHT.

A large per cent. of farmers graze and feed hogs, and the belief that holds with many is that some future month will bring better prices, which can at best be only a matter of guessing. Would it not be better to adopt the rule of getting to market as quickly as possible, taking the price at which they can be sold where the limit of the most profitable feeding weight is reached, say 175 to 200 pounds? This would cut off unprofitable feeding, or in other words, stop the feeding when it takes too much food to make a pound of gain, and yet in a series of years give the farmer as good average prices as he will secure by trying to feed to catch the high price all the time.

It is a very low price that will not give a good profit on a pig that has been made to do his best up to 175 pounds, while a slight drop in price on a 300-pound hog will lose a man "plenty of money."

Will not some farmer of an experimental turn test this matter of common belief among farmers, that there is more profit in one-half grain feeding on clover than there is in full grain ration in connection with clover? Take two lots of hogs of equal quality, weigh hogs and feed used, give treatment indicated above. Don't jump at conclusions by giving one lot one style of treatment one year, and

another lot the next. Conduct both experiments at the same time.

For best summer growth there must be an abundance of shade, unlimited quantities of pure water. To secure this the brook must have a gravel bottom. Fresh, quick growing grass; clover or other grasses should be furnished. If these are lacking, foods must be supplied that are chemically as near like grass as possible. The grain ration must not be lacking; it takes too long "to get there" on grass alone.—National Stockman.

STORING CABBAGE.

Some weeks since I noticed an article in the Tribune, writes J. R. Cordell, of Bentonville, Ark., asking for a good plan for keeping cabbage in large quantities. Last winter I visited an old friend in Missouri and saw for the first time a plan that commended itself to my mind, and my friend, who was then trying it for the second year, was highly pleased with the results. If I can explain it to the satisfaction of your correspondent, I think he, and perhaps many other readers of this department of the Tribune, may find it equally satisfactory to them. The plan consists of a succession of ranks, depending for number and length upon the amount of cabbage to be stored. My friend had about an acre of good cabbage and had about three ranks some fifty feet long. The whole stalk is pulled up and all are ranked up to a height of about two feet, reversing ends of alternate stalks, which, of course, kept the ranks level. A space is left between the ranks, which exposes every head of cabbage to view the moment the covering is removed at the end.

Now for the covering. Forks were driven into the ground, say two feet high, or just a little higher than the ranks of cabbage, and stout enough to bear up the covering, and so driven as to take a pole along both sides of each rank, and on these are laid cross poles, which hold the covering up. Straw or spoiled hay was piled along the outside ranks and then over the poles, and so rounded up like a stack to turn water, the ends being closed up in like manner, and the work was done. It was the last of January, 1894, that I was there, and they had been having cold weather—twenty degrees below zero. My friend had an order from his merchant for a load of cabbages, and he asked me to go with him and see how they looked. A prettier picture could not have been made from the same material than was presented. The alleys being open, we had a clear view; the frost shone along on the solid wall of heads, but not one was injured. Of the thousands of heads in those ranks, every one was ready for market. When a load was taken out, the end was closed up again; the top covering remained intact.—New York Tribune.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It takes about three months to grow a broiler.
Heavy salting will destroy the flavor of good butter.
The goose lays a score or two of eggs in a year.
No brooding pen should contain over fifty chicks.
Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.
Ripen the cream uniformly; souring is not ripening.
Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.
From thirty-five to forty ducks and drakes are allowed in a pen.
The longer a cow goes in milk the smaller and richer the milk.
The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.
Build the house ten by ten feet for ten fowls, and the yard ten times larger.
Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in two weeks.

About eight dozen eggs are given as an average for the annual output of the turkey.
A novel saw for felling trees consists of a series of platinum wires made white hot by electric currents.
A sod orchard should be closely watched, as it may begin to fail suddenly. Barn manure may be applied to old orchards with good results.

Permanent sod, without fertilizing, is an injury to the orchard. This has been proved in the experience of nearly every successful orchardist.

The best preventive of black knot on plum trees is spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The only cure is to cut it off and burn it, and then paint the wound with linseed oil.

California fruit growers feel encouraged at the success of the yellow scale killer introduced two years ago. It is a minute insect, known as the Chalcid fly, which destroys the larva of the yellow scale.

The Embden, with its white feathers, and the Toulouse, with its grey, are perhaps the best breeds of geese. The former will often dress at from twelve to fourteen pounds, while a pair of the Toulouse have now and then reached the enormous weight of sixty pounds. These are rather too heavy for market.