brown; secondaries a dull black, the outer web finely penciled with light brown; coverts, dark brown, finely penciled with light brown.

TAIL: Upright, long and full; color, a dull black, unevenly penciled with light brown outside; inside a dull black.

LEGS: Thighs, slender and of medium length; in color, ashy-brown:—Shanks, long, and bright yellow in color:—Feet, yellow, with a delicate dark stripe down each toe, the smaller the better.

CARRIAGE: Not so upright as that of the cock.

POINTS IN BROWN LEGHORNS.

Symmetry,	10
Size,	10
Condition,	10
Head,	7
Comb,	15
Ear-lobes and Wattles,	15
Neck,	5
Back,	5
Breast and Body,	8
Wings,	5
Tail,	5
Legs,	5
	100

Selecting Fowls for Breeding, etc.

Fowl-raisers who select for sales from their flocks the best birds they find in their runs in the fall months, cannot be expected to sell these extra fine samples at what are usually accepted as "low prices." Everybody wants "A 1 chickens," or the "very best," or only "such as will win in close competition." But buyers are too prone to couple with their demands, when they are searching for fresh breeding-stock, or desire a trio or two of first-class chicks, the stipulation that they must not only be prime of their sort, but the seller must "name his very lowest prices, these hard times," etc.

Now, if buyers insist upon cheap prices, they will generally get cheap birds. If the purchaser will think this matter over a little, he can readily satisfy himself that no breeder can cull his flock thoroughly, and who selects for breeders, or for exhibition, the choicest few he has, out of hundreds he starts in the spring, can afford to part with such first-class specimens at "cheap figures."

If he be a careful breeder and chooser of his birds in the fall, he may pick out of his flock one bird in six or eight that he will call "A 1" in points, quality and truthful color, He may find one other bird in eight, not quite so fine, but "good enough." Here is one pair of *prime* chicks in eight, (and this is more than a fair average), which he can recommend as "his best." This is twenty-five per cent of his flock that he can sell for right *good* ones. The other seventy-five in one hundred birds must go to market for what they are worth to kill and eat.

Now, it may strike the novice or amateur strangely that such a result as this follows the breeding of "first-class" fine stock. Yet this is the experience of all who have tried to produce the highest class of fancy poultry; and this result is what keeps up the price of the very choicest individual specimens, or trios, of the leading popular breeds of fowls.

Where the buyer is content to receive and experiment with second or third best, or with such as will score seventy-five or eighty points by the *Standard*, instead of scaling ninety-two to ninety-five points—he may bargain for a lower price.—But the conscientious, honorable breeder, who carries, from early spring to exhibition-time the next winter, his chosen twenty-five or thirty well-formed, pure-colored, full-sized, choicely-marked chickens, that he has selected from a hundred or more he has hatched and reared in a season, cannot afford to sell them—nor does he ever need to do this—at "low price," since the time has never come, yet, when these fine samples, placed in the show-rooms, will not win the prizes offered for the best of their kind, but such birds will promptly command even higher figures, as a rule, when they come to be publicly seen.—*Poultry World.*

Keeping Poultry on a Large Scale.

When one begins to entertain thoughts of poultry on a large scale, and pictures in his imagination a large fowl house, with four hundred birds perched at night in long rows close together, only waiting for the morning to seek their nests, lay eggs and cackle, all healthy, bright and productive, he is on dangerous ground. He must not use the rule of three in this wise: "If twenty hens in a snug, warm house, receiving odd bits of meat, potato and fat, beside regular feed of grain, will produce twenty dollars profit in a year, how much will four hundred hens produce in a large hen house? This problem has been wrought out and believed in as the unerring result of mathematics, but in the end, after expensive experiments, produced, almost uniformly, dissappointment and loss. But how can a man keep four hundred hens profitably? I answer: Just as twenty men keep twenty hens each in a village, each man keeping a few separately, each flock of fowls having a snug, warm place in Winter, and a variety of food, "odds and ends," such as every housekeeping establishment furnishes. If four hundred hens are kept together in one building the result is sterility, egg-