

objectionable, is not a disqualification: the greater tail covers are bronzy-black, the lesser covers black, or black edged with red.

Fluff: Very abundant and soft; covering the posterior portions of the fowl standing out about the thighs, and in color, black.

Legs: Thighs, very large and strong, and plentifully covered with perfectly soft feathers, which on the lower part should curve inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint: Shanks yellow, or dusky-yellow, short, stout, wide apart and heavily feathered down the outsides with black feathers: Toes, straight, strong and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

Carriage: Upright and stately.

HEN.

Head: Small and neat in shape, and, in color, rich brown. Eyes, mild clear and bright: Beak yellow, or horn-color, stout and nicely curved.

Comb: Single, small, fine, low in front, erect perfectly straight, with small and well defined serrations, free from side sprigs, and, in color, brilliant red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes: Wattles, small neatly rounded, and fine in texture. Ear-lobes, well developed, fine in texture, and in color brilliant red.

Neck: Short, carried forward, the lower part full and broad, the hackle reaching well over the shoulders, and in color, a rich reddish gold, with a broad black stripe down the middle of the feathers.

Back: Broad, flat and short, with the cushion rising from the middle thereof, and partly covering the tail.

Breast and Body: Breast, broad and full, and carried rather low, the plumage a rich brown and distinctly and handsomely pencilled with darker brown, the pencilling being well developed over the breast, and reaching well up towards the throat: Body, broad and deep behind, the general plumage of which is brown, and distinctly pencilled with a deeper brown.

Wings: Small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries, so as to be concealed when the wings are closed, the wingbows nearly covered by the breast feathers, and the points well concealed in the fluff: primaries, a very dark brown or blackish brown, secondaries, the inner web a blackish brown, and the outer-web a blackish-brown pencilled with a lighter brown, the color and pencilling of the wing covers quite similar to the same characteristics of the breast.

Tail: Short, small, carried horizontally, and almost hidden in the cushion; the main tail-feathers black.

Fluff: Very abundant and soft, standing out about the thighs giving the bird a very deep and broad appearance behind, and in color, brown.

Legs; Thighs: large, abounding with soft fluffy feathers, curving inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint. Shanks, yellow, or dusky yellow, short, stout, wide apart, and well feathered down the outsides, the feathers being of the same color as those of the body, and distinctly pencilled. Toes, straight, strong and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

Carriage: low, with a contented, matronly appearance.

POINTS IN PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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100

Comparisons, in size and weight, 2 points to the pound.
American Standard.

Poultry for the table.

La Basse-cour, a French journal especially devoted to the interests of the Poultry Yard, gives the following directions for insuring white plump and tender poultry for the table, as obtained from a celebrated cook in the south of France. "To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain one year old should be used when fattening for market, and the water used in the mixing of food should have salt added to it in the proportion of ten grammes to the litre (three-eighths of an ounce avoirdupois to a quart of meal); also, a small quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so as to assist the birds' digestive functions. Special care should be taken not to give them any food for at least twelve hours before they are to be killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentation of their contents, which would otherwise ensue, and which facilitates decomposition, may be avoided. Nor should we be in too great a hurry to pluck them: if feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid the vesicle at the root of each of them becomes engorged and the skin gets spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week. By attention to the above directions they may be preserved for a fortnight, in mild wet weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold.

A few pieces of charcoal put inside will assist in preservation. To boil a pullet thus prepared: it should be put into cold gravy soup, made ready before hand, and cooked by a slow fire. Directly it is taken from the pot it should be powdered over with salt in coarse grains: and if eaten when hot, it is a dish for the severest epicure.

Seasonable Hints.

To keep your fowls free from disease give them good, clean, sound grain, and green food, changing their diet often, and plenty of clean water. While moulting add to the water Tincture of Muriate of Iron (Tinctura Ferri Chloridi) in proportion of one drachm or teaspoonful of the tincture to one half gallon of water. It is an excellent tonic. See to it that they have plenty of light, and that your fowlhouse be kept clean and dry. A good washing of the roost and nest boxes with kerosene in the morning about once in two weeks will keep them free from vermin. Use powdered charcoal twice a week: a large tablespoonful to every ten birds, in their soft food which should be given warm, the first thing in the morning during cold weather: ventilate well, without subjecting your birds to a draught.

Caution.

It is becoming an acknowledged fact that most domestic poultry diseases arise from negligence of care in keeping the young stock free from filth. We call attention to one little error many make with young chickens, not only when being brooded by their mother, but even after she has left them and before they have learned to roost. With a coop without bottom which is moved daily this is easily avoided, but after the hen leaves the chicks, they usually follow her to the hen house, and, not being able to get on to the perch alongside, crouch down in some corner, and during night emit their