

**Tail.**—Large, full, and somewhat expanded, and carried very upright; sickle-feathers, large and well curved; tail covers, abundant; color, pure white.

**Legs, Thighs.**—Of medium length and rather slender; plumage, white; shanks, long, and in color, bright yellow.

**Carriage.**—Upright, and proud.

#### THE HEN.

**Head**—Of medium size; color, white; beak, rather long and stout, and, in color, yellow; eyes, red, full, and bright; face, red, and free from wrinkles or folds.

**Comb.**—Red, of medium size, single, drooping to one side, evenly serrated, and free from side-sprigs.

**Ear-lobes and Wattles**—Ear lobes, white, or creamy-white, fitting close to the head, rather pendant, smooth and thin, and free from folds and wrinkles; wattles, bright red, thin, and well-rounded.

**Neck.**—Long and graceful, and pure white in color.

**Back.**—Of medium length, full, and, in color, pure white.

**Breast and Body.**—Breast, full, and round, and in color, pure white; body, deep, and broader in front than in the rear, color, white.

**Wings.**—Long, well folded, and clear white.

**Tail.**—Upright, full and long, and, in color, pure white.

**Legs, Thighs**—Of medium length, rather slender, and, in color, white; shanks, long, and slender, and in color, bright yellow.

**Carriage**—Not so upright as that of the cock.

Points in white 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

#### NOMENCLATURE.

1. Comb,—2. Face,—3. Wattles,—4. Ear-lobes,—5. Hackle —6. Breast,—7. Back,—8. Saddle,—9. Saddle-feathers,—10 Sickle,—11. Tail covers,—12 Main Tail-feathers,—13 Wing-bow,—14 Wing covers, forming wing bar.—15. Secondaries,—16. Primaries, or flight feathers,—17. Point of Breast bone,—18. Thighs,—19. Hocks,—20. Shanks, or Legs,—21. Spur,—22. Toes, or claws.

#### To Keep food from Rats.

A plan which has worked admirably and is very simple is to take a round tin pan, punch three holes at equal distance near the rim, and fasten a piece of wire or cord fifteen inches long in each hole; secure the ends together, and attach them to a simple cord, and suspend the pan from the ceiling of your poultry house so that the bottom of it is about six inches from the ground. Your fowls can easily eat out of the pan; but the rats are unable to, on account of the swinging motion—the pan moving away as soon as they touch it. It is of course necessary to suspend the food trough or pan, clear of any boxes, or anything from which the rats can get into it.

#### Useful hints.

Now is the time to get your winter quarters ready. Supply clean dry earth for the floor and dusting box, and gather dry leaves to throw upon the earth on which to scatter the grain which you give your birds, so that they busy themselves scratching for it, and thereby be kept in good exercise. See that the nest boxes are thoroughly cleaned and fresh straw supplied, the perches washed with kerosene, and well scraped. Provide green food in the shape of cabbage, mangold-wurtzel, potatoes, to give when confined in the winter months, with scraps of meat and bones from your table, instead of throwing them out to be wasted.—During confinement, through the winter months, rake out the droppings from your birds from the earth on the floor at least twice a week. Put a dust box, containing any earth, about three foot square and eight inches deep, in a sunny place, putting carbolate of lime



in the earth, which destroys all vermin and keeps the birds from being worried. In fact be clean and keep clean, in all your poultry appointments, and your birds will pay you for all this trouble.

Give up the idea that any place is good enough for your chickens, that running all over your sheds and roostings, on the side of the stall, over your horses, feed box, or on the harness, wagons, and wheel barrows, and perhaps on the horses' backs, is just as good as anywhere else that you can give them. If that is the best you can do you had better give up keeping birds for profit, for it will cost you more for repairs in the spring upon your damaged property, than they are worth. When our farmers will provide proper places to keep their fowls through the winter,—and feed properly—they will get for these pains a well filled eggbasket—and clear, fat fowls for market—that will command good prices, and pay better for the amount of money invested than any product of the farm.

Be careful to keep your quarters dry. Dampness has done more to bring on disease and death among poultry than any other thing, particularly when they are confined in close runs.