

ing over to one side of the face, and free from side-sprigs, or duplicature.

EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES: Ear-lobes, pure opaque white, large, pendant, smooth, well expanded, free from wrinkles, and regularly rounded on the lower edges; Wattles, bright red, small, and well rounded.

NECK: Long and graceful; color, rich, glossy black.

BACK: Slanting evenly to the tail; the plumage a lustrous black in color.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, deep, full and prominent, and, in color, rich, deep black; Body, rather long and deep, and in general plumage a rich glossy black.

WINGS: Ample, carried close to the body; the primaries, secondaries and wing-coverts being a rich, deep black.

TAIL: Large, carried rather upright, but not over the back, the two upper main tail-feathers being slightly curved, especially in pullets; color, rich, deep black.

LEGS: Thighs, rather long and slender; the plumage a rich, deep black; Shanks, long and slender, and, in color, blue or dark leaden-blue.

CARRIAGE: Not so upright as that of the cock.

POINTS IN BLACK SPANISH.

Symmetry,	10
Size, - - - - -	8
Condition, - - - - -	8
Head and Face, - - - - -	20
Comb, - - - - -	13
Ear-lobes and Wattles, - - - - -	10
Neck, - - - - -	5
Back, - - - - -	5
Breast and Body, - - - - -	6
Wings, - - - - -	5
Tail, - - - - -	5
Legs, - - - - -	5

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Profits of Poultry.

If possible, the buildings intended for poultry should be placed in the orchards, and should be enclosed by a fence, or not, as the circumstances demand. Fowls and pigs are the very best cultivators and enrichers possible to find for fruit trees. While the trees are young, a little protection of the bodies from the swine is necessary, but fowls are not injurious to young trees or growing fruit. On the contrary, they are a benefit and protection. They keep the earth loose about the trunks, and clear the premises of insects. When in health, fowls are continually scratching and picking, and tearing up the old sod. It is their nature. They stow away in their gizzards many noxious worms and insects that damage either the growing fruit

or the tree itself. By all means locate your hen-houses in your orchards and fruit-yards, or plant orchards and fruit trees in the yards.

An "egg farm!" And pray why not! Ten good hens will pay as large a percentage on the money invested as a good cow; and with less labor, and no expenditure of utensils or fixtures, beyond a comfortable home, and quiet, unmolested quarters. A single hen does not require much ground for range and forage, but where many are kept, a considerable area is necessary. A hen will produce from 150 to 200 eggs in her first year; and reckoning at the lowest number from a single hen, amounts from ten fowls to 1500 eggs, or 125 dozens annually. Allowing the average price of 18c. per dozen, it amounts to \$22.50. A hen will consume a bushel of grain annually. (Some hens will not do it, while others will require more.) The hens should be kept in good laying condition. No account is made, of course, of the grass, or other green food or animal diet, as it foots up little or nothing in cash outlay. Allowing a bushel of corn to a hen, ten fowls will need ten bushels, and reckoning it 60c. per bushel, (which is more than the farmers have been receiving on an average for the past, or will receive for the coming season), it amounts to \$6, which, taken from the total yield, leaves \$16.50. This might be called net profit. The first outlay for the hens, if purchased, should not exceed \$10. Good hens, choicely bred, can be bought for that sum. Of course fine hens, bred to a feather, with fine points, will always command a higher figure, as their beauty fits them for exhibition purposes, but their plainer sisters are equally as good, if not better, for egg production. Besides there is a chance of getting a few fine chicks. A still larger profit may be obtained where the fowls are raised in one's own yard.

Eggs pay better than the raising of chickens, but chickens must be reared, as the stock of hens should be kept up; and if the yearly supply of pullets is not raised, the business runs behind. There are not many who follow the poultry business. Most lose their stock of patience from one cause or another the first season. Hens give their owners quick cash returns. A good common farmer's cow is worth from \$45 to \$50. A good cow will make two 80 pound firkins of butter per annum, which, at 20 cents per pound, amounts to \$32. This is not clear profit. The keeping of the cow, at the lowest estimate, costs 50 cents per week, which, for 52 weeks, amounts to \$26, leaving \$6 to pay for the work. Beside this, the refuse milk will keep a pig growing through the summer, which, with the aid of a little corn in the fall, will make from 150 to 200 pounds of pork. At 9 cents per pound, the pork would be worth \$14, which, added to the