THE

Philosophy of Judging.

A Manual upon the Scoring of Exhibition Fowls; Intended to Meet the Wants of the General Breeder and the Exhibitor, as Well as the Professional Judge.

By

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Illustrated by

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Prefatory Note.

The main objects of this book are outlined in the introductory chapter; the classes of readers whom it is designed to help, are suggested by the sub-title.

The general breeder, though he has no intention of becoming a professional poultry judge, certainly needs to understand how to score his fowls. The score does not make the fowl—the fowl makes the score—but the score does, to a large extent, measure the pecuniary value of the fowl.

The breeder is constantly applied to for fowls scoring a given number of points; and unless he understands how to score them he must either send the birds out, hit or miss, which is a very unsatisfactory proceeding, or hire an expert to score them for him, which reduces his profits. If he can learn how to do this himself he can thus save himself much trouble, some annoyance and not a little expense.

The exhibitor needs to possess similar information in order to properly select his fowls for exhibition. Unless he does he may leave the highest scoring specimens at home, and though really possessing birds that would enable him to win in the exhibition, he is, through lack of the necessary information, placed in a subordinate position. Of course he can hire an
expert to select his fowls, but this makes an expense that he is often unwilling and sometimes unable to incur.

The book makes its own appeal to the professional judge; and, should its positions be adopted in practice and its reasons be accepted as sound, it cannot fail to render judging much more uniform and satisfactory throughout the country.

As the work is based upon the practical experience of a judge who has for years been before the public, and has scored thousands and thousands of fowls annually, the reader can accept with a considerable degree of confidence the method of scoring advocated in this volume.

There needs only to be added the sincere wish of the authors that their aims may not fail and that the book may be of real service to the breeder, the exhibitor and the poultry judge.
CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

PHILOSOPHY deals with laws, principles and reasons; art, with the application of rules, regardless of the underlying principles. The philosophy of judging fowls is, therefore, a statement of the correct laws upon which accurate judging is based, an explanation of the reasons why certain "cuts" are made for given defects, an attempt to get at the basic principles which should govern a judge in the poultry exhibition.

The American Standard of Perfection gives the rules of the art of judging; the poultry judge in his work in the exhibition room illustrates the application of those rules; but the philosophy of judging goes deeper than either the Standard or the work of the judge, for it furnishes the reason for each of his acts in the application of the Standard to the fowls exhibited.

Correct, accurate and satisfactory judging of fowls requires not only a knowledge of the art, but of the philosophy of judging. The former is sometimes erroneous, always arbitrary; the latter is ever reasonable and just. It is possible that correct awards may be made by one ignorant of the philosophy of judging; he may follow some cast iron, inflexible rule that really does justice; but until he understands the principles upon which judging is based, until he is familiar with its philosophy, he cannot know that he is correct and cannot explain to others why he has given the score he has to any specimen.
A philosophy of judging is, therefore, necessary, if accurate and intelligent judging of fowls is desirable. If the principles upon which judging is based are fully comprehended, we may expect greater uniformity in the scores given by different judges, and greater satisfaction in the awards; fewer complaints will be heard and juster criticisms will be made: wrangles will to a large extent cease to disgrace the poultry exhibition, and disagreements will be settled by a reference to plain and reasonable principles.

The object of this work is to supply the need of a collection of principles upon which poultry judging can be intelligently conducted. Viewed in its true light it is a commentary upon the Standard, serving to explain the reasons upon which it is based, and pointing out, where such is the case, any departure from true principles in that work. Its aim is to collect and collate principles, to explain rules, and to shed light in dark places. It is hoped that it will prove valuable alike to the poultry judge, the poultry breeder, and the poultry Standard maker.

The principles upon which a Standard is based are not arbitrary but natural, are not made but discovered. Only violation of principles is arbitrary. To discover true principles one must go to nature; must of her take lessons; must consult her in her varied developments. Whenever one deserts nature there is danger of violating principle, of becoming arbitrary and unreasonable, and at last of becoming extremely absurd. To use a figure of speech, borrowed from one of the learned professions, we may say that nature is the constitutional law, the Standard the statute law of poultrydom. To the former the latter must bend. If the statute law, in any of its provisions, is in conflict with the constitution, it is to that extent null and void. It may remain on the book, but when brought before the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, it is declared unconstitutional and, therefore, of no effect. In the same way an arbitrary, unnatural and absurd requirement in the Standard
of Perfection, coming into conflict with the higher law of nature, will become nugatory and void. Nature, however, is to be sought at her best, not at her worst or even her ordinary developments. Only the best of nature will suffice for the perfect of man. A standard for a hundred point fowl must be made from the most perfect sections discoverable in nature, fitly and harmoniously blended into one symmetrical whole. Better than this we can never expect to do; happy are we if we do as well.

As the judge considers the statute law of the state, so the poultry judge should consider the Standard and its application. He should be perfectly unbiased, free from fear or favor, just, impartial, knowing neither friend nor foe. His first concern is what is the meaning of the Standard. This he is to gather from the language of its descriptions, from the definitions of its technical terms, and from the known intent of its makers. Oftentimes a statute, otherwise obscure, becomes perfectly clear and intelligible when the intent of the legislators is known. It sometimes happens, however, that the intent is so obscure as to lend considerable force to the observation of an acute lawyer, that in passing statutes legislators generally have no intent. In such cases its meaning must be ascertained from its own terms and from the common understanding of those terms in the community. Another and very vital consideration is, whether the requirements of the Standard are in conflict with nature, and therefore nugatory and void. This is a question to be decided only after due deliberation. The Standard should be upheld if possible; its requirements should be insisted upon if any reasonable explanation can bring them into conformity with nature; the benefit of every doubt belongs to the Standard; but if, after all, there is a flat antagonism between the Standard and nature, if there is no possible way to harmonize the two, then ought not the judge to uphold the higher rather than the lower law, ought he not to decide
Philosophy of Judging.

in favor of nature rather than of an arbitrary, unnatural and perhaps absurd requirement?

It would be well, if there were a tribunal, properly constituted, to determine differences of opinion as to the meaning of the various requirements of the Standard, something which would correspond in its action toward the Standard to the Supreme Court of a state in its action upon the statute law of that state. We, long ago, advocated such a tribunal to settle differences of opinion among judges and thus secure a greater uniformity in the interpretation of the Standard, and, as a consequence, greater uniformity in the scores of fowls. We do not despair of seeing such a tribunal eventually established; it does not exceed the bounds of possibility that the American Poultry Association will see its need and will create such a tribunal. That differences of opinion do exist is well known; the poultry papers are filled with complaints of this nature; and artists, by their illustrations, give additional evidence upon this point. In the old Standard of Excellence the back of a number of breeds is described as "Broad and flat at the shoulders and of medium length; the saddle broad and rising with a concave sweep to the tail." In illustrating such breeds, and so in pictorially interpreting this requirement of the Standard, many artists have produced cuts in which the cape, back and saddle are all taken in this "concave sweep," the concave line extending from the neck to the tail without break or interruption, and no flatness of the back is indicated; and yet these cuts are claimed as life-like, in some cases as actual portraits, and true interpretations of the requirement above quoted. But do such cuts give a true interpretation of the requirement? Ought a poultry judge to be influenced by them? Was such the intention of the framers of the Standard? Is this in accordance with the requirements of nature? Do not the fowls, as a matter of fact and of common observation, have a back which appears flat across the shoulders, slopes downward to the saddle, and rises with the saddle in a
concave sweep until the tail is reached? And if such is the case, are not the illustrations wrong, and as interpretations of the Standard in conflict with nature and presumably with the Standard makers? These illustrations do influence some judges in making their awards, but ought they to exercise such an influence? And until there is established a competent and authoritative tribunal to settle such points of difference, how can we hope to secure perfect uniformity in judging?

In this work we expect to show cuts that are made from a careful study of living specimens, that will be, indeed, ideal cuts, but at the same time in harmony with nature. Later we shall give actual measurements of living specimens, showing the proportions that exist between the different parts, and explaining more fully the true principles upon which all poultry cuts should be made. We hope to not only justify the use of natural, life-like, pictorial representations of fowls, but also to prove that such representations are really more beautiful than the misleading monstrosities that have perverted the taste and blinded the judgment of judge and breeder throughout the country. The artist has faithfully wrought out pictures that ought to do much to correct the vitiated taste of the people and to call us all back to sound reason, common sense, and a purer ideal in poultry matters.

The Authors.

* * * * *

The subject of profile has been quite fully discussed in the poultry journals of late, but as there are some who do not fairly appreciate the difference between a profile view and the view ordinarily shown in poultry pictures, I have made a rough sketch indicating the principal points of variation. The profile is the same as the profile of "Mainspring No. 6565" in the body of this work, while the dotted lines represent the difference in contour in a quartering view below the eye—the
[This sketch also shows our method of measurement.]
view most frequently given in pictures, the artist's aim being usually to represent the fowls as one would see them standing in their own yards. A quartering view shows to a greater or less extent the width of breast, hence the outline of breast has a more forward sweep: but when the fowl is below the eye the breast also appears to hang somewhat lower than in a profile view. For these reasons, those who have not carefully studied the subject will consider our profiles too scant in breast. Below the eye the width of the back is also shown to some extent, thus changing its contour. There are numerous other changes also, some of which I have outlined while others are too slight to be thus exhibited.

Most fanciers have in their mind's eye an idea of what a fowl should look like in a picture; this ideal is produced there by the pictures they have seen rather than by the fowls they have seen. Hence it became necessary in the profile movement to continually urge fanciers to go to their fowls and study them; and I must here repeat the request—study nature. We must get our ideals from her and we must make our Standards by her guidance, not by our whims. The ideal that is "twenty-five per cent. better than nature" is a fraud—a delusion.

Referring to the pictures in the body of this work: In a strictly profile view only one leg would be shown, but it has, for various artistic and other reasons, been deemed advisable to show both legs. In those cases where the fowl is represented as standing with one foot raised, the length of the thigh shown is the proper length and not the shortened view that would naturally result from such an attitude. The shape of all other portions of the fowl—the body, neck, tail, etc.,—is profile view as we interpret it for the various breeds. Our study has been Nature and the Standard. We hope our work may be found of practical value; we do not claim each picture is faultless.

The Artist.
Chapter II.

Profile.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, January, 1888, a new principle was introduced into the Standard, a principle which has been productive of much discussion and no little warmth of feeling, and which has received various interpretations. At its fourteenth annual meeting held in Buffalo, New York, January, 1889, after a vigorous discussion, and after one thousand copies of the Standard of Perfection had been printed, embodying this principle, the American Poultry Association reconsidered its action at Indianapolis, and removed profiles from the Standard. We believe this action was injudicious and really set back the hands on the dial of progress. The principle, however, will survive, and the time will come when the American Poultry Association will regret this, its latest action. Evidence of the value of profile is not wanting and of its survival of the action of the American Poultry Association. Specialty clubs, whose object is to encourage, foster and develop some variety or breed of fowls, have already been formed, and some, at least, of these have adopted profiles as a guide to the training of the eye and the development of the taste for the perfection of form in those breeds. But outside of these clubs, and outside of the membership of the American Poultry Association, there are hundreds and thousands of breeders who recognize the value of profiles and who will eventually create a sentiment for the
issuing of them in the Standard that will admit of no denial.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain.
And dies among his worshippers."

This now historical resolution was introduced by Mr. P. H. Scudder, and in its amended form was in these words:

"I move that the chair be empowered to add to each of the present committees, detailed for the purpose of revising the Standard, two or three breeders from those here assembled; that each augmented committee be empowered to select from such ideal outlines as may be offered a composite or single outline that shall be the typical representative outline of the breed in charge of the committee; also, that committees raise funds for the purpose of procuring such outlines."

What is profile? In an article by the mover of this resolution, profile is clearly defined, and we cannot do better than to quote from that article, Mr. Scudder's definition: "A perfect profile, in other words a profile as sharp and distinct as a view of half an orange, admits in the case of fowl illustrations of but one point of view, a point of view on a line drawn at right angle to the meridian line of the bird under inspection, or at right angle to a line that would split the beak, head, comb, neck, body and tail of the bird into two equal portions." This definition Mr. Scudder has enforced with such logical clearness that it leaves no chance for doubt as to what was his understanding of the meaning of the term, whatever may have been his intention as to its application in judging. The point of view is correctly taken, for, as he says, "A profile drawing gives us more square inches of delineated form than any other possible drawing that is true to life." And more than that, it is the view which exhibits more clearly than any other the characteristics of the creature delineated, be it bird or beast or man. It is the view selected by all artists in representing all manner of live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, as well as poultry. It is the one view by which any creature can be
most perfectly represented to the eye, and its true symmetry be shown.

What is its relation to symmetry? Considering this question, independently of the action taken by the American Poultry Association, there can be no grounds for dispute. Symmetry, considered not as a section in the Standard's scale of points, but of itself, is a harmony of parts and proportion where the various portions are fitly blended together, each suited to the other and each heightening the effect of the other. Symmetry is therefore an element, and an important element of beauty, and is itself the product or result of perfection of the parts. All parts that are perfect in form and perfectly united produce perfection of symmetry. Symmetry has nothing to do with color, but is dependent upon form, a product of perfection of form. Profile representing form, and representing the largest and most perfect typical view of form, is an important element of symmetry. It alone conveys a very distinct idea of what symmetry is. Profile is therefore a part, an essential and controlling part of symmetry, but is not the whole of symmetry.

Profile, considered in connection with the action taken at Indianapolis, was defined, in the instructions to judges in reference to its application in judging the section denominated symmetry as follows: "In the application of this section the profile outline of the different breeds should the guide so far as the side view or profile is represented. All other defects in shape found in the specimen should be considered under the subdivision for shape in the section where the defect is located," a definition which, though perhaps slightly ambiguous, fairly represents the intent of those who voted for profile and symmetry at the Indianapolis meeting. We believe a clearer and more exact definition might have been given, but this was too much for a certain faction who, at Buffalo, secured its repeal.

In introducing profile the American Poultry Association has
brought to the attention of breeders a far-reaching principle, and one, which, if it had remained in the Standard, would have been productive of important changes in judging, especially in the line of securing greater accuracy and uniformity, for its influence would have been felt, not only in the section of symmetry; but in all sections where form is considered. As the profile would have represented the shape of the comb, beak, head, wattles, earlobes, the sweep of the breast, the position and carriage of the wing, the contour of the fluff, the position and length of leg with appendages, the shape and carriage of the tail with its sickles and coverts, the back with the curving line of the cushion, and the arch of the neck, when viewed from the side, it would have furnished a guide to judging form in all of these sections. It would have represented to the eye of breeder and judge alike what must be deemed perfection of form in these parts, so far as the form can be considered from one point of view.

When the influence of profile is seen to thus extend not only to symmetry but to all sections in which form must be considered; when it is known to be the interpreter of the written descriptions of the configuration of the various parts of the fowl, it at once becomes evident that the introduction of profile outlines into the Standard was one of the most important and far-reaching innovations ever made by the American Poultry Association. The wisdom of its introduction was dependent upon the perfection of its execution. If the profiles were life-like, were in harmony with the anatomy and the development of the fowls, were, as the resolution demanded, "typical representative outlines of the breed," they would have worked good and only good to the poultry interests of the land; but if, on the other hand, the profiles were unnatural, were in conflict with the development of the fowls, were merely ideals that had no likeness to anything in the heavens above, the earth below and the waters under the earth, their influence would have been pernicious and only ill could result
from their adoption. We are not to condemn a good thing, however, because it may be abused. We approve, and most heartily approve of profiles, but we insist that their value depends upon their correctness, that in the last analysis appeal must be had to nature, and that the only profiles that can be a benefit to the poultry interests, and of service to the breeder, the exhibitor and the judge, are those which are produced from a close and careful study of the fowls themselves.

How, then, ought profiles to be made?

They should be accurate, and accuracy can only be obtained by the closest attention to all the details of a fowl. If one could find that in any given breed the height of the fowl bore a certain definite relation to its length, that the length of the body had a fixed ratio to the length of the leg, if, indeed, the various parts bore a certain fixed relation to each other, and if that relation could be discovered and was representable in mathematical terms, then the making of profiles could be brought to very great accuracy. To determine whether any such relations existed, and if they did exist what they were, we made the following measurements:

**PLYMOUTH ROCK MALES.**

No. 1.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 25 inches; back, from ground, 17 inches; keel, from ground, 7 inches; length of shank, 5 inches; length from front of breast to rear of fluff, 12 inches; saddle-hangers beyond rear of fluff, 2½ inches; from fluff to a drop-line from the extreme rear of the tail, 5 inches; the top of the tail from the ground, 20 inches; the eye from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3½ inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, 1 inch; eye, the bird standing squarely, was exactly over the nail on the middle toe.

No. 2.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 24½ inches; back, from
ground, 17 inches; keel, from ground, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length of shank, 5 inches; length, from front of breast to rear of fluff, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; neck, across under wattles, 4 inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch; eye, the bird standing squarely, over the middle toe, near the point; the legs together, a line from the back to the ground, along the line of the shanks, divided breast, and fluff exactly in the middle.

No. 3.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 24 inches; back, from ground, 16 inches; keel, from ground, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length of shank, 5 inches; length, from front of breast to rear of fluff, 11\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches; saddle-hangers, beyond rear of fluff, 2 inches; from fluff to a drop-line from the extreme rear of the tail, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, 1 inch.

No. 4.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 24 inches; back, from ground, 15 inches; keel, from ground, 7 inches; length of shank, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length, from front of breast to rear of fluff, 13\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches; saddle-hangers, beyond rear of fluff, 2 inches; from fluff to a drop-line from the extreme rear of the tail, 5 inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch.

No. 5.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 23 inches; back, from ground, 15 inches; keel, from ground, 7 inches; length of shank, 5 inches; length from front of breast to rear of fluff, 13 inches; saddle-hangers, beyond rear of fluff, 2 inches; from fluff to a drop-line from the extreme rear of the tail, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches; length of head
and beak, across the eye, 3 inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch.

No. 6.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 25 inches; back, from ground, 16 inches; keel, from ground, \( 7\frac{3}{4} \) inches; length of shank, \( 5\frac{1}{2} \) inches; length, from front of breast to rear of fluff, \( 12\frac{1}{2} \) inches; saddle-hangers, beyond rear of fluff, \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) inches; from fluff to a drop-line from the extreme rear of the tail, \( 4\frac{1}{2} \) inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, \( 3\frac{1}{4} \) inches; front of breast, behind a drop-line from the tip of the beak to the ground, \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch.

The above were all prime specimens, the last three being exceedingly well developed in breast and muscle. They were placed in an upright, alert, natural position in order to obtain measurements that would be of value. The better to compare these measurements, we have tabulated the specimens together, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimens</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height, (in inches)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, from ground</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel, from ground</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>6\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7\frac{3}{4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shank, length of</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5\frac{1}{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and fluff, length of</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>11\frac{3}{4}</td>
<td>13\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12\frac{1}{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle-hangers</td>
<td>2\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2\frac{1}{4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear of tail</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>4\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>4\frac{1}{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye, from tip of beak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1\frac{3}{4}</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of head and beak</td>
<td>3\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>3\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>3\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td>3\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td>3\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front of breast behind beak</td>
<td>1\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td>\frac{1}{2}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average of the above six specimens is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel</td>
<td>6.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and fluff</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle-hangers</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear of tail</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye, from tip of beak</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of head and beak</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast, behind beak</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This last table may be said to give pretty accurately the measurement of a really first-class Plymouth Rock. Made, as it is, from reliable data procured from the actual measurement of high scoring specimens, its dimensions and proportions are such, or nearly such as should appear in any profile drawing that can be said to be life-like, natural and typical of the variety. It is important to note, however, that, though in every instance the extreme point of the breast fell behind a line dropping perpendicularly from the point of the beak to the ground, from a half inch to an inch, in specimens remarkable for the fullness of the development of their breasts, the specimens appear to have their breasts curve out beyond the point they actually reach; and to give the specimens the full benefit of this appearance, we have have, in our profile drawings, represented the breasts in their convex curves to reach a line falling perpendicularly from the tip of the beak to the ground. Such latitude of drawing is admissible, for it represents the appearance to the eye and gives the specimen the full benefit of the greatest breast development, a point of excellence in breeding stock that deserves encouragement.

Referring again to our table of measurements of Plymouth Rock males, we find that a specimen that measures 24½ inches
in height will measure 16 inches to the centre of his back, or in other words that the height is to the height of the back as 3 is to 2. This then is one ratio that is pretty nearly accurate. Again, we find that the specimen which measures 24½ inches in height measures 12½ inches from the front of the breast to the rear of the fluff, or that the ratio between the height and the length is represented, nearly as 2 is to 1. Again, if we compare the height of the centre of the back with the length of the body we find that the average is 16 to 12½, or in round numbers as 4 is to 3. The keels average about 7 inches from the ground, and are about \( \frac{7}{15} \) of the height of the back so that in a representation the depth of the body from the center of the back to the keel would be represented by 9, while the space between the keel and the ground would be represented by 7. The extreme end of the tail reaches about 4\( \frac{3}{4} \) inches beyond the fluff, and not, as is so frequently represented, extending not more than half or three-fourths of the requisite distance. Between the shortest and longest beak, measured from tip to the eye, there was a variance of half an inch, and the average varied from the shortest but a third of an inch, while the average varied from the longest but one-sixth of an inch. These averages and proportions are of the greatest value in arriving at the true proportions of a Plymouth Rock profile.

For the same purpose, to determine what if any relations or proportions existed between the various parts of a fowl, we made the following measurements of Light Brahma males. The proportion existing between the various parts will be found to be quite similar to those which exist between the same parts of Plymouth Rocks.

**LIGHT BRAHMA MALES.**

No. 1.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 25 inches; back, from ground, 16\( \frac{1}{4} \) inches; keel, from ground, 7\( \frac{1}{2} \) inches; length of shank, 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) inches; length from front of breast to rear of fluff,
14½ inches; saddle-hangers beyond rear of fluff, 2½ inches; from fluff to a drop line from the extreme rear of the tail 5 inches; the top of the tail from the ground, 21 inches; the eye from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3½ inches; front of breast, behind a drop line from the tip of the beak to the ground, ¾ inch. This specimen was remarkable for development of breast and tail.

No. 2.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 26 inches; back, from ground, 16 inches; keel, from ground, 8½ inches; length of shank, 5½ inches; length from front of breast to rear of fluff, 13 inches; saddle-hangers beyond rear of fluff, 2 inches; from fluff to a drop line from the extreme rear of the tail, 5 inches; the eye from the tip of the beak, 2 inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3½ inches; front of breast behind a drop line from the tip of the beak to the ground, ½ inch; eye, the bird standing squarely, was over the tip of the middle toe. This specimen was exhibited at Boston, in 1887, and was the fullest breasted one in his class.

No. 3.

Height, from ground to top of comb, 27 inches; back, from ground, 17 inches; keel, from ground, 8 inches; length of shank, 5½ inches; length from front of breast to rear of fluff, 14½ inches; saddle-hangers beyond rear of fluff, 2½ inches; from fluff to a drop line from the extreme rear of the tail, 5 inches; the top of the tail from the ground, 22 inches; the eye, from the tip of the beak, 2½ inches; length of head and beak, across the eye, 3¾ inches; front of breast behind a drop line from the tip of the beak to the ground, 1 inch; eye, the bird standing squarely, was over the tip of the middle toe.
Tabulating these specimens, we have the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimens</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height, (in inches)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, from ground</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel, from ground</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shank, length of</td>
<td>5½</td>
<td>5½</td>
<td>5⅜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and fluff, length of</td>
<td>14½</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14⅜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle-hangers</td>
<td>2¼</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear of tail</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye, from tip of beak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of head and beak</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>3⅓</td>
<td>3⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front of breast, behind beak</td>
<td>¾</td>
<td>⅔</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average of the above three specimens is given in the following table:

- Height: 26
- Back: 16.75
- Keel: 8
- Shank: 5.58
- Body and fluff: 14
- Saddle-hangers: 2.17
- Rear of tail: 5
- Eye, from tip of beak: 2.08
- Length of head and beak: 3.50
- Breast, behind beak: .75

By uniting the two tables of average we have the following for ready reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P. ROCK</th>
<th>L. BRAHMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel</td>
<td>6.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The most cursory examination of the above table shows the great similarity in the structure of the breeds, and especially in the proportion of the parts. The greater height of the Brahma is balanced by the greater length of the body and of the shank, and the greater distance of the keel from the ground. A nice calculation will show, however, slight but important differences, especially in a slightly fuller development of breast and a slightly greater depth of body in comparison with the height in Plymouth Rocks, the details of which it is not here necessary to enter upon, as the averages speak for themselves, and every reader can make the necessary mathematical calculations. Our purpose has been to show one of the means of arriving at correct illustrations of profile, and one which we have followed in making our life-like outlines.

But the profiles ought not only to be accurate but they ought to exhibit in every detail the highest degree of perfection produced by nature. It is not sufficient to give a portrait of a 95 point bird, for the profiles ought to exhibit a bird that can score 100 points. How are we to obtain this perfection, and at the same time not depart from nature? Were we to take a stand at a horse fair and have one thousand Percheron horses pass in review before us, would it not be strange if in that number there was not one, which, by his superb carriage, well knit limbs, beautiful proportions, and well developed muscles, would prove more attractive than all the others? Would not such a horse when accurately portrayed, make a profile sufficiently good to judge the other nine hundred and ninety nine by? And if upon close inspection, we discovered that in one
or two minor sections—if there be such a thing as minor sections—he was inferior to some of those present, and we added to his portrait the perfections which he lacked, would not such a portrait make a profile sufficiently severe to judge not only the one thousand, but ten thousand or a hundred thousand Percheron horses by? Were we to make profiles by which to judge Percheron horses would we not do this very thing; go to nature, study the Percheron horse as it is, and from the developments as we found them make our profiles? Or take another example. If we were to make a profile by which to judge all oak leaves, would we not make a study of oak leaves as they are produced, and from this study, selecting one excellence here and another there and combining them into one whole thus make a profile by which all oak leaves could be judged? And ought we not to do the same thing in making profiles of fowls? Ought we not to study them? Just as we studied the Percheron horse rather than the works written about them by horsemen, just as we studied the oak leaves rather than treatises on botany, so we ought to study fowls rather than books about them in order to make profiles by which the fowls can be judged. And as in the case of the horses and the leaves we took what we found, not what our imaginations might have created, as we selected excellences, but only such as nature developed, so in making our profiles of fowls, we found the best breast nature made, the best head, the best neck, the best back, the best tail, the best body and the best leg, and combined them into one whole to stand as the symbol of perfection in profile. We select and we combine the best that nature produces, but we do not outrage nature by seeking what we might vainly desire her to produce. Our combination may be more perfect than nature herself produces, but every element in it we have taken from nature and are therefore justified in using. To such a profile it is possible for a small percentage of our fowls to approximate; they seldom and probably never can fully reach it; beyond it it is impossible for them to go.
But as some can reach it in one part, and some in another, they taken collectively may equal it, though singly each will fall short of it. Such a profile gives a perfect measure, and a just and reasonable one, to apply to the fowls themselves in arriving at a just estimate of their value.

What use, then, ought we to make of profile in judging fowls? We offer it as a measure of value. Just as the merchant uses his yard-stick to enable him to give you your complement of cloth, just as the farmer uses his bushel-basket to ascertain the quantity of potatoes he is selling, just so is profile used as a means of ascertaining the correct shape and proportions of the fowls which are judged by it. And as the merchant doesn't deduct part of the cloth because he measures it with a yard-stick, and the farmer doesn't withhold part of the potatoes because he measures them in his basket, so no part of the score of a fowl ought to be withheld because it is measured by profile. Used in this way, as a measure, a guide, a help, and, if the breeder desires, as an ideal to breed to, profile outlines, made as we have described, so that they are "typical representative outlines of the breed," become of the greatest possible value. Incorrectly made and incorrectly used, they are simply a delusion and a snare.

NOTE.

In carrying out the principles advocated in this chapter, in order to make the profiles typical and life-like and yet ideally correct, Mr. Felch has made a special study of the following birds: The Partridge and White Cochins of George W. Mitchell; the White Leghorn cock and hen of Knapp Bros.; the Langshan cockerel and pullet of E. P. Kirby; the sweepstake pen of Minoreas of Willard Knapp; all first and special prize winners at Buffalo's immense exhibition; the Crystal Palace Langshan winners of J. R. Pope; the first prize Buff Cochin cockerel and pullet at Newburg, N. Y., belonging to W. F. M. Smith; the Dark Brahmas of R. B. S. Hart, winners of the
first prizes at Providence, R. I.; A. F. S. Lyon's White Wyandotte cockerel, Storm King, and his mates, winners of first prizes at Meriden and elsewhere; also, the grand Plymouth Rocks of A. A. Anderson, of Boone, Iowa. As none of these birds score less than 94½ points, and some as high as 97½ points, but a trifling change in their profiles is needed to produce the profile of an absolutely perfect bird. And as the change is so slight the profiles, though not intended as portraits, will serve to indicate fairly well the characteristics of these excellent birds. Our illustrations are, therefore, ideal, but an ideal founded upon nature, not the mere fruit of free imagination, and, as such, we believe them thoroughly adapted to the use of judging.
Chapter III.

Symmetry.

In the previous chapter we pointed out what symmetry, considered in and of itself, is; that it is really a resultant of the union of the various parts of the fowl, a product of form. Perfection of parts, fitly joined, make perfection of symmetry. One has said that "symmetry is to fowls what varnish is to furniture—it puts the polish on," but it would have been more correct to have said that "symmetry is to fowls what the polish is to furniture—it is the result of the varnish which has been put on."

In this chapter we consider Symmetry as a section in the Scale of Points in the Standard.

Much confusion has arisen from these two ideas of symmetry, and for a portion of this confusion the American Poultry Association and the American Standard of Excellence are responsible. The first division for Standard use and for Score Cards was a four fold one, the sections being Symmetry, Color, Size and Condition. Under Symmetry the whole of form was considered; under Color, all relating to color; under Size the apparent size of the specimen; and under Condition its condition at the time of exhibition. The scale then figured but fifteen points, and when it was raised to one hundred points, an inconsistency was introduced. Symmetry, which had been synonymous with form, and was, indeed, the whole of form, was subdivided, but instead of using, as logically and historically
it ought to have been used, the whole of symmetry in the subdivisions of form, a portion was retained as the result of form. The earliest was the most consistent score, care, for it dealt with qualities, and conditions, not the result of qualities. It had form, color, size and condition in a mass, and really those are the only tangible qualities we can find in our fowls. When the subdivision was made those four fundamental qualities ought to have been all that could have been found in the score card or the Scale of Points. But the Association, consciously or unconsciously, did something beside subdividing, they introduced an entirely new factor, so that in the Scale of Points are now to be found five fundamentals instead of four. Form: the Result or Product of Form, called Symmetry: Color: Size: and Condition. The Result or Product of Form is an interloper; it does not belong in a scale which attempts to deal only with the tangible qualities to be found in a fowl. Because it was once used as synonymous with a tangible quality, it has been retained and become synonymous with an intangible quality, and between its former and its latter definition it has been a fertile producer of dissension, an unjust element in scoring, a means of concealing ignorance or fraud, and altogether an unmitigated nuisance. These may seem like strong words, but those who are familiarly acquainted with the exhibition room will bear witness that they are true.

The objections to Symmetry as a section in the Scale of Points as a cutting power in the Standard, are, first of all, that it is impossible to define in words with sufficient accuracy for practical use an indefinite result of the combination of qualities. Some sort of a definition can be made—we have attempted it—but it is not and can not be made sufficiently accurate, fixed and inflexible to afford a satisfactory result in scoring.

Again, its flexibility, its difficulty of close fixed definition or description, renders it an easy cover for the ignorance of one and the fraud of another judge. Upon the tangible qualities the judge can be held to account for any marked departure
from the definition or description, but upon this intangible something, as unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream, he can not be held to an account. His cut may be one point—we have heard it said that some judges mark their cards one out in symmetry before leaving the Secretary's office, to save time—or it may be more or less, and his only answer is that he deems it a just cut. In a close score he can give, if so disposed, the advantage to the inferior fowl and defraud the better bird of the deserved prize.

Again, it renders the score card unintelligible to the exhibitor. He can understand a cut for form or color, for weight or condition, but for Symmetry he can not, and as he puzzles over his score card he is none the wiser for the cut on Symmetry.

And still again, as usually applied, Symmetry results in a double cut for the same defect, and the score of the fowl is thus actually lowered beyond what it ought to be by the full amount of the loss on symmetry. To be sure, there are two ways of obviating this difficulty: one by confining the cut for defect in form, either to the place where it is located or to Symmetry alone, and the other by making a nice mathematical calculation of the percentage that the total amounts for form bear to the whole number of points cut for form, and then deducting this percentage from the eight or ten points allowed for Symmetry. But both of these methods are such as to render the score unintelligible or to consume so much time as to prohibit their use. As a matter of fact they are seldom used, and never satisfactorily, and they make two bites at the cherry instead of taking it at one. The general, as the most popular method, is to cut at once for Symmetry even though it results in an unjust double cut.

So long as Symmetry remains in the Scale of Points, however much injustice it may work and however severely it may be condemned, it must be considered by the judge in scoring the fowl.

In applying this section, in the absence of a profile, the
judge should force the specimen into a natural and typical position for the breed, and then compare the fowl, with the *ideal* profile he has in his mind of a perfect specimen of the breed, taking into consideration also the views presented from different positions so as to include the harmony of all the parts taken as a whole. His *ideal* has supplanted the profile, as well as the picture of the fowl from different positions. With this mental picture he compares the fowl, noting carefully the points of difference between the two. It will seldom or never happen that the fowl and the mental picture will coincide in all particulars. There will doubtless be in each case many agreements and some differences. The neck may be less arched, the breast have less fulness, the back follow different lines, the tail have a different carriage, or some other divergence from the lines of the mental picture be present. The differences are to be collected and the sum total of them to be calculated as a percentage of difference from the supposed perfect mental picture. Whatever this percentage may be, it should be deducted from the whole number of points allotted to Symmetry in the Scale of Points. In doing this the judge will often be surprised to find the frequency with which 1 is marked on the "out" column against Symmetry. As 8 points is the value given to Symmetry in nearly all the Scales, and as very few birds are exhibited which are not reasonably good in Symmetry, the cut of 1 point, being a cut of 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., will be found just in nineteen out of twenty cases. Even when the birds are quite different in their defects, as when one is too long in back, another too short in leg, and another with faulty carriage of the tail, the effect on Symmetry may be the same and all deserve the same cut. As few people understand this matter, and as they see the birds differing in form but suffering the same cut, it seems to them a matter of surprise, and judges are frequently made the object of cheap witticisms and pointless jokes, due to the ignorance of the would-be facetious persons.
There may be departure from the mental picture which ought not to be cut by the judge. The mental picture should not be considered alone, but should be construed with the authoritative written description of the breed, and any characteristic which is specially valuable in a breeding fowl, and which is indicated in the written description, even though it produces a departure from the mental picture, should pass uncut. For example, such a fulness of breast and roundness of quarters as would surpass the mental picture, being a quality that enhances the value of the bird in the breeder's yard, as the fowls nearly always fail in that direction, and also being a characteristic which would comply with the description, "round, full and carried well forward," is a departure from the mental picture that deserves to pass uncut. Or, again, if the neck of a specimen is more arched than in the mental picture of the breed, and the written description calls for a "well arched" neck, this would be an over-development which in the yard of the breeder would be productive of excellent results and would add to the value of the specimen, and because of these facts ought not to be cut. But where the over-development can not be harmonized with the written description, where it is something that breeders desire to avoid and its presence detracts from the value of the bird as a stock bird, there the over-development should be cut as a defect, the amount of the cut, of course, proportioned to the degree of this excess. For example, the back of the males in Brahmas and the American varieties—with the exception of the Javas—must have a concave sweep to the saddle; the back, with the cape from the neck to the saddle, must have a gentle downward slope; the hackle, nearly or quite covering the cape, allows this downward slope to show just enough to give an idea of length to the back; and while an under-development which does not permit the specimen to come up to the lines of the mental picture is a defect, an over-development, which makes the line of the saddle straight or destroys the concave
sweep of the back, because it changes the characteristics of the breed and cannot be harmonized with the written description, is a still greater defect and deserves a severer cut. In the Cochins, nature demands a well developed cushion and a convex sweep to the saddle, and in the females the abundant plumage carries this convex sweep almost to the points of the hackle. The words in the description of the male Cochin, "a gentle convex curve to the tail," convey the same meaning, that of an oval or rounded back and saddle. For years breeders have labored to secure this development, and the breed has responded to their efforts. If a Cochin should exceed the convex lines of the back and saddle in the mental picture, this excess is not to be reckoned a defect, for it complies with the written description, and corresponds with the natural characteristics of the breed, it is a quality that is desired by the fancier and desirable to the breeder.

In other cases, over-development may be a defect, and yet such a defect as to demand a light cut in comparison with its departure from the mental picture. For example, in Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas we desire the tail to be well spread at the base, but all have seen specimens in which the tail was so spread as to be a fault. While such an over-development could scarcely be passed without some cut, yet as this is a development in the right direction and as such a bird might prove specially valuable in the breeding pen in correcting the more serious defects of whip-tailed, narrow-saddled specimens, it will be safe to err, if this be an error, on the side of too light rather than too heavy a cut.

These are nice points, and cannot well be tabulated in a series of values for each defect. The proper cut for each must be determined by the judge in each case, giving a due consideration to the effect upon the particular specimen under examination. He is the best judge who can so regulate these cuts as to do justice both to the appearance of the fowl and to his value as a stock bird, who can so cut for defects as to pun-
ish all departures from the perfect development of the bird and at the same time encourage the true characteristics of the breed, even in those superlative efforts of nature from which excessive development arises.

While we have thus discussed the application of Symmetry as it will probably be applied so long as it remains a section in the Scale of Points in the Standard, yet, as we believe at no very distant period the anomaly of cutting the measure as well as the thing measured will be removed from the Standard, we shall strive to show a more excellent way of ascertaining the value of symmetrical fowls.
Chapter IV.

The Decimal Scale.

The Arabic system of notation, the system which has been familiar to us all from our earliest initiation into the mysteries of numbers, proceeds by tens. The American system of moneys is based upon a series of tens. When the French savants would make a truly scientific system of measurements, they fixed as their unit of length upon the metre, and upward and downward from that reckoned by a series of tens. This, the decimal system, is universally recognized as the most convenient ever devised. Easy of representation, easy of calculation, it presents a means of ascertaining distance, quantity and value, that will never be surpassed. This same decimal system we apply to our scale for ascertaining the score of fowls. In order to avoid any appearance of infringement of the copyright of the American Poultry Association upon its Standard, and because the principles of judging can be equally well illustrated whatever value is given to any scale or the sections of a scale, and because we believe, for reasons soon to be given, that this is the best possible scale, we have used in this work a scale consisting of ten sections, each section having assigned to it a uniform value of ten points, the whole amounting to
one hundred points, and have called it, from the principles upon which it is made,

THE DECIMAL SCALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight and Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb—Comb and Crest</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head—including Earlobes, Wattles and Beard</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body—including the Fluff</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and Feet—including Thighs, Shanks and Toes</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Scale can be, and in its application should be, subdivided into form and color, and an equal subdivision gives us the following

DECIMAL SCALE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight and Condition—Weight</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb—and Crest</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head, with adjuncts</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and Feet</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
<td>Color 5 , 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>50 100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under Form, is included of course the length, width, size, outline, in fact all that goes into the configuration of the fowl;
under Color the ground color, the markings, and all that depends upon the color or colors that are found in the specimen.

The advantages of the Decimal over other Scales are numerous. Among them, the first and most obvious is the ease with which it can be applied. Each section being of equal value, and each subdivision being one-half of the whole section, it is not difficult to remember the Scale in its entirety. Where varying values are given to the sections of a Scale the task of remembering each would be great and with most men impossible. As the percentage system is, and wisely, used in making "cuts" in the score, the ease with which these cuts can be made with the Decimal Scale is a strong recommendation. Ten per cent. of a section is one point; ten per cent of a subdivision of a section is one-half point. But if we have 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and the like for values of sections, and we cut ten per cent. we get such fractions as \( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1, 1\frac{1}{2} \), and so on. Other percentages are calculated with like ease with the Decimal Scale and with much greater difficulty with Scales in which the sections vary in value.

Again, we have one Scale for all the breeds instead of a special Scale for each breed or class. The result of this is that all breeds enter the exhibition upon equal terms and no one breed is handicapped by a specially unfavorable Scale. With Scales, such as have been in vogue, made to fit the peculiarities of a given breed, and a large number of points given to some one or two sections in which these breeds are particularly excellent, in all competitions for sweepstake prizes, the first prize is mortgaged before hand to some one, or at least to one of some two or three breeds, and all of the others are practically out of the race.

This Scale, by giving equal value to each section, encourages the breeding of the best "all round" fowl, instead of the development of some single section at the expense of all the others. When a very large number of points is given to a
single feature, breeders direct all their efforts to the production of that feature, and succeed, perhaps, in its remarkable development at the ruin of the fowl as a whole. If 20 or 25 points were given to the face of a White-faced Black Spanish, or to the comb of a Leghorn, or to the crest of a Polish, it would not be many years before almost all the value a White-faced Black Spanish possessed would be an enormous facial development, or a Leghorn a splendid comb, or a Polish a remarkable crest. The other characteristics would be lost sight of, the breed be ruined for all purposes but to show its face, its comb or its crest, and the value of such fowls would rapidly sink below quotation. These are not merely imaginary results. The experiment was tried on the White-faced Black Spanish, and had not the Scale been reformed the breed would have been utterly ruined. As it was, it suffered severely and has yet not fully recovered from the disastrous effects of the experiment.

The Decimal Scale is founded on the principle that perfection is perfection. No fowl is perfect that is not perfect in all its parts. Perfection of all the parts is perfection of the whole; imperfection of any single part is imperfection of the whole. The aim of the breeder is to produce a perfect fowl. If he fails in a single point, he fails altogether of attaining his full purpose. So far as the accomplishment of his purpose is concerned, one section is of as much importance as another section. In estimating his success or failure it becomes necessary, therefore, to assign an equal value to each section. The Decimal Scale recognizes these facts, and gives expression to them. It is founded upon this great underlying purpose of the breeder. It, and it alone, of all the Scales proposed for the measurement of the values of fowls, fully recognizes this principle.

Because the Decimal Scale is so easy of application, because it applies uniformly to all breeds and enables them to compete upon an equality, because it encourages the breeding of the
best fowls rather than the development of a single feature at
the expense of all the others, because it is founded upon
scientific principles and recognizes the great purpose of the
breeder, because, in a word, it is the only Scale that will do
exact justice to all breeds and all breeders, we believe that it
will eventually be adopted by the American Poultry Associa-
tion and will be applied to the judging of all varieties of fowls.

In this Scale we have no place for Symmetry or Profile as a
section. We do not believe in "cutting" our measure when
we "cut" the fowl. But we shall make use of the profile
outlines in ascertaining the true meaning of the written
descriptions; we shall use them, in the only possible legiti-
mate way, as an illustrated definition of the words used in
describing the various parts or sections of the fowl; and we
shall, therefore, in the application of our Scale avoid all double
cuts and prevent all injustice in the scores of fowls. Where
the defect is located there it will be punished. If the breast is
faulty the "out" will be found against "Breast" in the score-
card; if the back is misshapen it will be sufficient to look at
"Back" in the score-card. This Scale will, therefore, render
all score-cards lucid and intelligible. In it is no room for the
flexibility that Symmetry as a section possesses, no place for
ignorance to seek a cover and for fraud to hide its head. With
this Scale the judge must know his duty and must do it, and
this is as it should be. All honest poultry judges desire to be
held to the strict performance of their duty, and if there are
any dishonest judges you will find them hostile to the Decimal
Scale. We do not mean that all who oppose the Decimal Scale
are dishonest, but we do mean that all dishonest judges will
be likely to oppose the Decimal Scale. There may be honest
men in the opposition; all the dishonest will certainly be
found there; for this Scale means honest, fair, square, just
judging, and that is what dishonest men do not like.

Although the Decimal Scale departs in form from the Scales
used in the Standard, both in giving an equal number of
points to all the sections and in eliminating the objectionable section—Symmetry, yet we boldly claim that it is in strict harmony with the plain intent of the makers of the Standard and of the Standard itself. All Scales are but a means to an end. The end proposed by the Standard is to ascertain the true value of each specimen upon a perfect value of one hundred. Double cuts were never intended to be made. The true end is to ascertain, by deducting the value of all apparent defects, the real value of the specimens scored. A Scale which leads to a double deduction for any defect is one that fails to accomplish the purpose of the Standard. If, then, the Decimal Scale avoids all double cuts and enables the judge to ascertain the exact score of a fowl, and other Scales lead to double cuts and thus produce a fictitious score, it is perfectly obvious that the Decimal Scale is the only one which is in harmony with the Standard. We assume that this position is correct, and to illustrate its correctness we give a score of a Light Brahma cockerel by the use of a Scale with Symmetry as a section, and by use of the Decimal Scale.

Score by Scale with Symmetry as a section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetry</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition and weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb, side view all right but divisions crooked</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattles and earlobes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck, too straight, color good</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, a trifle roached, color</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast, too flat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and fluff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings, bad color in flights</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail, shape good but white in sickles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and toes, middle toe bare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total outs | 11
Score      | 89
The Decimal Scale.

In this specimen we have a neck faulty 25 per cent.; back, 25 per cent.; breast, 20 per cent.; and as all these are of a nature to affect the profile decidedly and markedly, we consider that 25 per cent. on Symmetry is a just cut.

The same bird scored by the Decimal Scale gives the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight and condition</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head with adjuncts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck, (25 per cent. shape, 5)</td>
<td>1(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, color, (\frac{1}{2}); shape, 25 per cent., 1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>1(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast, 20 per cent. shape</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings, bad color</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and toes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total outs</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Score</strong></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Will any one, can any one, reasonably, claim that these sections are not cut all that justice demands for the defects mentioned? If, then, these defects are cut all that they deserve, does not the fact that, under the old Scale, with Symmetry as a section, the bird can score but 89 points, and under the Decimal Scale, with Symmetry left out, the bird scores 90 points, does not, we say, this fact prove that the bird has been robbed of one point in its score to which it was justly entitled? And does not this fact further prove what we have long maintained, that Symmetry as a result claims honest admiration, but Symmetry as a cutting power in the Standard is a thief and a robber? Does not this fact prove that former Scales are defective, and that for a perfect Scale, a just measure of the value of a bird, we must have recourse to the Decimal Scale? Does not this fact justify us in adopting in our work, especially
as in it we are dealing with the underlying principles of judging, the Scale which will give the fairest results? Does not this fact, especially when taken into consideration with the other important facts that the Decimal Scale can present in its behalf and which we have imperfectly called attention to, prove that the Scale we advocate is the one that ought to be used in the Standard, and that, as the people become more familiar with the inequality of the working of other Scales, in time, and perhaps not a very long time, will be universally adopted? We leave the answer of these questions to the candid reader, feeling confident that the facts will lead him to conclusions in harmony with those that we entertain.
Chapter V.

Application of Principles to the Scoring of the Different Breeds.

Asiatics.

In this, and in subsequent chapters, we shall consider the application of principles to the scoring of the different breeds of fowls. It will be unnecessary to consider all the breeds in the Standard, but enough will be considered to discuss and illustrate the scoring of all. In the former chapters we treated of the instruments to be used; in this we discuss the use of those instruments.

We have, as instruments, the written description of the fowl in the Standard; the profile plates, as a pictorial definition of the written description; and the Decimal Scale by which we estimate the value of each section.

A good mechanic must not only have good tools, but he must know how to use them; a good poultry judge must not only have a good Standard, but he must be familiar with its contents; a correct profile, but he should understand the anatomy and development of the different varieties of fowls; a perfect scale, but he must understand its use. He should have a good eye for figure and accurate knowledge of color. Above all, he should have a good stock of common-sense—a quality that is, it must be confessed, none too common. Any one thus furnished, by the dilligent exercise of the faculties he possesses, can become a good poultry judge.
In all editions of the Standard of Excellence, the Asiatics have held the first place; for patriotic reasons the American class occupies that place in the Standard of Perfection. We select the Asiatics to first treat of, because in that class we have a great variety of types of form and color with which to deal. In form there are no less than four distinct types, in color still more. The Light Brahma presents one type, the Dark Brahma—despite the vote of the thirteenth meeting of the American Poultry Association—another; the Cochins a third, and the Langshan a fourth.

While we are aware of the force of the argument that it is unscientific to have two varieties of Brahmans with two types of form; while we are ready to admit that all varieties of a breed should be identical in form and differ only in color and markings; while we agree with breeders like Mr. H. A. Mansfield that the first mistake was in calling the Dark Brahmans Brahmas at all, yet in our appeal to nature and in our dealing with facts, we are obliged to confess that there is a difference in the typical shape of the Light and Dark Brahmas, and that unless this is recognized, injustice will be done. As the Light Brahma was the original breed, and as its shape has become fixed by long years of breeding, no Light Brahman breeder would consent to have his fowls brought to the Dark Brahman type. And as the Dark Brahma in its origin possesses a portion of Cochin blood, as its shape is intermediate between the Light Brahmans and the Cochins, and as this shape has become fixed by years of painstaking breeding by some of the most eminent breeders in the land, no Dark Brahman breeder will consent to adopt for his variety the type of the Light Brahma. Here is a case where we believe the Standard violates nature, and as nature is the supreme power, the Standard will have to yield to its inexorable requirements. What are the differences in form between the Light and Dark Brahmas? A superficial view gives a general resemblance, sufficient to deceive the novice. He sees the combs, the necks,
the backs, the tails; in fact all the sections of the two breeds, identical in shape. In fact he finds them so described in the Standard of Perfection, and in the Standard of Excellence he can find but a single difference indicated, and that in one clause relating to the cushion of the hen. But a more careful and critical examination traces small but decided differences, which in the aggregate amount to a quite different type. Let us examine the sections in detail and see the resemblances and differences.

In the head, the comb, the beak, the eye, the wattles and the ear-lobes, the form is or ought to be, identical in both breeds, the differences being only those of color.

In the necks we find a change. The neck of a Dark Brahman is shorter than that of a Light, the plumage is longer, fuller, the fibre more curled, so that the curve is sharper and more marked.

The backs furnish another difference. The back of the Dark Brahman is shorter than that of the Light, the saddle and cushion are more fully developed, the plumage is more abundant and more curled. The males have a higher and broader saddle, and longer saddle feathers; the females have a more ample cushion and the outline of the back is not, save in exceptional cases, a clean cut, pronounced concave line. In a word, the Dark Brahman back approaches more nearly that of the Cochin than it does that of the Light Brahman.

The breasts also differ. That of the Dark Brahman is broad in front, with prominent quarters, causing it to have a flatter and deeper appearance, while that of the Light has a fuller and more pronounced forward sweep. This difference is more marked in the males than in the females, and if the examination of the breasts of females was confined to that one section alone, and the difference in cushion and fluff was unnoted at the time, there would be little injustice in describing their breasts as identical in shape.

Body and fluff also give a further difference. The body of
the Dark Brahma, because the keel bone is carried lower, is less rounded at the sides. The fluff is longer and more abundant, creating a greater fullness at the stern.

The wings are essentially identical in form, but it is an error to describe them as small. They are above medium size, the bows very near the front line of the breast, so near that a square will not show one inch between them and the front of the breast, and they cover as large a portion of the sides of the birds as do the wings of Plymouth Rocks.

The tails furnish still another difference in form. The male Dark Brahmas have larger and longer tails than the Light Brahmas, and they are carried in a more upright manner; the sickles, lesser sickles, and coverts, while larger, are more rolling, have a sharper curve, and resemble in general character those of Cochins rather than those of Light Brahmas. The females have tails more buried in the cushion than the Light Brahma females.

The legs furnish one more point of difference. The Dark Brahmas have a shorter leg than the Light, a greater profusion of hock feathers, the whole producing a different outline to the leg.

If, then, we find the Dark Brahma with a shorter neck, fuller hackle, a shorter back, more ample cushion or saddle, a flatter breast, a less rounded deeper body, a fuller fluff, a more upright, fuller and longer tail, and a shorter leg with fuller hock, if we find the plumage more abundant and in texture more Cochin like, if we find as we do, that the Dark Brahma in form is intermediate between the Light Brahma and the Cochin, are we not justified in saying that it is a mistake to describe the two breeds in the Standard as identical in form? And are we not also justified in representing the Dark Brahma with an outline of its own, and judging it by such an outline? Is not such a course sensible and philosophical? Would we not be guilty of a grave injustice to the breed were we to do otherwise? We shall, therefore, for the purpose of this work,
consider the type of the Dark Brahma different from that of the Light, and shall assume without further proof at this time, that in the Asiatics there are four types of form, that of the Light Brahma, the Dark Brahma, the Cochin and the Langshan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

We select for portraiture—in this case departing from a purely ideal outline, but giving one that is so near an ideal as to be practically perfect—what we believe to be a fair compromise between the two original strains of Light Brahmas in the United States, the Autocrat and the Felch, or, as we think it should have been called, the Chamberlain or Imperial Strain. The former strain is descended from the well-known "Autocrat," while the latter is descended from the birds that were found by Mr. Knox in New York harbor, on board the Indian Merchantman, in 1847. To portray, in a work like ours, the extreme type of any one strain, however great the temptation to do so, would be unfair. The rights of others must be consulted, and as thousands of men and women are breeding Light Brahmas made up from a union of these strains, we have endeavored to respect their rights. Our subject, Main Spring, No. 6565, sired by Tri Mountain, No. 6448, dam, Juanilla-Second, No. 6272, and sold for $75, winner at Columbus with score 93½ and 94 points,—is three-eighths Autocrat and five-eighths Felch blood, and we defy any beholder to deny that he is an impartial representative of the two strains. His actual measurements are as follows, his age being at the time ten months, and his weight twelve and one-half pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>27 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, from ground</td>
<td>17½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel, from ground</td>
<td>7½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>5½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and Fluff</td>
<td>14½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Hangers</td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rear of Tail from Fluff, . . . . . . . . . 5 "
Height of Tail from ground, . . . . . . . . . 22 "
Eye from tip of Beak . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) "
Length of Head and Beak, . . . . . . . . . 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) "
Breast, behind drop line from Beak, . . . . 3 1/4 "

A drop line from the eye strikes the rear of the nail on the middle toe of the foot on which the weight is resting.—See introduction by Artist. In this specimen we have one that is absolutely true to the general characteristics of the two strains, and is therefore "typical of the breed." In this profile and outline we have not only one that is true to life and harmonizes the two strains, but one that is a model sufficiently severe to judge the best five per cent. of the variety. A specimen that can fill this outline can be passed as perfect in profile. In presenting such an outline as a fit representative of the largest breed of fowls, we hope to win the approbation of all who desire to see inaugurated a system of poultry illustration that is true to life, and that is a true teacher of the form and symmetry of fowls. To go beyond this would be to make an outline that would give false ideas, represent a fictitious rather than a real symmetry, and in the end prove a detriment to breed and breeder alike.

Before dealing with specific varieties, it is necessary to remark that in Weight and Condition the application of the Scale is practically alike for all varieties that have Standard weights. The judge has only to ascertain the actual weight of the specimen, and deduct the two points per pound, or proportionately for fractions of a pound that the specimen falls short of the Standard weight required, provided, of course, that it does not reach the disqualifying weight, in which case it is excluded from competition. Under Condition, is considered the health, the cleanliness, and the amount of flesh of the specimen. A specimen excessively fat or very poor and emaciated deserves a cut from ½ point to 2 points, according to the degree. A fowl in perfect flesh is one with full muscles,
in good heart, but neither very thin nor very fat—in fact, just about prime condition for breeding. For a weeping eye cut 1 point; for distemper, far enough advanced to produce a fetid breath, 1 point; for chronic or decided roup banish them from the show pen; for roughness of shanks from $\frac{1}{2}$ point to 3 points for scaly leg. For uncleanliness, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, though if this is due simply to the effects of confinement in the show pens it ought to pass uncut.

As we have before remarked, and as our Scale shows, we
Philosophy of Judging.

make no cuts for symmetry as such, though we punish the specimen for all the defects there are in the various sections. In relation to symmetry we are in the position of the drummer, who on his first trip charged to his expense account a new suit of clothes, which the firm promptly disallowed; but on his return from the second trip he presented an account free from such an item. "Ah!" said the senior partner of the firm, "this account is more like it. I don't see any charge for a new suit of clothes in it." "No," said the drummer, "there is no charge for a suit of clothes in it, but they are there all the same." So in our cuts for defects of form, we have in reality punished the specimen for every departure from true symmetry, and placed the punishment where it belongs, in the sections in which the defect is located. Our illustrations are used as a guide to an idea of true form, as a pictorial definition of the printed description of the various sections, as a yard stick to measure the specimens with. By means of these illustrations we can better determine the percentage of defects and thus more easily and more accurately determine the amount of the "outs" of the specimen under consideration.

Returning now to the Light Brahma, we consider the first section in the Scale.

The Comb.—The comb of the Light Brahma is technically named a pea comb. It consists of three divisions, with depressions or channels running from front to rear, the middle division being the highest. It has not inaptly been described as resembling three single combs pressed together and united at the front and rear. In its perfection, each division is straight, the middle having seven serrations, the sides each having five serrations, rests firmly upon the head, and the whole comb has a rocker shape, the upper surface following very nearly the curve of the crown of the head. Such a comb, being properly proportioned to the size of the bird (see illustration), would have to pass uncut. But such combs are rare, though the Light Brahma breeds very excellent combs.
If the middle has grown so fleshy as to cause it to fold or become serpentine cut 1 point; if the comb is turned to one side in the rear, and thus changed the Standard outline in all three divisions, cut from 1½ to 3 points, in proportion to the amount of defect; if the comb be too large, cut from ½ to 1½ points. When the comb is large and loose and falls over from one side to the other, the bird should be disqualified, always, however, in this as in all disqualifications, giving the benefit of the doubt to any specimen under consideration. All pea-combed breeds will be subject to a like application of the Scale, except that in a new variety a judge might be excused for a little greater leniency in making cuts.

The Head.—This section includes the head, with beak, eye, wattles and ear-lobes. The head of all Brahmas, and especially of the Light Brahama, is large, with the skull broad and overhanging the eyes. This is such a characteristic point that it ought to be carefully preserved. Any departure from this, such as narrowness of skull or depression in front of the comb which destroys to any extent the perfect arch of the beak and head, deserves a cut from ½ to 1 point. The wattles and ear-lobes should be so developed as to have their lower edges on a level line with each other. A male without wattles should be deemed an unworthy specimen, and when exceedingly small should be cut 2 points, as such a development, or rather lack of development, is regarded as indicative of a want of vitality; while large, heavy wattles are regarded as a sign of vigor and prepotency, and should, therefore, receive a less cut, say ½ to 1 point. In the female the head is less heavy in proportion to the size, because of the smaller wattles, which cannot be said to be well developed. This smaller development of the wattles is compensated for by the full throat—almost a median wattle or dew-lap—which is a development of loose skin extending from the under part of the beak to the neck, and covered with minute feathers. This is a characteristic and much-prized feature. Even if over-developed so as
to be somewhat gross in appearance, or if somewhat small in size we should pass it uncut, but if entirely wanting it should be cut a full point. We feel that the tendency towards producing Light Brahmas with small fine heads, small wattles and exceedingly small combs, is a dangerous one, leading to a want of vigor in the breed, and we trust that both in illustration and in judging the true characteristics of the breed will be encouraged and promoted. Our illustrations, we trust, are in the right direction, and will aid in this good work.

The Neck.—If the neck is too long or too short, cut ½ point; if the head is carried so far forward as to injure the arch of the neck, making the neck appear straight, cut 1 point; when the head is in proper position, the eye being over the point of the middle toe, if the neck is arched more fully than is shown in the illustration, no cut should be made, for the excess complies with the printed description and is a feature that is valued by the breeder, for the majority of fowls fail in
this direction. The main color of the Light Brahma is white, the embellishments are black, consequently there is a continual tendency towards a reversion to the predominating color. The quill end of the hackle feather being white, when shown separate it is robbed of half its beauty. A perfect feather may have its black centre or stripe stop near the point of the feather or reach the point by a single fibre. If the black in the stripe has a metallic lustre, and extends up as far as it is ever exposed by the wind to the sun and air, and in other respects be Standard, it should be uncut. The under color may be black, gray or absolute white for one-half the length of the feather and should receive no cut. The higher the stripe extends unbroken by any other color, the more appreciated it is, but if it extends two-fifths of the length of the feather from the tip upwards, the requirement of the description should be regarded as complied with and the feather should pass uncut. The usual defects are a want of
lustre to the black in prime specimens, and the loss of color in the poorer specimens. The want of black in the striping should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ points; if the black centres fade from a rich metallic black, for two and one-half inches from the point, to a dirty gray or nearly white centre, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points, according to the degree. The white in over-black specimens often becomes smutty by a discoloration of the whole surface of the lacing or by a narrow smoky outside edge to the white lacing, both having a similar effect on the general appearance of the neck. When the smutiness is slight and as indicated in Fig. 2, it should pass uncut, even if the under-color above the cross-line of the same be entirely black; but smutty lacing should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and when the neck is black in all parts, including lacing, for a distance of two inches, or when the black of Fig. 1 widens and creeps up the outer edge of the white lacing until the white lacing is obliterated for an inch at the point, the specimen
should be cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. A hackle feather, so long as to completely hide the shoulder gives a taper appearance forward and greater apparent posterior weight; such a feather is not so desirable as one that reaches down on the shoulder and thus exposes the squareness of the shoulders and gives prominence to the breast quarters; yet it is preferable to one too short, causing the neck to look slim, and justly demanding a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, while the long hackle would pass uncut, or at the most be cut not more than a half point. The necks of the females have a less fullness of hackle than the males, the feather becoming a black-webbed feather laced with white. When the centres are faded from black to a gray mixture, and from that to nearly white, they demand a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points. (See Fig. 3.)

The Back.—The true Brahma back—that which is found in fowls but often misrepresented in pictures—is the one that should guide the judge in scoring. What is the true Brahma back? By the aid of the feathers growing out of the arm of the wing at the shoulder joint, the cape is formed, which presents a flat table-like surface, which will be completely covered by the hackle, if correct in abundance, when the head and neck are forced back. From the cape down the shell-bone of the back to near the hip joints there is a downward slope. The saddle, from this point, rises in a concave sweep to the tail—more marked in the males than in the females. It is this downward slope that gives the lengthened appearance to the back and body of a Brahma when compared with a Cochin. The plumage lies closely and smoothly, almost like a marble surface, with no indication of individual feathers, due to the whalebone-like fibre of the feathers. The true Brahma back then consists of the flat portion at the cape, the downward slope to the saddle, and the concave sweep to the tail. (See our outline.) If the back runs in a straight line from the hackle to the tail, making a nearly right angle with the same, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, as in degree of failure of the concave
lines of the saddle. Such specimens are generally wanting in saddle plumage, and present a narrowness in front of the tail which should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. In Exhibition Brahmas, however, the back is seldom cut more than from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, and the color from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, so that 2 points cut for back do not often occur. Whenever the over-development of the saddle is such as to convert the concave into convex lines it should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, but when it does not reach that degree, and yet is fuller than our illustration indicates, if it produces a wide back and is accompanied by a well spread tail, it should pass uncut, as these are points that all admirers of the breed greatly appreciate. The surface color in the back of the male should be white; the under-color white, light bluish gray, or even slate, the latter being a very valuable indication of the merit of the bird as a breeder. By surface color we mean that portion of the web of the feather which is exposed to the action of the light and air when the feathers lie normally. By under-color is meant all the rest of the feather, including not only the fluffy part, but the covered portion of the web. For the fluffy portion we use the term under-fluff. The surface color if white, or the under-color if white, light bluish gray or slate, must be passed as perfect. If the slate shows through, shading the surface color into a gray or slaty hue, there should be made a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. If occasional ticks of black appear in the web of the saddle of males inside of two inches of the tail coverts, we would not cut at all, but if they were clearly over the shell-bone they must be cut; $\frac{1}{2}$ point will generally be found a sufficient punishment. If positive black ticks extend across the back, disqualify. In females the surface color is white; the under-color white, or light bluish gray. Such would have to pass uncut, but any other color would have to be regarded as defective.

The Standard disqualification for black in the web of the feathers has caused many heart burnings through the manner
in which it has been applied. It has often been grossly mis-applied, and birds have been disqualified that ought to have won. The language, however, is clear. The black must be positive black in color, not a shading of gray or slate, as many have supposed. All that is not white is not black. If the black is positive, clear, metallic black, then it amounts to a disqualification, provided there be enough of such spots to warrant the judge in resorting to this summary measure of disposing of the fowl. When there are from six to ten feathers affected by these positive black spots—of the color of the stripe in the hackle of a first-class specimen—or when the spots become large a less number might be considered sufficient, the judge should disqualify, but not otherwise. Why? Because nature has demonstrated that if the flights in the wings of the males are to be black, and three-fifths of the flights in any reasonable number of the females, the under-color of the back will be dark, and the dark under-color causes these spots. If we are to have the best “all round” color for our flocks we must treat these spots more leniently than has been the custom with some in the past. But though they do not amount to a disqualification they still remain a defect in color, and the dark spots in the back of a female, even if of a dark slate color, should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The females seldom show much shading of yellow, but this is a common defect in males, and should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, according to the depth of color it attains.

The Breast.—Our illustration gives a side profile view, and a specimen which can fill such lines would be passed as perfect in the form of the breast. If a specimen should be found exceeding this fullness of outline, and introducing by such fullness no new characteristics, because such superlative efforts of nature are very desirable in the breeding pen, and because they do not contradict the written description of the Standard, such a specimen would also pass uncut for form of breast. Indeed, between two specimens, otherwise equal, the one
having the greatest development of breast would deserve to be placed first. Such specimens are to be highly prized, and generally prove sure winners. The faults in the form of the breast are a flatness and want of fullness, which are cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. Nineteen out of every twenty exhibition specimens fail to the extent of 20 per cent. in the full forward sweep of the breast, and, therefore, receive for this defect a cut of 1 point. As a full forward sweep or curve to the breast is invariably accompanied by perfect quarters, such a full front means a full score for form of breast. The color of the breast is seldom or never faulty. Never being exposed to the burning rays of the sun, like the back, the surface color remains an immaculate white, free from all objectionable yellow tinge.

*The Body.*—This section includes all in the rear of the front point of the keel-bone, so called, the second joint of the leg in dressed poultry, and the fluff, and excludes, of course, the thigh proper and the wings. Under this section must be considered all these parts in scoring the fowl. This is a section that seldom is cut in scoring. Specimens deemed worthy of exhibition almost never are faulty in this section. Not one per cent. of all the Light Brahmas that are exhibited are defective when this section is reached. When faulty at all, the defect will be found in too great a flatness of the sides and a narrowness of the fluff, which should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The plumage is almost invariably white, free from yellow tinge, reasonably clear, and therefore passes uncut.

*The Wings.*—This is a section that calls for the closest scrutiny. Few clearly understand the amount of surface covered by the wings of Brahmas. They are fully one-third larger, in proportion to the size of the bird, than those of the Cochins. The throat, wattles and wings are characteristic traits of the Brahma, the difference between which and the corresponding features of a Cochin is difficult to describe to a novice, but readily understood by an expert. Our illustration
properly brings out these features. Note the wing and the space it covers. Heretofore they have been portrayed too small, the artists having followed the language of the Standard rather than the development of the fowls. In nature, the wings when folded, reach nearly the entire length of the body. The faults of form are usually in the twisting of the feathers and the folding of the wings. Twisted feathers in the primaries or secondaries should receive a cut of from 1 to 2 points. Imperfect folding of the wings should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points, in proportion to the defect. The chief defects, however, are those of color, rather than of form. In the wings of the male the primaries are to be black, or nearly so; we should say that four-fifths black would be sufficient to answer the Standard requirements. It is very desirable that the black should be positive in its character, and that when white appears it should be clear white. The shoulder coverts or wing fronts are white mixed with black near the edge, and the wing coverts are white. For white in the primaries, and for too wide a white lacing on the upper edge of the secondaries a cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, in proportion to its departure from the required four-fifths black, should be made. For yellow tinge on the coverts cut from 1 point to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points, the latter when the black shows through. In females lighter colored wings are admissible, and when, in the primaries and secondaries, black predominates over the white, no cut should be made; but if the black becomes less than one-half then a cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points should be made, according to the degree of the defect. Coal black flights in either sex can not be called a defect or be cut; indeed, while such flights might transgress the exact language of the Standard description in some cases, as they are a most desirable feature and such as would be required in the Standard if they could often be attained, instead of being a defect they are a peculiar excellence and entitle the possessor to rank ahead of another specimen in all other respects equal but having flight feathers
Partially white. The secondaries are edged with white in the upper web and cannot be judged technically as described in the Standard. If the white edge be too wide it may be cut as a defect.

The Tail.—In the male we look for a full sickled tail, the first and second sickles extending beyond the main tail-feathers some three inches, the five smaller sickles or tail coverts growing shorter as they approach the body, yet their points reaching to the tip of the tail proper. These lesser sickles are not more curved than a scimitar. The lesser coverts extend upon the greater coverts to about two-thirds of their length. In a proper carriage of the tail, which should be tolerably upright, the top point of the tail would be on a level line drawn from it across the neck somewhat below the wattles. The tail proper is fairly well developed. If the tail be carried too high or too low, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter cut being generally more than enough to punish any specimen for this defect. If the tail is not well spread, but is close and pinched, it should be cut from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, this being a serious fault and contrary both to the Standard description and the natural development of the breed; while an over-expansion of the tail, being an error in the right direction, would be cut lightly if at all, $\frac{1}{2}$ point probably being ample in almost any but a very exaggerated case. If the sickles are straight cut 1 point. The plumage of the Light Brahman being white, with an embellishment of black, as a rule the quill ends of every part of the plumage are white; for this reason, the lower inch of the tail feathers next the skin should not be cut, even if they are white or black. To dig down to the lower extremity of the feather, in search for white, and to cut for it when found, is an error, but sickles that are white so far up that the wind by lifting the coverlets might disclose it, are faulty, more faulty in a cockerel than in a cock, as age is apt to bring in more white. A cockerel having sickles showing white for two inches from the quill end should be cut 1 point;
if the white shows above the tail coverlets the cut should be from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The sickles being the most beautiful, and therefore the most valuable part, of the tail, deserve to be cut with greater severity when defective. The lesser coverts are black, edged with white, the combination being one of great beauty, and if the black is lost and they become wholly white—the coverlets remaining black—we cut 1 point. White extending up the main tail-feathers for more than an inch is a defect, and when showing much above that cut 1 point. If the main tail feathers are tipped with white, cut 1 point. In the females the tail should be fan-shaped, wide at the base, spreading out laterally; in color the main feathers should be black, except the two upper or "deck" feathers which have a white edging. The tail coverlets, like the "deck" feathers, are black with an edging of white. The lesser coverts are wholly white. This makes the tail of the female lighter throughout than that of the male, and as a matter of fact the female is a lighter bird throughout. The tail proper should show for its entire width for a full inch or more beyond its coverts, is neither rolled nor pointed, nor is it buried in the cushion feathers. The curling feathers that fill in the space between the two sides of the tail proper, are generally white with but few colored feathers mixed in, while those of the male are largely made up of black or black and white, whitening out as they approach the fluff. In accurate judging, philosophically conducted, all these matters are to be carefully weighed. If the coverlets are white they should be cut 1 point; but if in addition the tail proper be one-third white from below, or the tips are white, a further cut of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points should be made, thus making a "cotton-tailed" bird liable to be cut from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Legs and Feet.—Under this section are considered the lower thigh, or what is called the drumstick in dressed poultry, the hock joint, the shank, the toes, and the plumage of the same. The lower thigh should be comparatively stout,
the lower portion with the hocks should appear in profile, the plumage being webbed and smooth; the fluff should not stand out about the thighs as in the Cochins, being less abundant. We have no objection to the outside of the hock joint being covered by the plumage of the thigh, but if there is any appearance of vulture hock, the specimen should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; if the defect demands a greater punishment than 2 points, nothing is left to be done but to disqualify. The shanks should be medium in length, not so short as to give the specimen a dwarfish appearance, which is not a Brahma characteristic, nor should they be so long as to give the bird a crane-like appearance. Of the two evils the former is the less and a cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ point will generally be sufficient; but for the latter a more severe cut should be made, say from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, the latter for an extreme case. When the shanks do not stand straight but bend in at the hock joint, forming in a greater or less degree the defect known as "knock-kneed," cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points, according to the amount of the defect. The shanks should be in color yellow or reddish yellow, and heavily feathered down the outer sides, covering the outer toes with these feathers. In mature hens, as distinguished from pullets, a light yellow shank ought to be allowed to compete on an equality with the bright yellow shank of a chicken, for age with the exhaustion that follows reproduction and confinement, bleaches out the shank. A reasonably yellow shade should pass uncut. A very pale straw color in the shanks and toes of hens should be cut but slightly, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ point. A flesh colored shank disqualifies. If the feathering on the outer side of shanks be too light; if it, when pressed down, will not reach to the end of the outer toe it should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The outer and middle toes should be feathered to the end, but if both are bare, and the shank feathers when pressed down will reach to the extremity of the outer toe the bird should not be disqualified. A bare outer toe, however, is a serious defect and should be cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. A bare middle toe, owing to the
desire of some breeders to have the fowl so bred, and owing to the fact that when heavily feathered there is a tendency to vulture hock, should be cut more leniently and a cut of 1 point is sufficient. If both middle and outer toes are bare, then the cuts should aggregate $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

For greater convenience of reference we tabulate the cuts to be made. The first table, for Condition, will not be repeated, as it is applicable to all breeds.

**CUTS FOR CONDITION.**

- Too fat or too lean ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- Weeping eye .................................................. 1
- Distemper .................................................... 1
- Roughness of shank ......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
- Uncleanliness ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2

**CUTS FOR FORM.**

**COMB.**
- Crooked middle section ..................................... 1
- All three sections crooked ................................... $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
- Too large ..................................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$rac{1}{2}$

**HEAD.**
- Narrowness of skull ......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Very small wattles ........................................... 2
- Very large wattles ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Lack of throat in hen ........................................ 1

**NECK.**
- Too long ..................................................... 1
- Too short ..................................................... $\frac{1}{2}$
- Too straight .................................................. 1
- Scanty hackle, causing slim neck .......................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Too long and flowing hackle ................................. $\frac{1}{2}$

**BACK.**
- Too straight or roached ...................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$rac{1}{2}$
- Narrow in front of tail ...................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Convex saddle ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Philosophy of Judging.

BREAST.
Flatness .................................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Lack of forward sweep .................................. 1

BODY.
Flatness of sides and narrowness of fluff ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

WINGS.
Twisted feathers ........................................... 1 to 2
Imperfect folding .......................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)

TAIL.
Carried too high .......................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Carried too low ............................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Close and pinched .......................................... 1 to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Spread too much ............................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Straight sickles ............................................. 1

LEGS AND FEET.
Approach to vulture hock .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Shanks too short ........................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Shanks too long ............................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Knock-kneed ................................................ 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3
Too light leg feathering ................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Bare outer toe .............................................. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Bare middle toe ............................................. 1

CUTS FOR COLOR.

NECK.
Want of striping in hackle ................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Faded color in stripes .................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3
Smutty lacing ............................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Solid black for two inches from point ................... 2\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Faded stripe in hen's hackle ............................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

BACK.
Gray or slaty shading on surface ......................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Black ticks over shell-bone ................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Black ticks extending across the back to hackle ........ Disqualify
Dark slate spots in back of female ....................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Yellow tinge ................................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
Light Braii.mas.

67

WIXG!S.

White in primaries of male
White in upper edge of secondaries (male)
Yellow tinge on coverts
Primaries of females, more than one-half white ...
Secondaries of females, more than one-half white
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i to 2
2

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to 2

TAIL.

White in sickles two inches from body
White in sickles above coverlets
White coverts
White on main tail feathers
White tips to main tail feathers
White coverlets on female
White main tail feathers one-third length
White tips, main tail feathers
''

Cotton tail"

LEGS AND FEET.
Pale straw color on hen's shanks ...

1

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to 1^
1
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1

1

to 1^

1

to 1^

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to

2.]

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DARK BRAHMAS.

As we have already shown, the Dark Brahma differs from the Light in shape. It is true that by a vote of the American Poultry Association at its thirteenth annual meeting, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in January, 1888, the Dark variety was required to be described in form the same as the Light, but it is quite probable that the breeders of Dark Brahmas will still adhere to a different shape for their variety, and the judging of Dark Brahmas and Light Brahmas will differ only in the matter of the application of the Standard to color, and what we have already said in reference to judging the Light variety in shape will apply to the Dark variety.

In this work, however, as we make our appeal to nature, and as we wish it to be reasonably complete so that it will meet either condition of the Standard, we shall consider the form of the Dark Brahma as it is, and as it ought to be in the Standard, midway between the Light Brahma and the Cochin. This is the form that we find, and what we should expect to find from the origin of the breed. The best record of the origin of the Dark Brahma—one which we think cannot be successfully controverted—is that it sprung from a cross of the Marsh fowls—which were Cochins—and the Gray Chittagongs, a brood of chicks bred and sent to England by George P. Burnham, of Melrose, Mass. These chicks were further subjected to a cross with the pea-combed Light Brahmas, and to a still further cross with the Partridge Cochin to secure the very desirable accuracy of penciling. After some twelve years of careful breeding in England, the fowl was returned to the United States in 1865 as the Dark Brahma. It is easy and interesting to trace in the fowl itself the evidence of its composite origin. Its pea-comb and its general shape show
the influence of the Brahma blood; its shorter appearing back, fuller cushion and saddle, looser plumage and different tail mark the general infusion of Cochin blood; its beautiful penciling and the not infrequent ruddy tinge to the body color of the hens point with an unerring finger to the effects of its union with the Partridge Cochin. History, so far as it has been preserved, and the effects of nature, coincide in their testimony that the beautiful Dark Brahma is of composite origin and is a compromise in type between the Cochin and the Brahma.

While it is true that occasional specimens may be found exhibiting the true Light Brahma type of form, it is equally true that others can be found which exhibit the true Cochin type, and we believe the Dark Brahma could more easily be bred to the true Cochin type than to the true Brahma type. It would have been more in harmony with the natural development of the breed to have classed it with the Cochins than to have required it to conform to the extreme type of the Brahma, and we believe that its breeders would have been better satisfied if it had been called a Pea-combed Cochin than they will be with the present vote of the American Poultry Association.

However this may be, we shall consider the Dark Brahma as we find it, and have found it for years, in the hands of its most eminent breeders. Our illustration gives the true characteristics of its type, and should be considered in connection with what we say in reference to its form.

It is unnecessary to enter upon details in the first three sections of our Scale, for the first is a general section applying to all breeds alike, and the Comb, Head, Ear-lobes and Wattles of the Dark and Light Brahma are essentially alike. There is, however, a slight difference, those features of the Dark Brahma being rather smaller in proportion to the size of the bird, than they are in the Light Brahma. But this slight difference, while it should be regarded in the actual scoring of
the fowl, calls for no further comment than to call attention to its existence. The principles of scoring, the method of making cuts, will remain unchanged. We therefore pass to the next section.

The Neck.—The actual length of the neck of the Dark Brahma equals that of the Light Brahma, but, owing to the greater length of the hackle and its more curved character, its apparent length is not so great. The arch of the neck is more marked, and in judging should be required. Bearing these facts in mind we should for form make the following cuts: Neck too long, $\frac{1}{2}$ point; neck too short, $\frac{1}{2}$ point; neck too little arched, 1 point; hackle so scanty as to cause the neck to appear too slim, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. While the hackle of a Light Brahma male is a white feather embellished with black, that of the Dark Brahma male is a black feather embellished with silvery white. This makes a considerable difference, although the description could be in almost identical words. The Light Brahma feather removed from the neck loses half its beauty, but the Dark Brahma feather when so removed does not. A Light Brahma breeder, when he wishes to show a hackle feather seeks a black or blue ground to exhibit it upon, but the Dark Brahma breeder can show his feather upon almost any background. The under-color of the Dark Brahma is black or dark slate, which causes the central stripe to appear more intense in color, but when closely examined it will be found that the metallic lustre does not extend further up the feather than the feather is exposed to the sun and the air. In scoring we should cut for white under-color from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; for a dead, lustreless black stripe, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; for the silvery lacing, if its outer edge be edged with black, or if it have a rusty or yellow shading, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. This black edging, producing what is termed a "smutty neck," is caused by the central stripes extending to the points of the feather and thence around the outer edge. Such specimens have hackle feathers with dull or wide points to the central
stripes. The smutty edging to the silver lacing is never seen in a feather in which the stripe does not reach the extreme point, but this reaching of the point of the feather is not of itself a defect that requires to be cut; it is only when it spreads out beyond the point and obliterates to a greater or less extent the silvery embellishment that it needs cutting. As the effect is not so glaring in Dark Brahmas as in Light Brahmas, the defect can be passed more leniently in the Dark variety, when it is of the same extent, than in the Light. In the females the necks of the Dark and Light Brahmas look more nearly of a length than in the males, owing to the fact that the fuller plumage of modest hue of the Dark Brahma is offset by the lighter hue of the Light Brahma—white being a color which always produces an appearance of fullness. From careful examinations which we have made, which, perhaps, may have been exceptions to the general rule, we believe that the Dark Brahma females generally carry the head farther forward than the Light Brahma females. If in a flock of Dark Brahma females a drop line from the eye to the ground would strike the tip of the middle toe, a similar drop line in a flock of Light Brahmas would strike a point near the instep. A Dark Brahma female should pass uncut for carrying its head far enough forward in a Light Brahma to cause a cut of \( \frac{1}{2} \) point. Here is an example of the Cochin tendency of the breed, not often noted by judges and breeders. For this reason also a Dark Brahma female having a neck as well arched as is required for a Light Brahma female should also pass uncut. Specimens having extra penciled breasts are apt to have the black centres of the hackle also penciled, and as this is a fault which generally accompanies a super-excellence, it should be treated with charity; a cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point will be sufficient.

The Back.—The back of the male appears shorter and broader than in the Light Brahma, owing to the more abundant plumage of the back and saddle. The saddle begins
to rise near the centre of the back, as it curves to the tail, and in many specimens the line is nearly a straight one. Our idea of the back, as we find it in nature, is, that it should have a broad, flat cape, which gently slopes to the centre of the back, and from which point the saddle rises in a gentle concave sweep to the tail, much less pronounced than in the Light variety. The saddle should be full, and its feathers long. Such a back, approximating in its outline to that of a Cochin, would in the Light Brahma require to be cut, but in the Dark Brahma should be deemed perfect. Nor would we cut it for less fullness as it approached more closely to the type of the Light variety, for it would still agree with the description of the Standard. But as it varied from this form and took on more of the convexity of the Cochin, it should receive a cut of from ½ to 1½ points. In this way due allowance would be made for the composite origin of the breed and for the natural development due to such origin, while at the same time the Standard description would remain unviolated. The color of the centre of the back is a silver gray or steel gray, called in the Standard a silvery white; the color of a freshly broken bar of steel we should call perfect. If this color is mixed with black, bronze or red, or the whole is shaded with yellow, a cut of from ½ to 2 points should be made. If the saddle be so tarnished, or the black stripe demanded in its feathers be faded out to a gray or white, cut from ½ to 2 points. Absolute white in the under-color should be cut from ½ to 1½ points. In females the outline of the back is far more Cochin-like than in males, and we are of the opinion that quite a cushion is deemed desirable by many breeders. For a really straight back, and even for one that was slightly cushioned, we would not cut for form. But when pronounced in cushion we would cut 1 point. A long, closely feathered back we would cut 1 point; a narrow and oval one from wing to wing, 1 point. The cape and shell-bone should be flat and have a gentle slope towards the tail. Such a want of penciling as failed to pro-
duce the dark lines parallel with the outlines of the feather should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. A decided pepper and salt pattern to the feathers, even if pure in shade, should be cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. If the ground color is shaded with brown, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, in proportion to the amount of the brown.

The Breast.—In the male the breast is broad, and, as compared to that of the Light Brahма, flat, but having prominent quarters and well rounded sides; it is also deep, owing to the fact that the keel-bone is carried low. In making our cuts this peculiarity of shape should be borne in mind. For excessive flatness of the breast a cut should be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. For want of proper roundness and prominence of the quarters, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For lack of proper depth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. In color the breast is solid black. For a breeder we prefer a male with a breast that is dotted here and there with small white dots, but such a breast would have to be cut in an exhibition specimen from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; and if these white spots should amount to splashes of white they should be cut from 1 to 2 points. In the females the breasts are less prominent than those of the Light variety. Judges, unwilling to acknowledge this natural development, often cut severely for what is a natural characteristic of the variety, and thus do a serious injustice to the variety. By confining their attention to the actual lines of the breast, and giving due credit to its fullness and roundness, they can afford to pass its apparent smallness as compared with that of a Light Brahма. There will be opportunity to cut enough for want of penciling to relieve the tenderest conscience for all the leniency shown towards the apparent size. If a breast appears wedge-shaped when viewed in front, it should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. When color is reached the judge has generally enough cutting to do. For want of penciling on the throat and the upper part of the breast cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points. For brown shading in the light ground color cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Some very fine specimens, to all appearance on a
general survey, will disappoint the judge upon a closer examination, for though the dark lines are beautiful and stand out clearly, the ground color will look clouded, as if saturated with molasses and water. We have seen this defect cause a difference of 2½ points between the scores of judges, the one considering only the general appearance and being misled by the sharp dark lines, while the other carefully considered each feature and weighed the whole. Careful examination should be made, but it should be done quickly, and first impressions, when the mind is free from bias, and a sharp, quick examination of each section and part of the section has been made, will generally be found to be correct.

The Body.—By reason of the deep keel the body of the male does not look quite as round at the sides as that of the Light Brahma, but it must be in keeping with the broad breast. The proper thickness can be quickly detected by looking at the legs, for, if they are straight and wide apart the body will invariably be all that is desired in form. The defect for form in this section, if any exists, will generally be found in the fluff, which has been added to it; if that is so close and thin as to prominently display the thighs, cut 1 point. The color, if black, or black slightly frosted with gray, will pass uncut; if splashed with white, or dotted with irregularly shaped white spots, cut from ½ to 1½ points. If the fluff is broad, but not hanging below the keel-bone, and is in color dark slate or black frosted with gray, it will pass uncut; if white, cut 1 point; if dark slate, but opens white, cut 1 point. When the body was joined to the breast in one section, its defects were apt to slip by unnoticed, but since it has become a section by itself it will undergo as rigid a scrutiny as the other parts. In the females, if the body when viewed from the front preserves the oval lines of the breast, do not cut for form. If the fluff clearly drops below the keel-bone cut 1 point. If the penciling fades out and does not extend down to the thighs, or if it
be streaked with gray, cut 1 point. If the color be light gray, steel gray being the perfect color, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point.

The Wings.—The wings of the Dark Brahma are much larger than those of the Cochin, and nearly of the size of those of the Light Brahma. The size of the wing and its carriage well forward, so that but little of the breast appears in front of the wing-fronts, form one of the greatest distinguishing differences between the Dark Brahmas and the Cochins, and this, with the comb, are almost the only purely Brahma features, in form, that we find in the breed. Our illustration is intended to bring out these features, and, unlike the usual representations with very small wings, is true to life. The wings should be in harmony with the size of the structure, and it cannot be called small. A medium sized wing, however, by disclosing more apparent breast, is regarded as an excellence, and though seldom seen, we should not cut for small size. When set on low down it causes a serious defect, making the cape oval, which causes the back to look narrow and of ill shape. While this causes a cut in the back, the defect is itself a real one, and should receive a cut of 1 point. If the primaries are badly folded, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. For white spots in the upper webs of the primaries and secondaries of males cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points. For rust in the smaller wing coverts cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. For white or rusty color in the larger coverts, which form the wing-bar, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. For bronze or brown in the outer webs of the secondaries, which mars the beauty of the triangular white tips in the rear of the wing-bars, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. In the females the usual “outs” are for want of penciling. When the ground color seems to consist of steel gray and brownish gray, both penciled, and gives a patchy appearance, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. For “pepper and salt” penciling, in which the dark color predominates, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. For white in the primaries cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \), and in extreme cases as high as 3 points.
The Tail.—The tail is an annual. If a cock lives to be five years old he will have had five tails. When shown in the usual exhibition season, from December to February, this annual will not have reached its full maturity; it will be about three-fourths grown. The judge has to pass upon three-fourths grown tails rather than fully matured tails, and he ought to remember this fact. The question he should ask himself is, "Is this a perfect tail for the state of its growth?"

The males, especially in their second year, have a well developed tail, but as they are not shown at the time of the full development of the tail, the term needs to be modified by the facts. In the show season, "medium size" is the term which best expresses the true state of the bird's development. To judge a bird in the show season by a rule which would apply only to his full development, would be an egregious error, and no good judge would be guilty of it. The most perfect type of form in the female, we find in the full muscles and fine development that precedes laying, for after reproduction has begun the hens breed out of shape. Everything, indeed, hinges on age, and without considering age judging becomes unreasonable unscientific and unphilosophical. Taking into account then the question of age and the development that is to be expected at the age, we should cut for straight sickles and nearly straight lesser sickles in the tail of the male 1 point; for too upright carriage, approaching to squirrel tail, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \), the latter when the tail was really squirrel; for want of expansion at the base, not in keeping with the full saddle, \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 1 point; for white in the tail \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, according to the amount. We look for a more pinched tail in the Dark Brahma female than in the Light, but if it be really of Cochin shape it should be cut 1 point; when partially fanned out laterally it should pass uncut, and when well spread, equaling that of the Light Brahma, it should be regarded of so great value as to place the bird ahead of another equal in other respects but lacking in this full expansion. For too upright
carriage, in extreme cases called squirrel tail, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; for drooping carriage of tail, 1 point; for bad color, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; for white at the roots of the main tail feathers, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Legs and Feet.—When compared with the Light Brahma, the Dark Brahma has slightly shorter legs, stout and large in bone, and more like the Cochins. The plumage on the thighs and at the hock joints is more profuse, and as the fibre of the feather is more whaleboning than in the Cochins they suffer more from vulture hocks than do the Cochins or the Light Brahmas. As all this is a natural characteristic of the breed, it should be carefully considered in scoring to prevent injustice. A hocked bird is one that has a full development of plumage about the hock joint; when not only full, but stiff, it becomes a vulture hock. If we had to score a Light Brahma, a Dark Brahma, and a Cochin, that had hocks of an equal size, the one on the Light Brahma being really sufficient for disqualification, we should disqualify the Light Brahma, cut the Dark Brahma 2 points, and the Cochin 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. The reason is plain. The stiffness of the feather on the Light Brahma would make a vulture hock and demand disqualification; the greater profuseness of plumage on the Dark Brahma, entitling it by nature to have a larger hock, and the less stiffness of the feather would entitle it to not more than a 2 point cut, while the softer feather and the more curled web of the Cochin would make the evil still less, and a cut of 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points would be amply sufficient correction for the defect. Remembering then the natural development of the Dark Brahma, we should cut for bare middle toes, 1 point; for bare outer toes, 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points; for bare middle and outer toes, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) points, provided the shank feathers, when pressed down, would cover the outer toes, if not then disqualify. The hock should be completely covered by the plumage. If the hock is large, and the feather is partially stiff in quill and curls about the hock, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; if the specimen is very bad, and the judge is satis-
fied that it has not been tampered with, cut 3 points and give it the benefit of the doubt; if a cut of 3 points is not sufficient for the defect the bird should be disqualified. With the fuller feather development that the Standard of Perfection permits, larger hocks may be expected in the exhibition room. To avoid disqualification, and to save as much as possible in the score, there is a temptation to tamper with the hock feathers, and by breaking the quills cause them to curl about the hocks. Last season we saw cases where the feathers were thus broken in from three to five places. Such a specimen should be promptly disqualified, even if the evil would not have caused disqualification had the bird not been tampered with. Either this should be done, or the judge should carefully consider what the cut would have been if the bird had been shown in its natural condition, and then add to the cut that would have been given, from 1 to 1½ points for the broken feathers. Exhibitors may growl, they may even threaten the judge in private letters, but they will carefully keep out of print, for the exposure of their crookedness is not what they desire. Something must be done to check this evil, both in the interests of common decency and fairness to honest competitors who show their fowls in strict accordance with the rules of the society holding the exhibition. When the hocks bend in, producing a tendency to knock-knees, cut from ½ to 3 points. For too short shanks, cut ½ point; for too long, ½ to 1½ points. For too light leg feathering, ½ to 1 point should be cut. The shanks and toes are reddish yellow in males and dusky yellow in females, and any reasonable yellow or dusky yellow respectively should pass uncut. In fowls, a light straw color should be cut but 1 point. Shanks having a real flesh color, pinkish white, black, or real willow, should disqualify the specimen.
**CUTS FOR FORM.**

[For Comb and Head, see table for Light Brahmas.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neck</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too long</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too short</td>
<td>⅓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too little arched</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanty hackle, causing slim neck</td>
<td>⅓ to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too convex</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronounced cushion in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, closely feathered in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow and oval in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breast</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too flat</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of roundness of quarters</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of depth</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedge-shaped in female</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too close and thin fluff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluff below keel in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too low set</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badly folded flights</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tail</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight sickles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too upright carriage</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want of expansion at base</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochin-shaped in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drooping in female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Philosophy of Judging.**

**Legs and Feet.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bare middle toes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare outer toes</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare outer and middle toes</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large hocks</td>
<td>½ to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knock knees</td>
<td>½ to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too short shanks</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too long shanks</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too light feathering on shanks</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cuts for Color.**

**Neck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White under-color</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lustreless stripe</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smutty edging</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penciled hackle in female</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Back.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaded with foreign colors</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarnished saddle</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faded stripe in saddle</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White under-color</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect penciling in female</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper and salt penciling</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground color shaded with brown</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breast.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White dots</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White splashes</td>
<td>1½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want of penciling on female</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown shading on ground color</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses and water ground color</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Body.**

Dotted or splashed with white ........................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White on fluff ........................................................................... 1
Fluff opening white .................................................................... 1
Lack of penciling on thighs (female) .......................................... 1
Streaked with gray ...................................................................... 1
Light gray ground color ............................................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \)

**Wings.**

White spots in upper web of flights .......................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3
Rust on smaller wing coverts ..................................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White or rusty color on larger coverts ....................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Bronze or brown on outer webs of secondaries ......................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Patchy ground color on female ................................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Pepper and salt penciling .......................................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White in flights .......................................................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

**Tail.**

White in tail ............................................................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3
Bad color (female) ...................................................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White at roots ............................................................................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

**Legs and Feet.**

Light straw color on shanks of fowls ....................................... 1
COCHINS.

The Cochins present the third type in the Asiatic class, a type which is not inaptly described as one of convex lines. The breast, the neck, the saddle or cushion, the tail of males, the fluff, the sides, all present the convex as their line of beauty. The fact that so many Cochin fanciers are "solid men"—solid at least physically—lends some force to the saying that our pets look wonderfully like ourselves, a saying, however, which it will not do to push too hard. In all the varieties we find the same general type, though in some it is more pronounced than in others. The Buff Cochin represents one extreme of the development, the Black, perhaps, the other. Between these extremes the other varieties fall, but, as the type is one, as the Standard description is the same, as Cochin breeders are successfully bringing their fowls to a substantial unity of type, as the application of the Standard to form is the same, we shall treat of the scoring of form of all varieties together, and consider the scoring of the several varieties for color separately.

The typical Cochin we have represented in our illustration, an illustration made from a careful study of the breed itself. The male Cochin is a long feathered, soft feathered, square, heavy looking bird, with shortish looking neck and legs, heavy fluff, the saddle rising with a gentle sweep from the middle of the back to the tail; the female possesses similar characteristics as to shortness of limb and length of feather, head carried forward, cushion pronounced, fluff abundant. In this shortness of joint and of body we believe that egg production has been more or less sacrificed, for the longer bodied, shorter plumaged specimens of the Cochin family lay the largest eggs
and the most of them. The Partridge Cochins have less pronounced convex lines than the Buff, and their eggs are larger and quite as numerous; the Blacks have the least convex lines and they are beyond dispute the most prolific layers of the largest eggs among the four varieties. For a long time the White variety failed in extreme Cochin development, but of late years marked improvement has been made, and those exhibited at last winter's shows were among the best we have ever seen. We call attention to these matters at the outset, for, as the practical qualities lie at the foundation of the whole poultry interest, without which it would languish and decline if not perish, we hold that seeming defects, considered from a purely fancy point, which do not injure but rather tend to promote intrinsic merit, should be cut more leniently than those defects which clearly injure both beauty and merit. We do not forget, however, that the Cochins, and especially certain varieties, are highly fancy and greatly fancied fowls, and that the Standard is the supreme law, where it does not conflict with nature, and in exhibition specimens, with which the judge is primarily concerned, the most perfect development is to be desired. The Standard of Perfection, intentionally or otherwise, has foreshadowed this principle in describing the back of the male as having "a gentle convex curve to the tail," but a specimen exhibiting even more than this, in fact with a full and pronounced convex sweep, ought not to be cut for this over-development in excess of the Standard description. A "gentle convex curve" is also demanded for the cushion of the female, and any over-development would not be a defect. Such over-development, except in cases of ties, deserves no extra credit, for a specimen sufficiently developed to fill the outline of our illustration ought to pass uncut.

The strongest characteristics of the Cochin are the form of the back, the saddle or cushion, the carriage and size of the wings. The birds which are the best in weight, back, wings,
breast, and tail, other things equal, are the ones that deserve the highest honors.

As a passing remark upon color, we desire to correct an erroneous impression. It is generally thought that penciled birds will not score nearly as high as solid colored or self-colored birds. In a slight degree this is true, but not to the extent that is generally supposed. The American Poultry Association has recognized this fact by voting that in sweep-stake prizes, when the scores between solid and parti-colored birds are the same, the parti-colored birds shall be declared the winners. To that extent the vote is just. But, when it is remembered that in penciled birds the colors are distinct and almost never clouded, and that in self-colored birds the color varies in shade and produces cloudiness, the difference between the two is seen to be not as great as is generally supposed. Imperfect penciling is offset by want of clearness in the self-color, and in the Buff, Black and White varieties there is nearly as much difference between a clear, rich buff and the faded buff, a metallic 'black' and the dead, faded and rusty black, and a clear, shining white and the yellow shaded white, as there is between the sharp, clear penciling and the broken pepper and salt of the Partridge. The cuts will be of nearly the same amount. The fact is, that perfection is about as difficult to obtain in the one case as in the other, and when obtained is to be as highly valued. Any departure from perfection deserves a cut of the proper percent, and an imperfectly penciled back is no more imperfect than a rusty black, a faded buff, or a stained white, provided the percentage of departure from perfection is the same. The Decimal Scale which we use recognizes this, and is therefore founded upon true and philosophical principles.

Bearing in mind these general principles, and the small but specific differences in the varieties, we consider the form of the Cochin as substantially one and illustrate the proper scoring of the form.
The Comb — The Cochin comb is small in comparison to the size of the bird, and should have five or six points, either to be considered perfect. Deep serrations are not to be considered a defect; better too deep than too shallow, for the comb will stand more firmly upon the head. For every point the comb fails of five, cut 1 point. If it is wide and curled from the bottom of the rear from pressing on the back of the head, cut from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, in proportion as it turns to one side at the rear. If it fall over from the top to one side, or if the comb be twisted over the beak, disqualify. A twisted comb is one that forms a loop on both sides of a line drawn from the beak through the median line of the comb to its rear (as in A); but if only one loop is formed (as in B), caused by the too rapid growth of the top, the disqualification of a twisted comb is not established, but only a defect, which should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For a comb that is too large, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, the latter only in excessive cases.

The Head.—The head of a Cochin is small, when compared with the size of the bird or with a Brahma of equal weight, but it should not in the male have any appearance of effeminacy by narrowness or flatness over the nostrils, such a defect deserving a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The ear-lobes should be fairly developed and the wattles of rather more than medium size and pendulous in character. Large wattles are not a serious defect, while small ones are. It is seldom necessary to cut for too large a size of wattles, while for small wattles there should be a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points, the latter only when no wattles appear.

The Neck.—The hackle in males should be abundant and long enough to cover the shoulder points and cape; if the hackle fails to cover the shoulder points, cut 1 point. If the neck is nearly straight, cut 1 point. If the neck is too long or
too short, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point. In the females the head is carried forward enough to cause in a Brahma a cut of \( \frac{1}{2} \) point. The faults in the neck of females are generally for color, but if the neck is too slim—and not apparently so because of color—cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; and for too long or too short a neck, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point.

The Back.—In the male the cape is flat and broad, the back has a downward slope towards the tail until it reaches the saddle, which commences at a point just back of the hackle and gently rises to and nearly envelopes the tail. Not in one case in five hundred, unless the specimen be very fat or the plumage is assisted by curling, is there any convex sweep to the saddle. We are speaking of the birds as nature produces them, not as the Standard describes them. The saddle, however, is full and should be nearly as broad in front of the tail as the back is at the shoulders, from which point it rounds off around the nicely rolled tail. A spare or narrow saddle should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; for flatness or depression that allows the tail to cut through the same, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. In the females for a failure in the convex line of the cushion, cut 1 point; for narrowness of back or cushion, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Breast.—In the male the breast should be deep and well rounded in front. For any undue flatness in front, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The breast of a Cochin is never so full in the quarters as that of a Brahma, and its lower keel carries the breast meat lower down and causes the convex lines to describe a longer arc. The quarters also appear less prominent, but the breast looks wider and broader. These characteristics must be carefully taken into consideration in cutting for form. In the females the posterior weight and heavy fluff causes the breast to look much smaller than it really is, as any one can demonstrate by taking a pair of scissors and cutting away the fluff. For this reason the breast is often unjustly cut when the fault is located in the body section and due to the develop-
ment of the fluff. If the breast, viewed in front, appears, wedge-shaped, it should be cut 1 point; for lack of proper sweep in front line, \(\frac{1}{2}\) point is generally sufficient, the forward carriage of the head causing the arc from the throat to the thighs to be longer than in Brahmas, a distinction that must be noted if justice is to be done.

The Body.—In the male we look for a deep keel, fairly well rounded sides, and fluff that is heavy, stands out, and gives to the thighs and hock joints a large appearance. For want of thickness in the body that does not harmonize with the full breast, cut 1 point. For a pinched and short plumaged fluff, cut 1 point. In the females, if the fluff drops abruptly down back of the keel-bone, cut 1 point. If the fluff is shrunken, causing the stern to look narrow, cut 1 point.

The Wings.—The set of the wings is important, as if too low down it destroys the flatness of the back. For a defect of this kind, cut \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1 point. For imperfect folding of the wings, cut from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2 points, according to the degree of the defect.

The Tail.—There is no feature which has been more misrepresented in illustrations than the tail of a Cochin. Instead of being almost wholly buried in the saddle, not over two-thirds of its bulk is so buried. In our illustration we have striven to represent this feature as nature produces it in the extreme type of her development—the Buff Cochin, the variety which of all the Cochin family is the most Cochin in characteristics. A tail as good, as fully buried, as is shown in the illustration, should not be cut. If smaller and more closely rolled together it would be an excellence that would not add to the score but would entitle the specimen to a preference on an equal score. Cochins have sickles, but the plumage is soft and curling and therefore adheres closely to the tail and rolls over and hides the tail proper. If the tail be large and expanded it should be cut 1 point; if the sickles are prominent, cut 1 point; if the sickles are stiff and straight.
cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. If in the female the tail is fanned out, cut 1 point.

The Legs and Feet.—The thighs and hock joint should be completely covered with the plumage, and the shanks and toes heavily feathered. For bare middle toes—the Cochin being the most profusely feathered family of fowls—cut 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. If middle and outer toes are bare, disqualify. The shank bone, long and small, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; thinly feathered thigh and shank, disclosing hock joint, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Any approximation to knock-kneed, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points. While the hocks may be large, vulture hock is a disqualification. Nor need the hock be nearly as large as is represented in the Standard illustration to be such a vulture hock as to require disqualification. If, instead of curling around the hock the feathers run straight back and are stiff in quill the disqualification of vulture hock exists. For any approach to vulture hock, but not reaching the point of disqualification, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points. If more than 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points are demanded as a proper punishment for the defect the bird should be disqualified. If the feathers are broken to cause them to curl about the hock, either cut an extra point beyond what the specimen would have deserved if the feathers had not been broken, or disqualify. The feathers were broken for a purpose, and he, who breaks them, has no just cause of complaint if the judge disqualifies the specimen. If the feathers have been pulled out of the hock plumage, a matter easy to discover, disqualify the specimen without hesitation. The absence of such feathers is prima facie evidence that the bird was disqualified or that the exhibitor thought it was. It is well in such cases for the judge to agree with the evident opinion of the exhibitor.
### Cuts for Form

**Comb.**
- For each point less than five: 1
- Turning aside at rear: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1½
- Looped to one side: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Too large: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1½

**Head.**
- Too narrow: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Too small wattles: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3

**Neck.**
- Too short hackle: 1
- Too straight: 1
- Too long: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1½
- Too short: \(\frac{1}{2}\)
- Too slim (female): \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1

**Back.**
- Spare or narrow saddle: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Flat or depressed saddle: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Not convexed cushion: 1
- Narrowness of back or cushion: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1

**Breast.**
- Too flat: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Wedge-shaped (female): 1
- Lack of front sweep (female): \(\frac{1}{2}\)

**Body.**
- Lack of thickness: 1
- Pinched fluff: 1
- Dropped fluff, rear of keel (female): 1
- Narrow stern (female): 1

**Wings.**
- Too low set: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1
- Imperfect folding: \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2
TAIL.
Too large and expanded ........................................... 1
Sickles prominent ................................................... 1
Sickles stiff and straight .......................................... ½ to 1
Fanned out (female) .................................................. 1

LEGS AND FEET.
Bare middle toes ..................................................... 1½
Shank long and small ............................................... ½ to 1
Thinly feathered thigh and shank ................................. ½ to 1
Knock-knees .......................................................... ½ to 3
Approach to vulture hock .......................................... ½ to 2½

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

While form could be considered together, color must be considered separately for each variety, and we begin with the variety exhibiting the greatest variety of colors and the most intricate method of marking. Indeed, beside this variety, all the Cochins are self-colored birds. While there is no disputing about tastes, and one man will prefer the beautiful golden hue of the Buff, another the spotless snow of the White, and still another the metallic lustre of the Black, we believe that not a few will unhesitatingly declare that of all Cochins the Partridge is the most beautiful. Our own private taste is a matter of concern to no one but ourselves, and so we express no opinion upon the matter. All are excellent, all are valuable, all deserve cultivation. This at least, we do venture to say, that the Partridge Cochin presents the greatest difficulty in breeding and the greatest complication in judging, and, therefore, for the purpose of this work deservedly receives first consideration. Although to preserve the rich colors and secure the beautiful pencilings something has been
Partridge Cochins.

lost in shape, yet the color and the penciling make for this loss adequate compensation. The first section for consideration is:

The Head.—The eye should be red or bay, this color being the most desirable, and any departure from it should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter cut to be made only when the eye is of some color other than a shade of red or bay. If yellow or any foreign surface color appears in the ear-lobes it should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. If the color of the plumage is faded, dull or poor, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. More than the latter amount will seldom or never be required for this defect.

The Neck.—The hackle of the male should be a rich or dark orange bay, striped with black. If the lacing be a faded lemon hue it should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For bay color intermixed with the black of the stripe, or for want of metallic lustre to stripe, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. In the necks of the females the defects are almost invariably for penciling of the black in the hackle, and as it is safe to say that prime penciling upon tho back, breast and wings is never found without more or less penciling of the black in the hackle, in other words as this is a defect that accompanies the greatest excellence in the variety, it should be cut lightly, $\frac{1}{2}$ point generally being sufficient, and in extreme cases 1 point being ample. Bear in mind that with 5 for color $\frac{1}{2}$ point is 10 per cent. of the whole color and 20 per cent. of the black if the striping and lacing are evenly divided, and when we come to cut 1 point we take 20 per cent. of the whole color and 40 per cent. of the black, an amount that ought to satisfy even the severest judge. The want of striping in the lower part of the neck plumage often causes an appearance of shortness of neck that is improperly cut under form.

The Back.—In the male, if the under-fluff is white, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. If the black stripe of the saddle gives way to a chestnut or bay hue, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If the lacing fades from a
rich red to a lemon color, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, according to
degree, and the same for mossiness, discoverable in some
specimens. The color defects of females are generally in the
amount and character of the pencilings. For penciling of the
pepper and salt pattern, instead of the clear lines that run
parallel to the outline of the feather, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.
For failure of the rich reddish-brown,—the so-called mahogany
color,—in the ground color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Breast.—In the male it should be a rich black. Any
splashes of red in cockerels should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. In the
females the pencilings are the greatest faults and receive the
heaviest cuts, for which reason they seldom score higher than
the males. For want of penciling, or for "pepper and salt" in
throat and breast, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3$\frac{1}{2}$ points. A "clay breast,"
that is one not penciled, or one that is absolutely free from
penciling for more than one-half its surface, should be passed
as an unworthy specimen.

The Body.—In the male the color is black in front of and on
the thighs, the soft fluff a dead black. For red or bronze all
along the side and over the upper thigh cut 1 point. In the
females the body loses somewhat of its intense shade as it
leaves the breast and generally fails entirely in its pencilings
when it reaches the fluff, where the two colors merge into one.
The penciling, however, should extend over the body and
thigh, though we do not expect the same brilliancy in colors
at these points. For want of it, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For a
fading of the rich ground color to a pale or clay color, cut
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Wings.—The wings add greatly to the beauty of the
variety in both sexes; in the male the richness of the colors
and the brilliancy of the bar, and in the female the perfection
of the penciling and the proper shade of the ground color,
are to be sought for and highly prized. Bronze or red in the
bar cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. For the want of a narrow edging to
the primaries, and for the want of brilliancy to the rich red on the outer webs of the secondaries, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; for white in any part of the wing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. In females, the want of well defined lines in the penciling cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; white in the flights from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. In the last thirty years great improvement has been made in the penciling of this variety, and yet they do not score any higher, for greater accuracy in judging has gone hand in hand with the improvement of the fowls. Nature gives better models to breed to and to score by, and as nature changes her type, the judge who follows nature must change his judging. It was as difficult thirty years ago for birds to reach the type of perfection of that day as it is for birds to reach the present type of perfection in our day. And it will always be so, for as we approach our ideal it recedes from us like the line of the horizon, and the unattainable is always in view but always unattained.

The Tail.—As the tail must be black, any white disqualifies in the male. In the female black in the deck feathers and upper tail plumage, that gives a dull heavy color to the tail and destroys the richness of its ground color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Legs and Feet.—In the male the thighs should have a plumage of rich black; when tarnished with red or bronze cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The thighs in females should be rich brown, penciled like the body but less distinctly. For loss of penciling or for faded clay brown color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For white in the plumage of the shanks and toes—a bad defect in males cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

CUTS FOR COLOR.

HEAD.

Eye, other than red or bay, .................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Foreign color in ear-lobes .................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$
Faded plumage ............................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Philosophy of Judging.

**NECK.**
- Red in stripe of hackle .................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
- Want of metallic luster in stripe .......... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
- Penciled stripe in hackle (female) ....... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

**BACK.**
- White in under-fluff ........................ 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Chestnut or bay in saddle stripe .......... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- Pepper and salt penciling (female) ...... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
- Faded ground color (female) .............. 1 to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)

**BREAST.**
- Splashes of red in cockerels ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Want of penciling (female) ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
- Pepper and salt penciling (female) ....... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)

**BODY.**
- Red or bronze along side .................. 1
- Want of penciling (female) ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Fading of ground color (female) .......... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

**WINGS.**
- Bronze or red in bar ........................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)
- Want of edging on primaries ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- Want of brilliancy to edging of secondaries 1 to 2
- White in any part .......................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- Want of penciling (female) ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- White in flights (female) ................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2

**THE TAIL.**
- Black in deck feathers and upper tail plumage (female) \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)

**LEGS AND FEET.**
- Thighs tarnished with red or bronze ........ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Loss of penciling (females) ............... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Faded ground color (females) ............. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- White in shank and toe plumage ........... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
BUFF COCHINS.

In scoring Buff Cochins some judges have considered only the surface color, but is this sound policy? Would a breeder, one who really understood this variety be satisfied with a bird that had a white or a dark under-color? Would he not expect the bird with the white under-color, especially if mated to one with a similar lack of depth of color, to produce chickens that would be blotched with white and mealy about the wings? And would he not expect the bird with the dark under-color to breed chickens with more black about them than is desirable? If this is so, ought not the judge to give some weight to the under-color of the specimen? These are questions that will bear studying.

Under-color is generally lighter than the surface color, for it is not exposed to the effects of the sun and the air; but there is a vast difference between a clear buff of light shade and clear white under-color. We have exacted that the quills of the feathers at least shall retain the buff color, and we believe that under-color which is white, or which is so dark—has so much of the black element in it—as to permeate the plumage with blue streaks, deserves to be considered defective, while white quills are certainly foreign to prime specimens. The color defects in this variety are found in the differences of shade, running from a dark red buff through a rich clear buff, to a nearly white color. For this defect in Neck, Back, Breast, Body, and Wing Coverts, a cut of from ½ to 1 point should be made, and in the same sections for white under-color a like cut should be made. If the judge is in doubt whether to cut as much as ½ point in any section let him check it thus, ×, two such checks being considered equivalent to a cut of ½ point in footing up the scores. If when the scores are footed,
two specimens are found to be equal, but one of them has an uncanceled check, that bird should be placed below the other, for it shows an "out" which has not yet been subtracted.

In the wings we like a clear, dark buff; black to any positive extent should be cut ½ to 1 point. White in the primaries or secondaries is a more serious defect than black, and should be cut from ½ to 3 points.

In the Tail we look for a clear, rich buff or chestnut, sometimes shading into nearly or quite black; the black is not a serious fault, and should be cut lightly if at all, but if there is a decided show of this color cut ½ to 2 points. For white in the tail, cut ½ to 3 points, in proportion to the amount.

The plumage of the legs and feet should be a rich, clear buff, and if in such plumage an isolated white feather should occur we should regard it as strong evidence of some injury when the bird was in a pin-feathery state, and pass it uncut; but if the plumage were of a pale, light buff, and a white or partially white feather should occur it would be presumptive evidence of a loss of color, and should be cut as a defect. For white in the shank or foot feathering a cut of ½ to 1 point will be sufficient.

**CUTS FOR COLOR.**

**NECK.**
Uneven shade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
White in under-color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1

**BACK.**
Uneven shade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
White in under-color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1

**BREAST.**
Uneven shade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
White in under-color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1

**BODY.**
Uneven shade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
White in under-color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
Black Cochins.

Wings.

Uneven shade in coverts .................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White in under-color ...................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Positive black .......................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
White in primaries or secondaries ........ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

Tail.

Black in tail ........................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
White in tail ........................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

Legs and Feet.

White in feather ......................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

Black Cochins.

While we are considering defects of color, it will not be out of place to allude to two matters of form in which this variety suffers more than others. First, in the back, which has less convex lines and is usually defective to the extent of 1 point; second, too large and stiff plumage in the tail, owing to the introduction of Langshan blood, which causes a deserved cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to even 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. We call attention to these matters in passing.

The perfect color is a rich, lustrous metallic black, and the defects are usually those arising from a dead, rusty or brown black. They affect the score as much as the defects already spoken of in the Buff variety, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point in the several sections being the usual cut for the departure from perfect color. In the wings occur slaty, sheeny spots that should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, as they approach white, which disqualifies. For white in leg and toe feathering a cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points should be made. White in any other part of the plumage disqualifies. As these black fowls are hardy, practical stock and pay in poultry and eggs we should allow this fact to temper our judgment in considering their special features.
## CUTS FOR COLOR.

**NECK.**
Dull or rusty hue ........................................... ½ to 1

**BACK.**
Dull or rusty hue ........................................... ½ to 1

**BREAST.**
Dull or rusty hue ........................................... ½ to 1

**BODY.**
Dull or rusty hue ........................................... ½ to 1

**WINGS.**
Dull or rusty coverts ....................................... ½ to 1
Slaty spots .................................................. ½ to 2

**TAIL.**
Dull or rusty hue ........................................... ½ to 1

**LEGS AND FEET.**
White in plumage ........................................... ½ to 2

### WHITE COCHINS.

In this variety we desire a pure white plumage, feathers other than white being a disqualification. To interpret this disqualification strictly and literally would be to exclude nearly every male bird from competition, for we find a yellow shading to the plumage, yellow quills to the feathers, and not infrequently minute spatters of a dark color which could be successfully imitated by forcing any dark fluid through an atomizer upon the white ground color. Disqualifying for such defects is to be strongly condemned. A reasonable size or a prevalence of these dark spots should be had before disqualification is resorted to. Brown, red, absolute black feathers, or any feathers that show a distinctly and positively foreign type should, of course, disqualify. Disqualifications are summary
and arbitrary means of shutting a bird out of competition, and should never be resorted to unless they are positive and unequivocal in character. While it is best never to err, it is quite difficult not to, and it is far better err on the side of leniency than on the side of severity. For this yellow or straw shading, or canary color, in the neck, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For yellow quills in the wings and tail, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ points, considering them with the discoloration on the wing coverts. For cloudy dark color—minute specks above alluded to—in wings or tail, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Unless the defect deserves a cut of a full 1½, the specimen should not be disqualified. No disqualification for color can be said to be positive in character that would not cause a cut of such an amount. For color of shanks, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points; if more than that is required it will be necessary to disqualify.

**Cuts for Color.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cuts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Yellow shading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Yellow shading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Yellow shading</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td>Yellow shading of coverts and yellow quills</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½</td>
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<td>Minute specks of dark</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Yellow shading and yellow quills</td>
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<td>Minute specks of dark</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legs and Feet</td>
<td>Color other than yellow of shanks and toes</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3</td>
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The Langshan, in respect to its origin and relationship, and concerning its judging, has caused more controversy than, perhaps, any other breed admitted to the Standard. Were it within the scope of our purpose we could make an extremely interesting chapter upon this fowl, but as we are not concerned with its origin and are only interested in its proper judging, we are obliged to omit many facts interesting in themselves but not pertinent to our work. The Langshan presents a type of its own, a type which the Standard emphasizes, and which must be adhered to to keep the fowl from approaching the Cochin in its characteristics. There is a tendency among some breeders to make the Langshan each year more like a Black Cochin in form, and it is the clear duty of the judge to so apply the Standard that these Cochin-shaped birds will stand little chance of winning in the exhibition room. Were judges to ignore the two distinct types, and so ignore the requirements of the Standard, the time would not be far distant when it would require a more than ordinarily good eye to tell one from the other. Such a state of things need never to occur. Black Cochins can and should be bred to the true Cochin type; Langshans should be held to their own type; and judges should see that prizes are so awarded as to make it perilous for a Cochin breeder to exhibit a bird of the Langshan type, or a Langshan breeder to exhibit a bird of the Cochin type. That such has been done in the past we know. That crossing of the two varieties has been more or less resorted to we know. And that the judge now has an important and sometimes difficult duty to perform we know. We hope, however, that this work will assist in keeping breeders, exhibitors and
judges alive to the importance of breeding and showing Black Cochins that are Black Cochins, and Langshans that are Langshans, in form and type as well as in name.

The Langshan, as compared with the Cochin, differs in the carriage of the body, which is more upright; in the length and carriage of the tail, which is longer with longer and more pronounced sickles and hangers and is carried at a greater elevation; in the length of the shank, which is longer in proportion to the size of the bird; in the length and character of the plumage, which is less profuse and of a closer and harder character; in the color of the skin, which is white instead of yellow; and in the color of the bottoms of the feet, which is pink or flesh colored instead of yellow, as well as in other minor points, which are more fully considered under the various sections.

Langshans have been mercilessly disqualified for white in the plumage in the past, no other breed probably having been disqualified in so wholesale a manner. The wording of the Standard, as it was interpreted by many, required this; we believe a more liberal interpretation should have been given. Under the revision in the Standard of Perfection white in the feathers of the shanks and toes will be excepted from the disqualification for white in the plumage. In this breed, as in all others, a disqualification ought to be clear and unmistakable, and the white ought to be positive, absolute white to disqualify. Mere discoloration, a mere fading from the intense black, was never intended as a disqualification. If, for example, the tip of the feather of the wing were faded out, and disclosed a clear white centre, it could not be ignored, but to disqualify a bird for one such accidental spot, provided it was no larger than a shot, would be a real injustice. It would be a defect; it ought not to be regarded a disqualification. The defect could be cut, and the bird remain in competition. But if the spots were frequent, or if a single spot of clear white of reasonable size appeared—not in the feathers of shanks or
toes—then the bird would have to be disqualified. The same leniency which is accorded to other black breeds should be accorded to the Langshan. While we are of the opinion that disqualifications ought to have no place in the Standard, or that they ought to be reduced to the lowest possible number and be as uniform as possible for all breeds, the judge must apply those found in the Standard, but should so apply them as to work justice and not injustice, as to encourage and not discourage the best specimens, as to elevate the breeding of high class fowls, not depress or destroy this pursuit. Reason should govern him, and all specimens should have the benefit of any doubt. If a judge hesitates whether to disqualify a specimen or not, if he is in doubt about the propriety of so doing, he will be wise not to disqualify. With these principles in mind let us look at the proper judging of this variety.

The Comb.—The Langshan has a larger comb than the Cochin. If straight and evenly serrated it would pass uncut, even if so large as to be cut on a Cochin. If smaller than is usually obtained it would still pass uncut, for such combs add to the beauty of the breed and are difficult to obtain. A comb so large as to be cut 1 point in a Cochin would not require a cut of more than \( \frac{1}{2} \) point in a Langshan, there being about this difference in the natural development of the two breeds. For size the cuts should be from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. Imported birds, as a rule, have larger combs than those bred in this country, probably due to our careful Standard and the greater care of our breeders. If the comb is not straight, if it has twists in it, it should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. There should be not less than five nor more than six points to the comb, and for every point less than five and for every point more than six, cut 1 point. In the females, and especially in the adults, a tendency to thinness and folding in the comb exists, and should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, the latter cut often being required. This tendency is increased by the requirement for heavy weights, for the more the weight is forced the greater
the tendency to exaggerated defects of the comb. This is a matter of common observation, especially in all breeds naturally having rather large combs. With a reduction of weights the score of this breed will be raised about 2 points on the average, though the highest scoring birds will probably not be much affected. As it has been in the past, the birds that win are generally those which have not been cut on comb.

The Head.—A slim, peaked head should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points in extreme cases. The color of the plumage is generally perfect. The eye must be dark brown or hazel, and if not, it receives a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For wattles exceedingly small, giving an effeminate appearance, cut 2 points. For very large and coarse wattles, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Neck.—The neck is longer than that of the Cochin, is not carried so far forward, and the plumage is long and of a bright metallic black color. For failure of shape, as seen in the profile, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The defects are chiefly those of plumage, and particularly in the under-color. If absolute white it is a disqualification, but for shades intermediate between that and the dark slate, which is the proper color, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If more than 2 points are required—which is 40 per cent. of the whole color—the bird should be disqualified. If the hackle has a reddish or bronze hue, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; if the red or bronze becomes prominent and gives the color to the feather, disqualify.

The Back.—The back should neither be convex like that of a Cochin, nor concave like that of a Brahma, but should form a straight, inclined plane from the middle of the back to the tail. Any deviation from this, whether it be towards the convex lines of the Cochin—a not uncommon defect—or towards the concave sweep of the Brahma, should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The saddle of the male is narrower than in a Cochin, and should it be broad like that of a Cochin, cut from
The cuts for color come from a loss in shade and in brilliancy. As the color departs from a greenish or purplish lustrous black to a plain black, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point; to a dead black, cut 1 point; to a brownish black, cut \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points. For defective under-color, approaching white, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Breast.—The very upright carriage of the breast causes it to lose the prominent appearance demanded in a Brahma, and a breast that would be cut for lack of forward sweep in a Brahma 1 point would pass uncut in a Langshan. But while the breast is carried so much higher, and the forward sweep is impaired, the quarters must be rounded, and a wedge-shaped breast would require a severer cut than in a Brahma; for this very higher carriage makes it a greater defect; for such a breast cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points. For lack of prominence, due regard being had to the natural development of the breed, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point. Generally these two defects balance the breast defects in other Asiatics, at an average cut for both of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point in ordinary exhibition specimens.

The Body.—The body seems shorter than it really is, and it is sometimes accompanied by undue fullness in front of the thighs, which with the fading of the color should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The fluff in males is less abundant than in Cochins; its rear sweep is about the same but it does not so stand out about the thighs. If too full, like that of a Cochin, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The female has a heavy fluff in comparison with the male, and for profuseness should not be cut, but if it drops down abruptly at the rear of the keel-bone, cut 1 point. The color of the body is a clear black, not having the lustre of the upper parts of the fowl, but it sometimes becomes rusty or of a brownish shade, which should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Wings.—The Langshan has the largest wings in the Asiatic class. They should be carried high to prevent a roundness to the flat part of the back. For too low set wings, cut 1
point. For imperfect folding, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. For twisted feathers, cut 1 to 2 points. The chief defects, however, are a want of lustre and light clouded spots. For dead black in the shoulder coverts, cut 1 point; for lustreless greater coverts, which form the bar, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; for clouded light spots in primaries and secondaries—not absolute white—$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

The Tail.—The high, well-developed tail with its long sickles and its profuse hangers, is the chief embellishment of this breed. A small, Cochin-like tail should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; small, insufficient sickles, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; want of lustre in the plumage, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; indications of white or light color in the under-fluff of the coverlets and the quill ends of the main tail-feathers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; light spots in the web of the feathers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; straight sickles, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; low carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; squirrel tail, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. As the breed naturally carries its tail higher, a cut of $1\frac{1}{2}$ is as severe for squirrel tail as a cut of 2 would be for a Brahma. The distance from the back of the head to the tail in a Langshan is not more than one-half as much as it is in a Brahma. All such things must be considered in giving a true score. For a pointed tail in the female a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point should be made.

The Legs and Feet.—The shanks and lower thighs must be longer than in other Asiatics. The shank now must be well clothed and the outer toe must be actually feathered or the specimen is disqualified. For a short, Cochin-like leg, cut 1 point. Middle toes well feathered, cut 1 point. For shank thinly feathered, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For approach to knock-knees, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points. For white in shank or toe-feathering, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. Yellow on shank or foot disqualifies.
CUTS FOR FORM.

**COMB.**
- Too large: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
- Twists: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- Too many or too few points: 1
- Bad combs (females): \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

**HEAD.**
- Slim and peaked: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
- Small wattles: 2
- Large, coarse wattles: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Bad shape: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

**NECK.**
- Convex or concave: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Cochin-like saddle: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

**BREAST.**
- Wedge-shaped: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
- Lack of prominence: \( \frac{1}{2} \)

**BODY.**
- Fullness front of thighs: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Too abundant fluff: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Fluff dropping down (female): 1

**WINGS.**
- Too low set: 1
- Imperfect folding: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
- Twisted feathers: 1 to 2

**TAIL.**
- Too small: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
- Small sickles: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Straight sickles: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Low carriage: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Squirrel: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
- Pointed tail (female): \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
LEGS AND FEET.
Too short legs ........................................ 1
Middle toes well feathered .......................... 1
Shank thinly feathered ............................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Knock-knees .......................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3

CUTS FOR COLOR.

HEAD.
Light eye ............................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

NECK.
Light under-color .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Reddish or bronze tinge ........................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2

BACK.
Plain black ........................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Dead black ............................................ 1
Brown black .......................................... \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
Light under-color .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)

BREAST.
Lack of lustre ....................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
Light under-color .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2

BODY.
Rusty or brownish black ............................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

WINGS.
Dead black shoulder coverts ........................ 1
Lustreless greater coverts ......................... \( 1 \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
Clouded spots in flights ............................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2

TAIL.
Want of lustre ....................................... \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
Light under-color .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
Light spots in web .................................. \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

LEGS AND FEET.
White in leg and toe feathers ........................ \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Chapter VI.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES TO THE SCORING OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS, CONTINUED.

THE AMERICAN CLASS.

The American Class comprises the Plymouth Rocks, of which there are three Standard varieties,—the Single Combed Barred, the Pea-Combed Barred and the White; the Wyandottes, of which there are also three varieties,—the Silver, the Golden and the White; the Javas, of which there are three varieties,—the Black, the Mottled and the White; the American Dominiques and Jersey Blues. The class is a large one, numbering eleven varieties, and is characterized as preeminently a practical and useful one. It is unnecessary to enter upon the details of judging all these varieties, for the principles can be fully illustrated by the consideration of a part of the whole number. For example, we omit the American Dominiques because under the Plymouth Rock we consider all that need be said about the plumage, and under the Wyandotte we consider the principles applicable to judging a rose comb. It is true that the comb of the Wyandotte and that of the Dominique differs somewhat in character, but the general principles remain the same, and he who has mastered
them can very easily make the special applications necessary to be made to this variety. For like reasons we omit the Javas and the Jersey Blue. And further, it may be here said that in the breeds to be hereafter considered the questions that might arise in reference to omitted breeds will be fully considered. It is our purpose to illustrate principles rather than to furnish scores for specific breeds, so that one may become an intelligent judge of all breeds.

Inasmuch as the several varieties of a given breed are required to have the same form, we shall discuss first the form and then under the specific varieties the color, as was done in the case of the Cochins.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

As the Plymouth Rock was the earliest of the distinctively American breeds, and as it occupies the first place in the Standard of Perfection, we first select it for consideration. Upon the question of its relative merits we need not enter. That it is a good, useful and practical fowl, and that it is a widely popular one, needs no argument to establish. Its priority in time, alone, would entitle it to priority of consideration.

The Plymouth Rock in size takes a middle position between the Asiatics and the smaller breeds like Leghorns and Hamburgs. It has neither a Cochin nor a Brahma shape, though it approaches more nearly the latter than the former, as the measurements which we have given clearly indicate. Yet there are small, specific differences which give it a type of its own. It is medium in the length of its joints, but tolerably deep in the keel, which when exposed to view will be found to be oval in shape, the white meat continuing well back upon the same and giving a roundness to the sides of the body. In the past, illustrations of this breed have given a larger forward sweep to the breast than was natural, and, as we think, less
Plymouth Rocks.

thickness in front of the thighs. In our illustration we have attempted to show the breed as it is, when viewed at an altitude of about three and one-half feet from the ground, the ordinary point of view when seen in the exhibition room. The illustration will be of great aid in arriving at a true understanding of the correct Plymouth Rock form.

The Comb.—In the single combed varieties, the comb is of medium size, whether compared with the combs of other single combed varieties or compared with the size of the fowl. It should have not less than five nor more than six serrations—either number to be considered perfect; the serrations should be rather more than medium in depth; the comb should be straight, well balanced upon the head, and with a base sufficiently thick to cause it to stand firmly. For each point less than five and more than six, cut 1 point. For a twist over the beak, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. For turning to one side or curling from underneath in the rear part, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points. For each side sprig cut 1 point. In the pea-combed variety the comb, to be perfect, should be as described for a Brahma, but as the Brahmas have had many years in which to perfect their combs and the Plymouth Rocks but few, it would be unreasonable to expect as perfect combs upon the latter as upon the former. While perfection is perfection, yet a judge would be excusable for greater leniency in cutting the comb of the Plymouth Rock than of the Brahma. While we give specific cuts, as large as those given for a Brahma, the judge should not forget nature and the present development of the breed. If the central division becomes folded or serpentine, cut 1 point; if the comb be turned to either side, so as to cause all three sections to become crooked, cut from \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points. If the comb be excessively large and coarse, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points. If loose and shaky upon the head, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points. A lopped comb, whether single or pea, disqualifies.
The Head.—If the skull be narrow and the head slim, cut 1 point. For a long and nearly straight beak, cut 1 point. In single combed variety, if the wattles are short and wrinkled and are not pendulous, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 2 \frac{1}{2} \) points; if they are excessively large and coarse, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points. In pea-combed variety, if the wattles in the male are shorter than the ear-lobes, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, the latter when they are altogether wanting.

The Neck.—The neck should be neither short and thick nor long and cranial, but should be of good length, with a nice, sweeping arch,—not so pronounced in the curve as the Wyandotte,—and a hackle that reaches well to the shoulder and completely covers the cape, but does not extend much beyond that. If the neck is too long or too short, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point; if the hackle is so scanty as to cause the neck to look very slim, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; if the hackle is too long and flowing, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point; if the head is carried forward so as to destroy the arch of the neck, cut 1 point.

The Back.—If the back deviates from our outline to that of what is known as a roached back, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. If the back be narrow and the saddle be pinched, cut 1 to 1 \( \frac{1}{2} \) points. In the females the rear part of the back drops slightly as its plumage reaches the tail, giving a slight indication of a cushion. If the back is full, even if it could not be said to be cushioned, it should not be cut, but if nearly concave in the rear part it should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Cape, oval from side to side, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Breast.—A breast, which in its forward sweep and in the roundness and prominence of its quarters will fill our illustration, must be considered perfect in form. As it falls away from this, defects arise. For flatness in front, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; for failure in the oval sweep of the quarters, producing a wedge shaped breast when viewed in front, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. In the females, owing to the greater fullness of the fluff, the breast appears smaller than it really is, and, unless
this fact is borne in mind, it will be likely to be cut too severely. If the forward curve and the fullness of the quarter are defective, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points for the combined defects.

The Body.—The body should be compact, round enough at the sides to match the breast, and deep enough in the keel to fill the outline we have given. If the keel be too high, so as to give too little depth of body, cut 1 point. If the fluff be so abundant as to stand out about the thighs and destroy the profile of the lower thigh and hock, cut 1 point; if so thin and sparse as to give the thigh a long, thin appearance, cut 1 point. In the females the fluff is much more abundant than in the males, and if so abundant as to cause a cut of 1 point in a male it would be passed as perfect in the female. Little beyond the hock joint remains in profile on account of the abundance of the fluff. A pinched, thin fluff, that discloses a long thigh, should be cut 1 point; such a fluff generally accompanies a thin, flat body, which should be cut 1 point additional. The more common fault, however, is a dropping down of the abdomen, causing the rear line of the bird to fall much below the keel; this should be cut 1 point.

The Wings.—If the wing be set on so low down as to cause the cape to be oval, cut 1 point; for bad folding of the primaries, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, the latter when folded outside the secondaries; twisted feathers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

The Tail.—The tail of the male is not small, as it has been described in the past, such description causing the forcible premature moulting of the sickles, but it is really of medium size with full sickles. Unless it is so full and high as to stand above the lower line of the wattles, it should not be cut for over size. Its four sickles should extend beyond the tail proper, the lesser ones fully to the tip of the main tail feathers, and the coverts reach well up to these coverlets, while the lesser coverts should be abundant enough to cause the back to be nearly as wide at the rear of the shell-bone as at
the back of the cape. The back should *slightly* taper to the tail. Too great a width—one wider at rear than at cape—certainly approaches the fullness and looseness of plumage that characterizes the Cochin and is undesirable, but these tail embellishments, that are too often considered in the saddle, must be abundant enough to prevent a drop in front of the tail. A narrow, pinched tail should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; straight sickles, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; approach to squirrel, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \); carried in a drooping position, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \). In the females the carriage of the tail is less upright than in the male. When carried too uprightly, cutting into the cushion, it should suffer \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; if pointed like a Cochin’s, cut 1 point.

The Legs and Feet.—The legs should be of medium length, the lower thigh of the male and the hock joint of the female appearing in profile. The thighs should be stout in comparison to the weight, the shanks medium long with good sized bone, but free from all stiltiness; if the shanks are short and dwarfish, or if they are long and slender, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The toes should be straight and look strong. If any be crooked, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point each that are so deformed.

**CUTS FOR FORM.**

**COMB.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too few or too many points (each)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twist</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning at rear</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 1 \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each side sprig</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central division crooked (pea)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All divisions crooked (pea)</td>
<td>( 1 \frac{1}{2} ) to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessively large</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 1 \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose and shaky</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 1 \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEAD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narrow skull</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, straight beak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short wattles (single combed)</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 2 \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large, coarse wattles (single combed)</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short wattles (pea-combed)</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neck</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too long</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too short</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanty hackle</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too long hackle</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of arch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roached</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearly concave (female)</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval cape</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breast</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat in front</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedge-shaped</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defective curve and quarters (female)</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not deep enough</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too abundant fluff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too spare fluff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinched fluff (female)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat body</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropping down behind</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too low set</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primaries badly folded</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisted feathers</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tail</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow and pinched</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight sickles</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel carriage</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drooping carriage</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Too upright (female) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
Pointed Cochin-like . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1

LEG AND FEET.

Too short shanks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
Too long shanks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
Crooked toes (each) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Although the single and pea-combed varieties compete separately, yet as their color characteristics are the same, for convenience, we consider them together. Our remarks upon color will apply to all Dominique or, as our English cousins call it, cuckoo-colored plumage.

Over the question of what is the true Plymouth Rock color there has been much controversy, yet there is really a substantial agreement among the controversialists. The trouble has been that the question has been approached from entirely different points of view. One side has described the feather when removed from the plumage, the other the plumage as it appears in the mass. The constituents of the Plymouth Rock color are simply black and white. These two colors are laid in parallel bars, one alternating with the other, and according to the relative proportions of the two colors the feathers have been classified as light, medium and dark. If the black bars be broader than the white the feather becomes dark, while if the white bars be the wider the effect upon the feather is to make it light in shade. But when these feathers are placed in a mass, as they appear upon the fowl, black and white disappear and the eye notes a bluish tinged plumage, apparently made up from two shades of blue. The Standard has attempted to describe both the feather and its appearance. Whatever may be argued as to the correct description of a
Standard—whether the feather or the effect upon the eye should be selected—it is obvious that the beauty of the specimen depends upon the effect of the plumage upon the eye, and it is this effect that the judge must consider when scoring the bird. There is a vast difference between the appearance of a bird that has a plumage that looks as if it were of a bluish gray barred with a dark or slaty blue, and one that seems to have a grayish white plumage barred with clear black, yet the difference in the feathers when plucked and separately examined will be comparatively slight and will depend upon the relative amount of the two colors that are used in the transverse bars. In speaking of the color, even when speaking of feathers, we shall use terms that apply to the appearance of the feather when in its proper place upon the bird. This can make no confusion if properly understood at the start, while it would be well nigh impossible to distinguish in description between individual feathers, even between those that produce a lightish colored bird and those that produce a dark, smutty, unattractive looking one.

However described, judges and breeders have come to a general understanding of the true Plymouth Rock color, although there has been a mistake in the mind of some as to the true color for an exhibition male. Cocks and cockerels that have had a plumage so dark as to cause the bars to look positively black, have been—erroneously—preferred to birds whose plumage seemed to be composed of a clear bluish gray, barred with bars the color of oxydized silver. But these darker birds are really less beautiful than those of a lighter shade, and as they are progenitors of dark, smutty, and even black females, they ought no longer be encouraged in the show room; from that as from the breeder’s yard they should be banished as defective in plumage, giving place to the lighter, better and more beautiful bird. Such birds are as much extremes in color as are the nearly white and barless birds so often seen.
The perfection of a transversely barred plumage lies not only in the two colors, but in the arrangement of the bars relative to each other. These bars may so come as to give a broken, zig-zag pattern, almost making the bird look speckled in extreme cases, or they may so lie as to produce nearly parallel lines—or zebra-like stripes—across the breast and over the body. These zebra stripes are a great ornament—the finishing touch to the Plymouth Rock plumage. In time past too little attention has been paid to this great excellence; in the future it is destined to come into great prominence. An examination of a large number of specimens has convinced us that this excellence is seldom to be found except in connection with feathers having from five to six bars, and the use of nearly barless males in order to produce females of a light shade results in a lessening of the number of bars and consequently of the chance of obtaining these zebra stripes, and is, therefore, to be condemned. The only effectual way to condemn it is by regarding the plumage that fails in these stripes as defective and to cut for the defect. These bars are formed, like the concentric rings about the cone of the larch, by the proper overlapping of the parts. As the feathers lap over each other the first bar of the upper feather comes on a line with the second bar of the feather beneath, and so, as the feathers lie side by side, the lines extend parallel with each other, and the beauty of the specimen is greatly heightened.

To recapitulate, we say that the judge is no more concerned with a single feather when removed from the fowl—except in cases of disqualification—than a reader has with a clause in a sentence dis severed from its proper connection; that in judging Plymouth Rock color he must consider the effect upon the eye, and describing that effect he says that the perfect color is bluish gray crossed with transverse bars of slaty blue; that zebra stripes are very desirable and must be added as a quality of the perfect plumage; and that, as these stripes are produced by five or six bars, a plumage with a less number of
bars is not perfect; that bars which look on the fowl black—
al though the perfect bar when examined alone, may be
black—are extremes in color, and extremes are not desirable.
In a word, the judge of Plymouth Rock plumage deals with
things as they appear to the eye, and in describing them in
this work we shall speak of appearances of the feathers upon
the fowl, not of their appearance when examined separately
and apart. Bearing these distinctions in mind, we examine
the several sections.

The Head.—For an eye other than bay in color, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$
to 1 point. Pale, faulty color in the ear-lobes—not enamelled
surface color, which disqualifies—cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Neck.—While an even shade throughout the plumage is
desirable, it is one thing to desire it and quite another and
different thing to get it. The neck, as a matter of fact, owing
to the wider light bars upon the feathers, is generally lighter
in shade than the breast. For white in the under-fluff, cut $\frac{1}{2}$
to 1 point. For a fading from the desired bluish gray barred
with dark blue—remember we speak of appearances—cut from $\frac{1}{2}$
to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. Many specimens have solid black feathers
in the hackle, and should be cut for each feather $\frac{1}{2}$ point.
Splashes of black or white—except in wings and tail—dis-
qualify, and this defect is more prevalent in the neck than
elsewhere. A single black or white feather does not make a
splash, but if three solid black feathers come together they
should be interpreted as a splash and the specimen be dis-
qualified; if the three were partially black it would not
amount to a disqualification. Partially black feathers should
not be cut a half point if found. Prime colored specimens are
very liable to have solid black feathers in their plumage.
When exhibited by the knowing ones they are not there, but
when shown by the novice they are cut. It is really a serious
question whether such feathers as a judge knows are natural
to a prime specimen should be cut at all. As it is, the novice
generally loses on the score because of his ignorance. It seems unjust for one to suffer and perhaps lose a prize when another who is less scrupulous about removing a feather wins. The law has a maxim that what can be rendered certain is certain, and exhibitors have adapted this to their needs by saying that an exhibition bird is one that can be so made by a little reasonable dressing up—as one washes and shaves and puts on his best suit to attend church, or another that grooms and curries and fits his horse to win a race. If fowls must be shown in their natural condition, then to pluck feathers is dishonorable; if all agree that the plucking of an isolated feather here and there is to be expected, the dishonor ceases. But on the whole it would be better to leave them in and instruct the judge to either not cut for such or to be very lenient in his cuts.

The Back.—The Standard demands an even shade throughout the plumage, but in the past we have observed a predisposition to black—as they appear in the mass—bars upon the back, in all specimens whose hackle was dark enough to pass uncut. We are of the opinion that we must allow an apparently lighter shade in the hackle if we hope to secure backs free from these black bars. The acknowledged fact that males with such bars in any part of the plumage breed very dark progeny, ought to render us the more willing to accept the lighter necks, and at the same time cause it to cut more severely for the black bars. For this defect we think a cut of $\frac{2}{5}$ to 1 point deserved. For white in the under-color, void of barring, cut $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 point. For reasons already pointed out we have said that plumage which has less than five bars ought to be regarded defective, and we believe that in males seven bars are desirable. Any section in which the plumage has less than five bars, we think ought to be cut at least 1 point. Indistinct barring in the female should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The downward slope from cape to cushion is apt to appear darker than the balance of the plumage. This often is
due to the lack of full growth of the feathers, the dark bars of the feather over-lapping almost joining those of the feather over-lapped, causing a blotchy appearance or the appearance of too wide dark bars; it may also be due from a black or smutty condition of the under-color. If it proceeds from the former cause the cut should be very light; if from the latter, a cut of from 1 to 1½ points would be just; for in the former case the defect is but temporary and will disappear with the growth of the plumage, while in the latter it is permanent. By lifting the plumage it will be not difficult to determine the real cause.

The Breast.—The plumage of the breast should be a soft bluish gray to the skin, barred with dark slaty blue bars, and as the color fades from this desired appearance, a cut of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point should be made. The zebra stripes, caused by the dark bars, are not as distinct in front as could be desired, but the lower part of the breast should have this finish, and if it is lacking a cut of 1 point will not be amiss. The females are darker in shade, and their appearance is more accurately described as bluish gray barred with blue black. They, as a rule, are better lined, and if the breast is broken up in these lines a cut of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point should be made for the defect. Bars appearing positively black, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Body.—If the color be so light as to be white in the under-color, cut 1 point; if the zebra lines are not well developed, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; if the fluff is black or too light to be called dark bluish gray, cut 1 point. In the females, loss of the zebra lines, cut 1 point; color so light as to lose the clear, blue shade, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1½ points; bars that appear positive black in color, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1½ points. Extremes in color should be cut severely, while slight deviations from the true color can be cut more leniently.

The Wings.—In the males the wings are disposed to run to the light extreme, while in the females they have the opposite
tendency, and run to the dark extreme. White appearing in the primaries of the male should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; wing coverts that lose their clearly defined blue and become sheeny, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; smutty bars in the secondaries, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. In the females the wing defects are generally found in the primaries and secondaries, which are smutty and nearly black, the light bars being wanting. While all Plymouth Rock wings would be more accurately described as marbled than as barred, and if either, and of the true color, should be passed as perfect, yet we give our preference to a barred wing, and in case of ties would place such a bird ahead of one having marbled flights, other things being equal. Dark, smutty primaries and secondaries should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, and when both black and white appear, in objectionable combination, a cut of \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points should be made.

The Tail.—For white in the sickles, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; white in tail proper, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; fading of color and failure in the regular barring of the tail, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points. In the female the defect is generally a clouded and black color. Indistinct marbling or barring of the tail, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; when white is added to the foregoing defects, cut \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points. Positive black bars in the upper tail and coverts, cut 1 point.

The Legs and Feet.—The color of the plumage of the thighs should match that of the body, and the zebra stripes should be preserved. For loss of these features in the plumage, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. The shanks and feet should be yellow; if the scales are black, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points; dusky or brown shading, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points.

**CUTS FOR COLOR.**

**HEAD.**

- Eye other than bay \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
- Faulty color in ear-lobe \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)
### NECK.
- White in under-fluff: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Faded color: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½
- Black feathers (each): $\frac{1}{2}$

### BACK.
- Black bars: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- White unbarred under-color: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½
- Less than five bars: 1
- Indistinct barring (female): $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Smutty back (female): 1 to 1½

### BREAST.
- Faded color: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Lack of zebra stripes: 1
- Lack of zebra lines (female): $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Black bars: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

### BODY.
- White under-color: 1
- Lack of zebra stripes: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Fluff black or too light: 1
- Loss of zebra lines (female): 1
- Too light color (female): $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½
- Black bars: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½

### WINGS.
- White in primaries: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- Sheeny coverts: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Smutty bars in secondaries: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Smutty primaries and secondaries (female): $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- Black and white primaries and secondaries (female): 1½ to 3

### TAIL.
- White in sickles: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- White in tail proper: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Faded tail: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2½
- Indistinct barring (female): $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Indistinct barring and white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1½ to 3
Black bars in upper tail and coverts . . . . . . . . . . 1

**LEGS AND FEET.**

Defective thigh plumage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1
Black scales to shanks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1½
Dusky or brown shading to shanks . . . . . . . . . . . . ½ to 1½

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

We have spoken of the White Plymouth Rock as one variety, and that a variety with a single comb; but we are not ignorant of the fact that some claim that the American Poultry Association by accepting Plymouth Rocks with pea-combs and also accepting the White Plymouth Rock with such combs as the Barred variety has, accepted both single and pea-combed White Plymouth Rocks. If such be a fair interpretation of the action of the American Poultry Association, as some hold, we have four instead of three varieties of Plymouth Rocks. If this be so, it will not require the addition or the blotting of a line of our work, for we have already discussed the judging of both single and pea-combed Plymouth Rocks for form, and the color of white birds can be considered together, as the scoring would be upon exactly the same principles. It is unnecessary for us to decide this matter, and we leave it to those who are specially interested to interpret the action of the American Poultry Association upon this point.

While the plumage of the White Plymouth Rocks is described as pure white throughout, we find many of the chickens when first hatched having the appearance of having been dipped in a weak solution of indigo, or of having crawled through a sooty stove pipe. This dark down sometimes remains in a darkish under-color, and the birds possessing it are often the whitest of the flock in surface color, just as is the
case with dark under-colored Light Brahmas. Such an under-color, especially if confined to the under-fluff, ought not to be regarded as defective. An under-color which is pure white is, of course, perfect.

The color defects of a White Plymouth Rock will be found in yellow quills and a yellow shading to the plumage, often a clear canary color on certain sections. For any departure from the pure white the proper percentage must be cut, and when all the sections are properly considered these self-colored birds will be found to have lost nearly or quite as much in "outs" as their barred cousins. The main outs will be found in the sections most exposed to the sun, i.e. the neck, back, wings and tail, while the breast and body will suffer but little in color, though generally more defective in form. The cuts for color in necks will range from 0 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; in backs, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; in breast, 0 to 1; in body, 0 to 1; in wings, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; in tail, 0 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. The difference between pure white and the yellow-tinged white which we often see may be compared to that between a cut of cloth that has been bleached and one that is unbleached. Canary color through the neck should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; canary color in the back, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; canary color in the tail, if the web be tinged through, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, and if the quills also be yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; for a yellowish feather in the wing, $\frac{1}{2}$ point should be cut, and this cut may be increased to 3 points if the quills are all yellow tinged even if the web remains white. If the quills are white there is a chance that the webs will whiten out; the defect may be due to over-fatness, and should, therefore, be cut more lightly. But if the quills are yellow the defect in the web is likely to be permanent, and the defect demands a severer cut. Temporary defects do not demand so severe punishment as permanent ones. Our table will give the necessary details.
CUTS FOR COLOR.

NECK.
Yellow shading .......................... ½ to 2

BACK.
Yellow shading .......................... ½ to 2

BREAST.
Yellow shading .......................... ½ to 1

BODY.
Yellow shading .......................... ½ to 1

WINGS.
Yellow feather .......................... ½
Yellow shading and quills .............. ½ to 3

TAIL.
Yellow in webs ......................... ½ to 1½
Webs and quills yellow ................. ½ to 2

LEGS AND FEET.
Color other than yellow, faded from right shade ..... ½ to 3
WYANDOTTES.

The three varieties of Wyandottes, Silver, Golden and White, are required by the Standard to be of one shape, and that the shape of the original variety, the one first admitted to the Standard. For some time to come the Golden variety will be more likely to be cut for form than either the Silver or White, for while many White Wyandottes are absolutely pure in blood, being "sports" from the Silver variety, all the Golden Wyandottes are acknowledged to be the result of crosses, and consequently present not only a variance in form when compared with the Silver but also when compared with each other. This is a matter that will be overcome by careful breeding, and the three varieties will be brought to substantial unity of form. We shall, therefore, consider them as of the same form, the correct outline being given in our illustration.

The Comb.—In this breed the comb, though described as a rose, has characteristics that separate it from other rose combs. The comb of the Hamburg is regarded as the typical rose comb, and is, therefore, the one with which other rose combs are naturally compared. The Wyandotte comb differs from the Hamburg in being rather smaller, in having a less pronounced spike which has a downward instead of an upward tendency, and in having an oval sweep on top, like the line of the crown of the head instead of being flat. Our illustration brings out these characteristics. A comb which drops down flat upon the neck back of the crown of the head, or that turns up at the rear, instead of preserving the sweep of the skull, must be regarded as faulty and be cut 1 point. There is in some strains a tendency to produce large overgrown combs, which demand a cut for size of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points. Some are hollow in front, as if a portion of the comb had been cut out,
Philosophy of Judging.

and should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. The combs have many faults and usually are cut for all their defects from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, while in exceptional cases they are cut from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 points on a value of 8 points, or 50 per cent.; by our Scale such a cut would, of course, be 5 points. A comb that is so large and fleshy as to fall over to one side disqualifies the specimen.

The Neck.—The neck of a Wyandotte is shorter and with a more pronounced arch than that of a Plymouth Rock; the arch is carried farther backward and meets the head at a more acute angle; the plumage is more curved, and by reason of the shortness of the neck, looks more abundant; the whole neck having a larger and thicker appearance than that of the Plymouth Rock. While we, therefore, expect a short neck, we do not expect one so short as to make the bird look dumpish, and a neck which is too short, as well as one having the opposite defect, should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point. A scanty hackle should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The loss of arch should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Back.—Compared with the length of the bird, the back is medium; compared with that of a Plymouth Rock it is short. The longer plumage adds to this effect, and makes the bird look rather blocky. A greater fullness of saddle is found. The back looks broad and flat across the cape, the downward slope is short, and the saddle rises with a concave sweep to the tail. The defects for form are not many, and the cuts will vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, as a rule, though in exceptional cases they may be more. For a pinched saddle, causing a narrow back, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$; for a straight back, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$; for a roached back, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Narrow backs are a quite common defect, but roached backs are rare. In the females the most common fault is a want of fullness to the cushion, demanding a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Breast.—In many breeds we find the description of breast in the same or very similar terms. The breasts differ some-
what, but language is incapable of expressing the differences. But when language fails, art intervenes, and our illustrations will do what Standard descriptions are unable to do. By reason of the shortness of the Wyandotte’s legs, and the general shortness throughout its whole structure, its breast has a broad, full look. We demand the fullness of our illustration, and permit nature to exceed it if she can. The defects for form generally amount to from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points in males, and \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 in females. If flat in front or wedged shaped, or lacking in the fullness of the quarters, it should be cut for either defect from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Body.—If the body have reasonably well rounded sides and deep keel, with a corresponding fullness of fluff, it should pass as perfect. The cuts for body in males will probably run not far from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point, and in females about the same amount. Lack of depth, flatness of sides, too spare or too abundant fluff and dropping down behind would each be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; a slight overfullness of the fluff, not indicative of weakness, would pass uncut.

The Wings.—The wings, serving both as a means of flight and as a shield to a large portion of the body, and especially to that portion which contains the vital organs, are large, and are so represented in our illustrations. The fronts of the bows extend forward flush with the breast, its plumage only reaching beyond them. The Standard description of medium size, interpreted according to natural development, means that the perfect wing must be of medium size when compared with all Wyandotte wings, for it is folly to say that it is not large when compared with the wings of the breeds in the Asiatic and American classes. It covers a relatively larger surface upon the sides of the fowl than does the wing of a Brahama upon its sides. A very large or very small wing would be defective, but its size is seldom a matter for consideration, the carriage and the folding being the main considerations in judging the
form. The wings should be carried high enough to cause a flat cape across the back, and one that is drooping is defective and should be cut 1 point. For imperfect folding, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, the latter amount when the defect called a "slipped wing" is present. By this term is meant a wing in which the primaries are folded outside of the secondaries.

The Tail.—Our illustration of the tail is made to show the development to be expected at the show season. Later in the season the tails are larger, and in cocks during their second year the sickles will be found hanging in longer points and in a much more curved form. Such development should not be cut. Straight sickles, however, should be cut 1 point. If the whole tail be spiked or pinched, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. The top of a well proportioned tail should reach a line just below the wattles, and from that to two inches below the wattles would be high enough to pass uncut. A much greater or less development would be a defect and deserve punishment according to the degree of the defect. In the female we look for a well developed and well spread tail, and one that is pinched and narrow should be cut 1 point.

The Legs and Feet.—The thighs are short and the shanks are rather short. The cuts for thighs will almost invariably be confined to the plumage, while length of shank in excess of our illustration and fineness of bone may cause a cut of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. For each crooked toe, cut 1 point.

CUTS FOR FORM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spike dropping upon neck</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spike turning up</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overgrown</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow in front</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Markings</td>
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<tr>
<td>NECK</td>
<td>Too short</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Too long</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Too short hackle</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Loss of arch</td>
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<td>BACK</td>
<td>Too narrow</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Straight</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roached</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Faulty cushion (female)</td>
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<td>BREAST</td>
<td>Flat in front</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wedge-shaped</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Failure in quarters</td>
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<td>BODY</td>
<td>Lack of depth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flatness of sides</td>
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<td>Too spare fluff</td>
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<td>Too abundant fluff</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dropping down behind</td>
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<td>WINGS</td>
<td>Drooping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Imperfect folding</td>
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<td>TAIL</td>
<td>Straight sickles</td>
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<td>Spiked or pinched</td>
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<td>Pinched (female)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEGS AND FEET</td>
<td>Too long shanks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crooked toes (each)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SILVER WYANDOTTES.

The Silver Wyandotte, as it must henceforth be called, was for some time the only Wyandotte, and long before it bore that name it masqueraded its many excellences under various other designations. Its own origin has been a matter of dispute and upon that question, although holding very decided opinions, we do not care to enter. But that it is the progenitor of the other two varieties is not questioned. The White as a direct "sport" or, as is probable in some cases, the result of crossing, and the Golden as a cross in which the Silver Wyandotte was used, must yield the precedence, in time at least, to the Silver variety. Few, if any, varieties require more care in judging or present more perplexing questions for solution. The form is easily disposed of, but when the color is reached, this is the work, this the labor. A man who can correctly judge Silver Wyandottes has laid a good foundation for becoming a first-class "all round" poultry judge.

The Neck.—In our Decimal Scale the neck has ten points allotted to it, and in its sub-division five of these are given for color. This amount in the actual consideration of the plumage of the neck should again be sub-divided equally, giving two and one-half points to the central black stripe, its regularity and intensity of lustre, and two and one-half points for the silver gray or silver white lacing of the feather. Then, when a black neck comes up for consideration, we say if the lacing be wanting for two-fifths of the length of the hackle, causing the lower two-fifths to be black, that at least four-fifths of the beauty which lies in the edging is gone, and that the cut should be four-fifths of two and one-half points, or eighty per cent., which would be 2 points. And if, in addition to this state of things, the centres have no metallic lustre, another
cut off at least 1½ points would have to be made—for a lack-lustre black greatly mars the beauty of the specimen—and the neck would receive a cut of 3½ points. A neck that would require such a cutting is rare, but in the males from 1 to 2½ points are common, and in females, which as a rule have much better defined neck plumage, the cuts range from ½ to 1½ generally. The neck in females, considering the character of the plumage, has become exceedingly good. In the males the gray and mossy appearance is getting to be more common than smuttiness. While at a distance, because of their silvery looking hackles and saddles, they appear almost faultless, a close examination discloses that the stripes in the hackles are nearly obliterated, the mere points of the feathers being black and the remainder a faded dark slate color. Such stripes, even though the lacing be perfect, should be cut twenty per cent. of the whole neck, or 2 points, for certainly eighty per cent. of the points for the black striping are wanting, and fully eighty per cent. of the beauty of the stripes gone.

The Back.—The color of the back of the male is silver white or silver gray, both having the same effect. The cape is silver gray and black, or quite black, in the male; the back silver gray with black centres, but showing only the silver gray on the surface; and the saddle silver gray striped with black. When the lacing of the saddle feathers is tainted with straw or copper color, and the black damaged by gray and copper, we cut for the former ½ to 2 points and for the latter ½ to 2; but for both defects the cuts do not generally amount to more than 3 points. For as the defective centres generally have more perfect lacing, what is lost on the one defect is partially gained on the other. In exceptional cases, however, the defects are so aggravated that a cut of 50 per cent. of the whole allowed for back should be made—which in the Standard is 8 points, making the cut 4 points—or by our scale 5 points. In females the perfect back has a black plumage with small white centres. The question that has troubled judges in the past is what is
meant by "small." We think that a feather one-fourth or one-third of whose web was covered by pure white should be considered perfect; that is a small part of the whole feather and gives a small white centre. It was certainly never intended that so minute a portion of the feather as the shaft, or the shaft with a narrow white margin on each side, should be considered as answering the Standard requirements. Had that been the intention it is altogether probable that it would have been so expressed. A reasonable portion of the feather was meant to be white. It is clear to any thoughtful person that in a feather three-fourths of an inch wide, laced with black one fourth of an inch wide, the white would represent much less than one-fourth of the entire surface, and while it might not look like a very small white centre, when the feather was plucked from the back, it would upon the back, by the over-lapping of the feathers, look quite small.

[The single feather portrayed is from the centre of the back.]

The effect produced by this overlapping of the feathers, causing a change in the appearance of the white in the back both in shape and quantity, has doubtless led to the use of the expression, "small white centres." In interpreting the language of the Standard, we are to consider all the facts bearing upon it, in order to arrive at its true meaning. The color defects in the female are generally a bronze or reddish discoloration of the white, and a slaty hue to the black, and should
be cut in proportion to their amount. The Standard of Perfection makes pencilings in the white a defect, but if they are slight and coal black in color, and if the white retains its silvery shade the cut should be a light one, especially if the centres are large. The distinctness of the contrasting colors is important, and as a breeder we would rather have one with large white centres slightly penciled with black, than one with smaller centres unpenciled, but showing discolorations of the white, for such—as adults—invariably have discolored rusty white centres. In the past the cuts for these defects combined have in pullets been \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \), and in hens 1 to 3 points. The rusty white centres are a serious defect and greatly mar the beauty of the bird, and therefore deserve to be cut with considerable severity. But 3 points is certainly all one dare to cut for color of white in back, and by an equal division between the white and black, according to our scale, \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points would be all that could be cut. If our scale were in use we should draw the line at \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points, for it would be difficult to defend anything beyond that for this defect, and a judge needs to be prepared to defend all his cuts. Were we to draw out in detail these cuts we should say that for penciling in centres cut \( \frac{1}{4} \) point; for discoloration of the white from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2, and in extreme cases, \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points; for slaty hue to the black, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points.

The Breast.—The predominant color of the breast in the male is black, the white being its embellishment, in this respect the bird resembling the Dark Brahman. In an exhibition specimen the breast should look quite dark, the white centres being so small as to be almost covered by the over-lapping plumage. When the plumage is lifted each feather should show a white centre. For a fine breeder we should not desire over one-eighth of the surface of the web white, and in an exhibition specimen we should pass uncut a breast showing feathers from one-eighth to one-third of the web white. Large white centres are invariably accompanied by a white outer edge to the black lacing, a defect which is obviated in the
nearly black feathers. Before we can secure well laced upper breasts and throats in females we may be obliged in the future to acknowledge solid black breasts in the males as unobjectionable. At present such a breast no longer disqualifies, and in view of the fact that such birds are valuable in the breeding pen, we recommend that all cuts on breasts in males that are less than one-eighth white in the web, but are not quite solid black, be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, in proportion as the white diminishes from the one-eighth. When the white centres exceed one-third of the web, if the black lacing remains intact, we would be lenient in our cuts, for they are accompanied with color defects in the body section which will be there cut, and do not mar the beauty, while at the same time such birds are valuable to mate to over-dark females. A cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point would generally be sufficient. A slaty hue to the lacings, and irregularity in the lines where the black and white meet, are the other color defects most commonly found, and should be cut for the slaty hue from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and for this irregularity from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; but from 1 to 2 points for color are about all that we find in exhibition specimens. In the females the breast plumage is generally more defective than in males. There is about the same difficulty in getting a well laced throat in a Wyandotte as there is a well penciled throat in a Dark Brahma. The inherent tendency which gives a black throat to the male and a nearly white throat to a female is one of the mysteries in Wyandotte breeding that as yet "no fellow can find out." Two-thirds of the defects that call for cuts are found in the failure of the lacing of the throat and upper breast, and require cuts from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. The white in the breast plumage should be one-third of the web of the feather, though we would not cut if it covered one-fourth or two-fifths of the surface of the web. A breast, however, which was two-fifths white, ninety-nine times in a hundred, would show white lacing to the black that would have to be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.
Three-fourths of the cuts made upon the female's breast are for color, the shape seldom requiring over 1 point.

The Body.—The male is black or black slightly frosted with white upon the under part of the body. Sometimes a splash of white occurs upon the body in front of the thighs, which should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The fluff should be dark slate, or dark slate powdered with gray. A smutty dead black fluff is defective, and a white fluff still more so, and these defects should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point at least, the cuts for color of body on males running from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. In the females the color is generally less faulty, but defects should be cut as found, about as follows: For white under part of body, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; for smutty black fluff, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; for white fluff, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; the larger amount being cut when the defect is pronounced. A purplish or slaty black fluff would pass uncut.

The Wings.—In the male the Standard calls for "a double spangled bar." If the bar, or bars, are wanting, the defect should be cut 2 points. If by loss of color there are two separate and distinct bars across the wing, cut 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. When the bar is solid black with no spangles through the centre, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point. If the entire outer web of the secondaries were white and the quill slate or black, we would not cut, for the white triangular tip beyond the bar is a beauty greatly to be appreciated, but if this outer web were penciled with brown or black, thus clouding the triangular tip, we would cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, in proportion to the amount of clouding. White in the upper web of the primaries should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and a solid white feather in primaries or secondaries should be cut 1 point. The rose of the wing should be on the surface a clear silvery white, and when marred with black or bronze should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, the latter when nearly black. In the females the rose should be one-third of the web surface white. These centres are sometimes penciled and sometimes the feathers become spangled instead of laced. These defects
should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. These defects change the Standard description and deserve to be cut, but as they do not generally show much upon the surface, exhibitors are apt to think them severe.

The Tail.—White in the tail of the male is a common fault. Sickles white above the tail coverts should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point, and from that even to 2 points when this defect affects all four of the sickles and the lesser sickles, for these sickles, greater and lesser, are the finishing touch to the whole tail. Giving 10 points to tail, we would divide as follows: Sickles, 3; coverlets, 2, lesser coverts, 2; main feathers, 3. When the coverts are wholly gray, cut 1 point, while if wholly black or black laced with silver gray or white, allow them to pass uncut. If the tips of the main tail feathers are white, cut 1 point: white appearing at the base, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, as it shows from one inch to half the length of the tail. In the female the lesser coverts may be black or black with white centres, but when penciled so as to appear grayish or bronzed, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, as this causes the upper surface of the tail to present a grayish appearance.

The Legs and Feet.—If the thigh plumage of the male is black or black slightly frosted with gray, it should pass uncut; if the thighs are really gray, cut 1 point. In the shanks a good reasonable shade of yellow should pass, the straw color to the legs of hens being as perfect as the bright yellow in pullets, age and the effects of breeding making the latter fade to the former. Light straw, approaching white or flesh color, should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 1, the latter for extreme cases, but when purely flesh color, or any color that cannot by a liberal construction be construed as a shade of yellow, must disqualify. A single greenish yellow scale would be too trivial a defect to cut, but black scales and dark cloudings to shanks and toes should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, in proportion to the degree of the defect.
**CUTS FOR COLOR.**

**NECK.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacing obliterated for two-fifths length</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centres without lustre</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of black stripe</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BACK.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacing tinged with copper or gray</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black tinged with copper or gray</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penciled white centres (females)</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discolored white centres</td>
<td>1/2 to 2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaty lacing</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BREAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too dark breast</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too light</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaty lacing</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregularity of line between colors</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure of lacing (female)</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White edge to black lacing</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BODY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White splash</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead black fluff</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fluff</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White under parts (female)</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smutty black fluff (female)</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fluff (female)</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WINGS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Want of bar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two separate bars</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid black bar</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penciled outer web of secondaries</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White in upper web of primaries</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid white primary or secondary feather</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rose marred with black or bronze ........................................... ½ to 2
Penciled centres (female) ..................................................... ½ to 1½
Spangled instead of laced (female) ......................................... ½ to 1½

TAIL.
White in sickles ........................................................................ ½ to 2
Gray coverts ................................................................................. 1
White tips to main feathers ......................................................... 1
White at base of main feathers ................................................... ½ to 2
Upper surface grayish (female) .................................................... ½ to 1

LEGS AND FEET.
Gray thighs (male) ........................................................................ 1
Faded shanks ............................................................................... ½ to 1½
Black scales and dark clouding .................................................... ½ to 2

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

The plumage of the Golden Wyandotte is the counterpart of that of the Silver, with the exception of the ground color, which is golden bay instead of silvery white. The defects in this variety are produced by the same causes as in the preceding, and are cut in the same manner. The golden color may be marred by pencilings or injured by light shadings or white, for which the cuts will be the same as for the reddish and bronze shadings and the pencilings of the Silver. The black lacings are subject to the same rusty or slaty shadings, and, of course, to similar cuts. At present we believe there will be found a little more irregularity in the divisions of the colors, which may cause rather more severe cuts. But the principles of scoring are the same and need not be here repeated. For details we refer to what we have already said concerning the Silver Wyandottes.
WHITE WYANDOTTES.

As we have already said, in speaking of white varieties, the color faults consist in the shadings from pure white to which all varieties with such a plumage are subject, and which affect the score nearly as much as do the want and imperfection of pencilings and barrings in parti-colored varieties. Perfection of color is just as much prized and has just as much value in a self-colored fowl as in one that has several colors, and the failure to reach perfection is about as marked, and will so appear when the bird is properly scored. We are of the opinion, however, that the females which will honestly score 95 points in this variety are more numerous than in the laced varieties, and that perhaps there will be found a few more males to do the same. The number of the latter, however, will be much less than many suppose. The fact that this variety has yellow legs and a yellow skin, and that the blood is loaded, so to speak, with yellow pigment, will make the work of producing pure white birds sufficiently difficult to satisfy most fanciers. The straw or reddish color will show upon the surface, and ordinarily cause cuts of from ½ to 1½ points in the neck and back; straw colored wing coverts and yellow quills in primaries and secondaries will cause cuts upon the wings of from ½ to 1½ points; and yellow in the quills of the sickles and the main feathers of the tail will cause cuts in that section from ½ to 1 point; so that the number of birds that will score above 91 or 92 points will not be large.

In some strains yellow quills appear to an alarming extent. If a yellow quill is found in one wing, in nineteen cases out of twenty a yellow quill will be found in the corresponding feather of the other wing. If dark color is discovered in a feather of one wing its mate feather in the other wing should
be carefully examined, for it may happen that it will have become positive black in the second feather, which disqualifies.

**CUTS FOR COLOR.**

**NECK.**
Yellow shading ........................................... ½ to 2

**BACK.**
Yellow shading ........................................... ½ to 2

**BREAST.**
Yellow shading ........................................... ½ to 1

**BODY.**
Yellow shading ........................................... ½ to 1

**WINGS.**
Yellow feather ........................................... ½
Yellow shading and quills ............................... ½ to 3

**TAIL.**
Yellow in webs ........................................... ½ to 1½
Yellow in webs and quills ............................... ½ to 2

**LEGS AND FEET.**
Color other than yellow, faded from right shade .... ½ to 3
Chapter VII.

Application of principles to the scoring of the different breeds, continued.

Games.

For a long time English and American breeders have been developing a fowl that is a great departure in form from the original stock. The Pit Game retains the original type. The prevailing characteristic of the modern Exhibition bird is expressed in the term "reachiness." Length of shank and thigh, length of neck, and a general slimness throughout, except at the shoulder, has been sought for as the acme of perfection. It is a common proof that fanciers are drawn to extreme types, but after a certain limit has been passed, the gain in type is a loss in grace and beauty. Already in England we begin to see signs of the inevitable reaction. Classes for the old fashioned Game are being provided at some of the leading shows; prominent fanciers are beginning to characterize the modern Game as "storks;" and "reachiness" is a quality that is beginning to lose some of its attractiveness in certain influential quarters. While, to a limited extent, we cannot help approving this reaction, we sincerely hope that it will not go too far. We believe that the Exhibition Game
ought not, and will not, revert to the Pit type; that it should have a type of its own; that that type should be a combination of substance and elegance, of grace and strength. An Exhibition Game should possess enough of this quality, “reachiness,” to give it a thoroughbred appearance; enough of substance to make it look powerful and strong. Too great a length of neck and limb produces an impression of feebleness, and feebleness is not a quality that heightens beauty. A weak looking bird can never produce a feeling of satisfaction in the beholder, and the sense of satisfaction is one of the elements which helps to determine the question of beauty.

In our illustration we have attempted to present our ideal of the Exhibition Game. We may have departed somewhat from the ideal of those fanciers who find in “reachiness” the sole quality worth breeding for, but we believe we have not departed from nature in her best developments. We cannot believe that it is wise to make a profile for a class—an absolute rule by which the whole class must be judged—from the most exceptional development of a single variety in that class, and we do not hesitate to affirm as our belief, that only the extreme types of the Black-breasted Red Game can reach or nearly approximate to the profile which has been adopted by the American Game Club—a profile, let us cheerfully say, which is the best embodiment of the extreme type of “reachiness” that we have yet seen, and which emphasizes the characteristic for which extreme fanciers have for some time been breeding. If this profile had been limited in its application to the single variety which can approximate to its requirements, its results on judging would not have been so widespread, but as there is but one description in the Standard for form in the whole Game class, and as the American Game Club has adopted this profile for all varieties and will use its influence to secure the judging of them by this profile, the Pyles, Duckwings, and other varieties will have to be con-
sidered in reference thereto, so far as this profile can have any influence upon judging.

To compel them to submit to this rule, based upon some rare exception, would be similar to requiring all the members of the human family to be joined together in pairs by a cartilaginous band, like the Siamese twins, because nature in one of her moods had produced such a type. With the illustration which we have given, we believe that all the Game class can be fairly judged, and that by bringing them to this type the fowl will be brought to its greatest beauty. In what we have said we do not wish to be understood as criticising the gentlemen who procured the Game Club's profile. If the "reachy" modern type is to prevail, if the chief merit of a Game is its length of joint, then, while the profile may be open to some objections, we can consistently commend the spirit of the work. As we understand it, that was the object and desire of these gentlemen. We call attention to this matter because we are obliged to, because we believe the type we have illustrated is really more beautiful, and because we believe that, while it is now nearer to nature, it will before long become the accepted type among fanciers of the Game fowl. Certainly the trend of opinion is in this direction, and we shall be happy to chronicle the consummation of so-much-to-be-desired a result.

What do we find in our best specimens? Do we not find the point of the hackle meeting the rear edge of the cape at a point from which the back takes a straight line to the tail coverlets? Is not this point some two to two and a half inches to the rear of the shoulder joints? Is not the perfect height in a Game cock twenty-five to twenty-six inches? Are we in error in saying that a bird of this height is superior to one of more than twenty-six inches, other things equal? Ought a bird twenty-seven inches in height to win over one that is twenty-five? Of course, between one twenty-seven inches in height and one less than twenty-five, other things equal, the
latter bird should win, for an exception in favor of height is better than an exception that falls below the ideal height. But exceptions are not more valuable, nor so valuable, as the rule which gives us the perfect height, for with perfection of height perfection of form is likely to be found. Comparative length of body, and comparative breadth at the shoulders, must be united with the ideal height to produce the ideal Game form, yet when length, breadth and height are duly proportioned any height may be considered perfect.

The straight line of the back should slope downward to the tail. This can be seen when the hackle reaches the rear edge of the cape; if it falls short of that there will be a depression in front of the line which gives the back an arched or "roached" form. We have seen illustrations in which the hackle reached only to the shoulder joints, but if they had been true to life, they would have caused the back to have this roached appearance. But dare any Game breeder maintain that a furnished male has a hackle of this length in its natural state? Would that be a perfect representation of the true Game form?

The vent in a prime specimen comes near the thighs, with a nice roll to the soft plumage under the tail as it meets the crease at the vent. The shortness of the plumage gives a neat tucked up look to the stern, adding greatly to the vivacity and activity of appearance of the fowl.

In the true view for the profile—that is when the fowl is placed at an elevation of three and a half feet from the ground and in a position by which a line from the eye of the observer is at right angles to the plane which would divide the fowl lengthwise in the centre,—a drop line from the eye of a Game, standing in an erect posture, will touch the middle toe near the nail. Such a position our cut represents, and a fowl which equals our representation should be passed as perfect in symmetry so far as the profile view is concerned, when judged by
a Scale of Points containing symmetry as a section. Such is the true carriage of the Game fowl.

The Comb.—The adult males always and the young males usually are shown "dubbed" or trimmed. The trimming should be done smoothly so as to leave no rough or ragged places. When improperly done it should receive a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, in proportion to its imperfection. If the cockerels are untrimmed and the combs are other than small, fine in texture and evenly serrated, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, the latter cut to be made when the comb is coarse in texture and has folds or twists or is unevenly serrated. If the comb is large in size and twisted in front, cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. To females, as they are shown undubbed, the rule for cutting undubbed cockerels applies, though the cases will be rare, when $2\frac{1}{2}$ points will need to be cut.

The Head.—The head should be very long in appearance and have a clean, lean look. The beak should be strong and slightly curved. If the head be short in appearance or the beak much curved, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. A weak looking beak should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, according to degree.

The Neck.—The neck should be nearly straight, nicely tapering from the shoulders to its junction with the head, which gives a gentle curvature to it, most pronounced at its upper part, long in appearance, and with short, close hackle which should never extend beyond the cape feathers in the centre of the back. In a perfect specimen the hackle meets at the back of the cape feathers, at a point from which the back makes a straight line to the tail. Any illustration representing a shorter hackle is not in accordance with nature, and the specimen so represented is either deficient in hackle naturally or the lower feathers have been pulled out to produce this effect. As we have already said, such a hackle would produce in nature a roached back, a defect not to be tolerated in a first-class specimen. A short hackle is very desirable but a roached
back is very undesirable. If the hackle is so long as to cover in part or wholly the shoulders of the wing, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points, the latter in an extreme case in males, and in females, when the hackle impairs the prominent appearance of the shoulders, cut 1 point. If the neck in either sex is too short, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Back.—The back should be wide at the shoulders, narrowing to the tail with a curving taper at the sides, while viewed in the profile, it should be a downward sloping straight line. It is not inaptly compared to a flat-iron in shape when viewed from above. Any departure from a straight line in the profile producing a convex curve, should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points, the extreme cut being for a well developed roached back. A hollow back is seldom seen but should be cut the same as a roached back, from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \) points. For narrowness of the back which shows want of substance cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. For lack of downward slope in the carriage of the back, when the profile line becomes horizontal, cut 1 point.

The Breast.—The breast of a Game should be well developed, but the erect carriage and length of neck and limb produces a very different impression. The "robin breast" that is so greatly a desired feature in other breeds, is not to be had in a fowl that carries itself so erect as the Game. Viewed from the side, the breast extends but little forward of the wing fronts; viewed in front it is wide, the quarters well rounded, the upper sides having a sharp curve which is in keeping with the prominence of the shoulders, and the lower taking a longer arc in their sweep to the keel-bone. For fullness of breast, which necessarily accompanies a low carriage, cut 1 point. For narrowness of breast viewed from the front, cut 1 point.

The Body and Stern.—The body should be well rounded at the sides, and feel solid and hard in the handling. There should be a sense of firmness and compactness in the body.
Flat sides should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The stern narrows from thigh to tail, and from keel to tail, and any bagginess, is a serious fault, and should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The vent should be near the thighs—old cockers say the vent should be between the legs—and anything like a long stern and the vent placed far from the thighs should be regarded as a defect worthy of a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. All slimness and lightness of the posterior parts must come from closeness and hardness of plumage, not from a lack of muscular development. In this breed as in no other strength is all important, for strength is an element of its beauty. The muscles should be firm and hard, the pelvis bones near and firmly held together. An open pelvis is a sure sign of weakness, an indication of lack of vigor. In the female we expect the above to be slightly modified, for the necessity of producing eggs demands a more open pelvis and results in a somewhat fuller stern. This produces a less prominent breast in appearance and causes her to look thicker through the thighs. This modification, however, is slight, and is only a sexual difference, the description of the male applying very closely to the female.

The keel bone should be straight, and a crooked one, though not a disqualification, is a defect which should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If this seems a large cut it is to be remembered that the closeness of the plumage on the Game and its peculiarly erect carriage, brings this defect prominently into view, very much more so than in longer feathered breeds. A short crook is not nearly so bad as a long curvature, for the latter turns the whole body to one side, and is a more certain indication of constitutional weakness. The former might have resulted from an accident, but the latter could hardly be referred to that cause. The latter should, therefore, be cut with twice the severity of the former.

The Wings.—The wings should be large, powerful, adhering
closely to the body at the tip, closely folded, the fronts slightly detached from the body and carried well forward toward the front line of the breast. The prominence of the wing fronts and their slightly raised position at the shoulder, gives the fowl the appearance of alertness and readiness for action which is a characteristic of the breed. In our opinion the wing should reach the entire length of the body, though not extend beyond it. Extreme shortness of hackle will be likely to influence the length of feather in other parts, and if it is bred for, it is probable that the wings will become shorter, and will, therefore, cease to be so characteristic a feature of the breed as it has been in the past.

The usual defects in wings are imperfect folding, and carriage over the back: the latter, especially in females, is often so marked, that the plumage of the back is nearly or completely hidden by the wings. A loose, badly folded wing is an abomination in a Game and should be cut from ½ to 2 points. When carried over the back it should be cut one point. The fronts partially or wholly hidden in breast plumage cut ¼ to 1 point. For twisted feathers in the wing cut 1 to 2 points.

The Tail.—For the past fifteen years the tail of the Exhibition Game has been diminishing in size, and if this is continued for a like period and at the same rate, it will be our duty to chronicle the fact that the fashionable Game is a tailless bird, able to compete with the Rumpless fowl if it only can get rid of the "pope's nose." Is it not time to call a halt and save the most beautiful feature of the fowl? In the profile, to which we have before referred, the extreme shortness of tail has been illustrated. The other extreme is found upon the old fashioned Pitt fowl. Neither the one nor the other should be regarded as perfection, but one such as we have represented in our illustration. This we have made as small as proper proportion, balance of parts, a true idea of grace, beauty and symmetry, and typical characteristics will permit. The craze
for long shanks, crane necks, and bob tails, brought about by a probable infusion of Malay blood, should be checked. Game breeders owe it to themselves and to their fowls to secure this. We go far enough when we say that the tail should be medium small, that it should by no means look large nor exceedingly small, but that it must have length enough to give the style that is so taking to the eye. The tail is popularly described as a "whip tail," but it should not be a whip with the tip broken off, robbed of its flexibility and snap. In carriage the tail should be a little above the horizontal. If carried too high it should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points, the full cut being for the defect known as squirrel tail. If too large and bushy it should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, the latter when broad and wide like the old time fowl. The sickles should not be cut for length, provided they are nearly straight and narrow and properly tapered and the secondary sickles are in keeping. Proper proportion demands this. If the neck, the shanks, the thighs and the body are all long, the sickles and tail coverts should also be long to be in keeping with the rest. A Game's tail is short only when compared with a fowl like the Hamburg. It is medium short when compared with the tails found on fowls of its own breed. A comparatively short whip tail in a Game is of course to be preferred to a large, long Game tail. The comparison of length and size must be confined to the breed under discussion, and not carried to other breeds.

In the female the tail is carried a trifle more erectly than in the male, as her carriage is less erect than that of the male, and the line of the back less descending. The angle of the tail with the back, however, is the same. The defects in shape and carriage of the tail in females are usually \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Legs and Feet.—The thighs should be long, and firm in muscle. They cannot be called muscular, in the sense of appearing large, for they look rather small and light, but at the junction with the second joint, they look large in proportion
and denote strength. A short thigh is bad form, and should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. The shanks should be strong in bone, clean, long, and smoothly scaled. Any bunches under the hock joint or enlargement of the bone below should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. Too short shanks should be cut, like the thighs, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, the latter being demanded only in extreme cases. The thighs slope but little towards the hock and the shanks should stand perpendicularly, or nearly so, be well apart, parallel, and if they bend inward at the hock, becoming "knock-kneed," should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points, this defect being so observable in this breed as to demand a severer cut than in most breeds. Natural absence of spurs cut 2 points.

The toes should be long and rest flatly upon the ground, the hind toe being placed low down. If the rear toes only touch the ground at the tip, cut 1 point; if the same are turned in so as to form a right angle with the inside toe, cut 1 point for each toe. Each crooked toe, cut 1 point. Absence of toe nail, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Loss of first joint of any toe, cut 1 point.

**CUTS FOR FORM.**

**COMB.**

Improper dubbing ........................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Bad shape, size, etc. ...................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$
Large and twisted .......................................... $2\frac{1}{2}$

**HEAD.**

Short .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Too curved beak .......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Weak beak ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

**NECK.**

Too long hackle ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Too long or short neck .................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

**BACK.**

Roached .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
### Games

#### Hollow
- 1/2 to 1 1/2

#### Narrowness
- 1/2 to 1

#### Horizontal
- 1

### Breast

#### Too full
- 1

#### Too narrow
- 1

### Body and Stern

#### Flat sides
- 1/2 to 1 1/2

#### Bagginess
- 1/2 to 1 1/2

#### Long stern
- 1/2 to 1 1/2

#### Crooked keel
- 1/2 to 2

### Wings

#### Badly folded
- 1/2 to 2

#### Carried over back
- 1

#### Fronts hidden
- 1/2 to 1

#### Twisted feathers
- 1 to 2

### Tail

#### Carried too high
- 1/2 to 2 1/2

#### Too large and bushy
- 1/2 to 3

### Legs and Feet

#### Short thigh
- 1/2 to 2

#### Bunches
- 1/2 to 1 1/2

#### Short shanks
- 1/2 to 2

#### Knock-kneed
- 1/2 to 3

#### Absence of spurs
- 2

#### Rear toe too high
- 1

#### Forming right angle
- 1

#### Crooked toe
- 1

#### Absence of nail
- 1/2

#### Loss of first joint
- 1
BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.

THE MALE.

In speaking of varieties, it is unnecessary to describe anything but color, for our remarks upon form, already made, apply to all varieties alike. It is true that the Black Breasted Red and the Red Pyles are usually superior to the other varieties in form, having been more largely raised and more carefully bred to a high standard. But the Standard of Perfection recognizes but one form for all varieties, and the only difference possible to make in scoring the varieties for form is a more liberal interpretation of the terms of the Standard in accordance with the development of the varieties as they actually appear. Either this must be done or the other varieties must score lower for form. We have already indicated what the judge should do.

The Beak, Head and Eyes.—For any color other than light or dark horn in the beak, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter if it be flesh color or yellow. The eye, if it be other than bay or red in color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the former if the color be a faded bay, the latter if it be not bay or red or some of their shadings. The plumage is light red, but darker in shade than the hackle, and usually requires no cut.

The Comb, Wattles and Ear-lobes.—All should be perfectly red, but white in the ear-lobe is a common defect, and should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point in both sexes.

The Neck.—Light red or orange, free from black stripes, is the demand of the Standard, and any variation from this demand must be considered defective. A striping of the hackle with black, brown or bronze should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points. A deep red shade of the whole hackle, cut 1 point. The front of
Black Breasted Red Game.

the neck is black, and white in under-color, or red or bronze in the surface, should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. It is a mistake to judge front of the neck with breast, as is indicated by the description of color in the Standard.

The Back.—The color of back and the "rose" of the wings should match in shade and they both should be crimson red. The Standard description "red" is too indefinite, as there are many shades of red. The saddle should shade out into the brighter color of the hackle. Any black, brown or bronze in the surface should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points, and white in the under-color should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points, but so pure in color is this variety that one point in the past has seldom been exceeded in the cuts for back, but now that the points for color have been greatly increased we may find specimens that will be cut from 1 to 2 points in isolated cases.

The Breast.—Any color other than black is to be severely punished; a mottled breast in a Black Red Game ought to have been a disqualification as much as in a Partridge Cochin. This defect should be cut 1 to 3 points, and white in the under-color $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Body and Stern.—Are both black, or should be, but the defect most commonly found is that the red of the back creeps down the sides, mottling the surface beneath the wings and powdering the stern with red or salmon. This should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, and does not deserve a very severe cut, for a nice saddle is apt to be accompanied by this defect.

The Wings.—The wing rose or shoulder coverts, so called to distinguish them from the wing-coverts forming the bar, should be crimson red, and when foreign color of any kind is found in the red, or when the red is found in the bar, which should be blue black, or when the outer edge of the primaries have no maroon or bay edging, the wing is defective, and when all of these defects exist should be cut from 1 to 2 points, in proportion to the defect. White in the primaries or secon-
daries should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. The wing fronts are seldom faulty, being almost always of the required black. For want of bay edging to primaries, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point; for red, bronze or gray in the wing bar, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; for black in the rose of the wing, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

*The Tail.*—The tail, including main feathers, sickles, lesser sickles and coverts, should be black. For red shafts and tips to coverts and coverlets, cut 1 point; white in any part of the tail, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; white in sickles, being the most objectionable defect in tail, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) points.

*Legs and Toes.*—If the black of the thigh be streaked or mottled with red or gray, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Any shade of willow in shanks should go uncut, but any other color, as flesh, blue or yellow, should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) points. Flesh color is the most objectionable, and should be cut \( \frac{3}{4} \) points. Yellow and blue, being the colors that more closely approximate to willow, should be cut 1 point. If the bottom of the feet are yellow or flesh color, cut 1 point; if the toes be shaded deeply with yellow, \( \frac{1}{2} \) point; if wholly yellow or blue, 1 point.

We have been speaking only of the male, but comb, wattles, ear-lobes, shanks and toes of both sexes should be alike, and further reference to them is unnecessary.

THE FEMALE.

*The Head.*—The plumage is of a golden brown and is almost never faulty to a punishable degree. The eye is subject to the same cuts as in the male.

*The Neck.*—If the black stripe is penciled with any foreign color, or if the lemon colored lacing of the feather be smutted and rendered darker than it ought to be by any other color, or if the outer edge or the point be darkened by a foreign color, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.
The Back.—In prime specimens the back is of a brownish color penciled with a darker brown or black. The shaft of the feather we like to see of the lighter shade of these colors. The ground color becomes defective by running into a dark or molasses brown, which gives a very objectionable reddish shading to the back and destroys the light shafting of the plumage. This defect is cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and in specimens not up to exhibition quality may deserve even a more severe cut.

The Breast.—A medium shade of salmon color at the throat, shading into an ashy brown beneath, is a perfect color for this section. Any brown penciling in this is cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, and a faded-out hue—called wheaten in Game parlance—is also cut $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 point.

The Body.—The body color is seldom defective, being an ashy brown, but when darker must be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, in proportion to the amount of streakiness with dirt color or black.

The Wings.—The wings, excepting the primaries, are of brown penciled with a darker brown or nearly black, with the shafts of the lighter color. The primaries and upper web of the secondaries are a brownish slate, shading to nearly black, the best specimens we think are nearer a blue-black slate than black. Colors foreign to this must be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, as in degree.

The Tail.—The tail proper is of a slaty brown, nearly black, the two top feathers being powdered with brown, and the coverlets are of an ashy brown penciled with a darker brown. When the pencilings are so dark or so prominent as to destroy the ashen shade in the "deck" feathers and the coverlets, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, in proportion to the degree of the defect.
CUTS FOR COLOR.

Male.

BEAK, HEAD AND EYES.
Wrong color in beak ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1  
Wrong color in eye ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

EAR-LOBES.
White ......................................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

NECK.
Stripe in hackle .............................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$  
Deep red hackle ............................................. 1  
White under-color .......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1  
Red or bronze surface ...................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

BACK.
Black, brown or bronze .................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$  
White under-color ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

BREAST.
Mottled .......................................................... 1 to 3  
White under-color .......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

BODY AND Stern.
Mottled or streaked ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

WINGS.
White in primaries and secondaries ....................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2  
Want of bay edging to primaries ............................ $\frac{1}{2}$  
Red, brown or bronze in bar ................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1  
Black in rose ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

TAIL.
Red shafts and tips to coverts ............................. 1  
White .......................................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2  
White in sickles ............................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

LEGS AND TOES.
Streaked thigh ............................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1  
Wrong color in shanks ..................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Wrong color to bottom feet ........................................ 1
Shaded toes .......................................................... 2
Yellow toes ........................................................... 1

Female.

Neck.
Penciled stripe ....................................................... ½ to 1
Smutty lacing ......................................................... ½ to 1
Dark edging .......................................................... ½ to 1

Back.
Reddish shading ..................................................... ½ to 2

Breast.
Penciled ............................................................... ½ to 1
Too light ............................................................... ½ to 1

Body.
Too dark .............................................................. ½ to 1

Wings.
Foreign color ......................................................... ½ to 1

Tail.
Too dark deck feathers ............................................ ½ to 1
Too dark coverlets ................................................. ½ to 1
BROWN RED GAMES.

THE MALE.

The Head.—Under the new Standard the head of a Brown Red Game must be orange, the beak black or very dark brown, the eyes black or brown, and the face, wattles, comb, ear-lobes, dark purple or black to secure the specimen from color cuts. The color, it will be observed, is very dark and shows much depth. The color of the head is seldom or never cut. A beak shaded with yellow or flesh color would be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The eyes, if paler than the Standard description, would be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Neck.—The hackle must be lemon in color with a distinct black stripe in each feather. Any penciling of the stripe, any mossiness of the color, any show of foreign color, or any fading of the stripe should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, according to the amount of the defect.

The Back.—The back is now described as lemon instead of dark red, and the saddle like the hackle. A departure from the correct shade of the back should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. If the saddle be dark red, cut 1 point; a deep orange red, $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Want of stripe in saddle or fading of the same, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Breast.—The ground color should be intense black, each feather having an even lacing of lemon. Red shading through the entire web should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points, as it approaches the old-time Ginger Red; when it becomes fully a Ginger Red the specimen should be passed as unworthy. A solid black breast should be cut fully 3 points, or passed as misclassified, but when the beak, eyes and saddle are Standard in color, we should cut the 3 points and permit the specimen to compete.
The Body and Stern.—A good black is demanded, and all foreign shading should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The gray or red frosting on the stern and along the side of the body, cut 1 point.

The Wings.—Fronts are black and seldom faulty. The "rose" or shoulder coverts should be lemon, and when tainted with black or brown cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. If the black bar is tarnished with lemon or red, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Any color other than black found in primaries and secondaries, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Tail.—No color but black is permissible. Straw, lemon or red in shafts of sickles should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. White in the tail proper ought to disqualify, but as it does not, it should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Legs and Feet.—For any foreign shading in the black of the thighs, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Any color other than dark willow or nearly black in the shanks should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. A blue leg we would cut 1 point; a yellow or flesh colored, 2 points. If the bottoms of the feet are yellow, cut 1 point; if the whole of the feet are yellow, cut 2 points. Only dark willow or black should be passed as perfect.

THE FEMALE.

The Head.—Is required to be golden or lemon, and if foreign color, as for example, reddish brown, be present, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point. For beak, eyes, shanks and toes, cut the same as in the male. The comb, wattles and earlobes of the female, though described in the Standard as the same as those of the male, are usually darker than in the male, and if of a light red shade, should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Neck.—The hackle is lemon with a black stripe, or, as we would prefer to describe it, black with a lemon lacing. If the black is penciled with lemon, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. For a black or smutty lacing to the outer edge of the lemon color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to
1\frac{1}{2} points, as it approaches a decidedly smutty appearance at the base of the hackle.

The Back.—The back is now required to be black, but if shaded with brown should be cut very lightly, for this brown cast to the color is a characteristic from which the variety takes it name. If the brown be too prevalent and too pronounced, cut 1 point.

The Breast.—The ground color should be black and the lemon lacing evenly distributed. For reddish shading in the ground color, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Body and Stern.—Should be black, but a dusky black may be passed uncut. A reddish tinge, however, should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

The Wings.—A reddish cast should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Sheeny, slaty blue spots that look light in the primaries or secondaries, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\frac{1}{2} points. White in any part, cut with severity or pass the specimen as unworthy of competition.

The Tail.—For any color other than black, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\frac{1}{2} points. Seldom is it necessary to cut more, but if there should be sheeny light spots and reddish shading a cut of from 1\frac{1}{2} to 3 points would be demanded. Such birds seldom get into an exhibition.

CUTS FOR COLOR.

Male.

HEAD.

Beak shaded with yellow \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Pale eye \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 1

NECK.

Penciled stripe \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Mossiness \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Foreign color \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
Faded stripe \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{2} \) to 2
## BACK.
- Wrong shade .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Dark red saddle .............................................. 1
- Orange saddle .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$
- Want of stripe in saddle .................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Faded stripe .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

## BREAST.
- Red shading through web .................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
- Solid black breast ............................................ 3

## BODY AND STERN.
- Foreign color .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Gray or red frosting ........................................ 1

## WINGS.
- Black or brown in rose ...................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Tarnished bar ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Foreign color in flights ................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

## TAIL.
- Straw, lemon or red in sickles .......................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- White in tail proper ........................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$

## LEGS AND FEET.
- Foreign color in thighs .................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Wrong color in shanks ..................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- Blue shanks .................................................. 1
- Yellow or flesh colored shanks .......................... 2
- Bottom of feet yellow ...................................... 1
- Whole feet yellow ........................................... 2

### Female.

#### HEAD.
- Foreign color .................................................. $\frac{1}{2}$
- Comb, etc., light red ....................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

#### NECK.
- Penciled stripe in hackle .................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
- Smutty lacing ................................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$
Philosophy of Judging.

BACK.

Too brown ............................................. 1

BREAST.

Reddish shading ........................................ ½ to 1

BODY AND STERN.

Reddish tinge .......................................... ½ to 1

WINGS.

Reddish cast ........................................... ½ to 1

Sheeny spots in flights .............................. ½ to 1 ½

TAIL.

Wrong color ............................................ ½ to 1 ½

Light spots and reddish shading .................. 1 ½ to 3

DUCKWING GAMES.

We consider Silver and Golden Duckwings together, for they differ but little in color in the males except in ground color of hackle, back, wing and saddle, and in the females still less, the difference being mainly a difference of shade. The arrangement of the colors, markings, and the like, are identical, and the colors vary only as we have indicated.

THE MALES.

The Head.—The plumage of the Silver male should be silvery white; of the Golden, straw color. Color foreign to these should be cut ½ point. The beaks in both varieties are horn, light or dark, but the beak of the Golden is generally the darker. A yellow beak in the Goldens should be cut ½, and a flesh colored beak 1 point. In the Silver, cut ½ point for blue beak and 1 point for flesh colored. The eyes should be red or bay in both sexes and both varieties. For a very light faded bay, cut ½ point; a brown, yellow or daw eye, cut 1 point.
**The Neck.**—Silvery white and straw color, free from black stripes, are the colors of the hackle for the Silver and Golden varieties respectively. The defects are black or brown, common to both, and are cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, the latter when the hackle is distinctly striped. Yellow in Silvers and white in Goldens should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. The throat is black in both varieties.

**The Back.**—The Silver male has a silvery white back and saddle, the Golden a bright copper or golden colored back and light golden or straw colored saddle. In the Silver the prevailing defects are black in the silvery white, stripes in the saddle and black and copper color in the back, which should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points; in the Golden the defects are black and yellow in the copper color, and black and reddish brown in the saddle, causing a like cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

**The Breast.**—Both varieties have a solid black breast. White and red are the usual defects, causing a cut of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point in show specimens and 1 to 3 in birds unsuitable for exhibition.

**The Body and Stern.**—A reasonable black should pass uncut. If stern is powdered with gray, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point; gray in front of legs seldom beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ point in exhibition birds, 1 to 2 points in breeding and second-class stock.

**The Wings.**—In Silvers the defect to be looked for in the "rose" is black or copper color, which should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; in Goldens, light yellow, white or black feathers, which should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Wing fronts are black, but in the Goldens the band is wider than in the Silvers, and a narrow band of black to the wing front of the Goldens may be justly cut $\frac{1}{2}$ point. White in the upper or inner web of the primaries or secondaries of either variety should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Bronze, white or copper color in the blue-black wing bars should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Brown shading in the outer web of the secondaries and want of white or straw color in the outer
web of the primaries cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point, and 2 points when half of the secondaries are affected with this brown shading in either variety.

_The Tail._—Any foreign color, such as white in the sickles, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; white shafts in coverlets or red or copper, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; white in main tail feathers, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points; is a serious defect in the metallic black of the whole tail. The total cuts, however, in exhibition specimens will seldom exceed 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points, while in others they may reach a total of 3 points.

_The Legs and Feet._—Any foreign color in thighs cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Shanks must be willow, and any departure therefrom should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. We would cut a bronze shank \( \frac{1}{2} \) point, a blue 1 point, and a yellow 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points. The feet and toes would follow in a similar order of value, but should not be cut beyond one point. Shanks and feet of both sexes require the same treatment in scoring.

**THE FEMALES.**

_The Head._—In the Silver the plumage is silvery gray, in the Golden dark gray, and if tarnished with reddish brown should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) point.

_The Neck._—The same difference in plumage of neck as of head exists in the two varieties, the hackle having a black stripe. For penciling in hackle, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1, and for a smutty hackle \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points.

_The Back._—The back of the Golden is darker than that of the Silver on account of its heavier penciling. For reddish or dark brown discolorations, the more common defects, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points.

_The Breast._—In both varieties the breast is salmon color, but is darker in the Golden than the Silver. The defects are a fading to an ashy color, for which cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points; and a brown penciling down the quarters, for which cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. We
would not cut a dark salmon breast on a Silver but we would cut a light salmon breast on a Golden.

*The Body and Stern.*—Foreign color in body and stern should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

*The Wings.*—The wings of the Golden are distinguishable by a brownish ash color along the lower portion of the shoulder coverts, a mark which is absent in the Silver. In the Silver the brownish color, (legitimate in the Goldens) should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. In the Golden the common defect is an approach to the Black Red color, the wing having a dark brown or reddish shading which should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 points as the wing approaches the color of the wing of the Wheaten hen. The shafts of the feathers should show light gray in the Golden and white in the Silver variety. In the quill feathers of the wings the defects to be cut are usually a brown shading or penciling of the feather or white in the upper web, or foreign color in the same and should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

*The Tail.*—The tail seldom requires cutting in good specimens. A reddish shading to the coverlets and two upper main feathers, should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

**Cuts for color.**

*Male.*

**Head.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Color</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow beak in Golden</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh colored beak in Golden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue colored beak in Silver</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh colored beak in Silver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faded eyes</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, yellow or daw eyes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown or black in hackle</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow in Silver and white in Golden</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black in Silver</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper color in Silver</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripes in saddle</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and yellow in Golden</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and reddish brown in saddle</td>
<td>½ to 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White or red in breast</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body and stern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered with gray</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray in front of legs</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color in rose</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow band in fronts of Golden</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White in upper web of flights</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color in bar</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown shading in outer web, secondaries</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want of white or straw in outer web, primaries</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half of secondaries shaded with brown</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White in sickles</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White shafts in coverlets</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red or copper in coverlets</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White in main feathers</td>
<td>½ to 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color in thighs</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze shank</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue shank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow shank</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet and toes wrong color</td>
<td>½ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddish brown tarnish</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Red Pyle Games.

Neck.
Penciled hackle ........................................... ½ to 1
Smutty hackle ................................................ ½ to 1½

Back.
Reddish discolorations ...................................... ½ to 1½

Breast.
Faded color .................................................... ½ to 1½
Brown penciling on quarters ................................ ½ to 1

Body and stern.
Foreign color ................................................. ½ to 1

Wings.
Brownish shade in Silvers .................................. ½ to 1
Dark brown or reddish in Goldens .......................... ½ to 1½
Brown shading or penciling of quill feathers .......... ½ to 1
White or foreign color in upper webs ................. ½ to 1

Tail.
Reddish shading ............................................... ½ to 1

Red Pyle Games.

The Male.

The Head.—White or yellowish brown in plumage of the head, cut ½ point. Beak other than yellow or willow, cut ½ to 1 point. In both sexes eye should be red or bay; for a faded bay, cut ½ point; for brown or daw, cut 1 point.

The Neck.—Black appearing in hackle or throat, cut ½ to 1½ points, and 2½ whenever well defined dark colored stripes appear in the hackle feathers.

The Back.—Spattering of black through the plumage should be cut ½ to 1 point. Faded color in back and saddle, cut from ½ to 1 point.

The Breast.—For darker than Standard color with brown or dark chestnut, cut ½ to 1½ points; and when brownish red, cut 2½ points.
The Body and Stern.—When the stern and thighs are streaked or spotted with red, copper color or black, cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, in proportion to the amount of discoloration. When this foreign color is confined to the body under the wings $\frac{1}{2}$ point is sufficient.

The Wings.—Black spots and splashes appearing in any part of the wing, or the rose or any part of the red of the wing fading to yellowish red or white, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

The Tail.—For foreign color in the tail, splashes minute or large, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. White upper surface with clouded under surface of the tail proper should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Legs and Feet.—Willow or yellow legs are permissible, though we believe only yellow legs should have been considered perfect. If the legs become white or nearly so, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Any foreign color in thighs, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Feet follow the rule for shanks, and shanks and feet in both sexes should be considered alike.

THE FEMALE.

The Head.—Beak other than yellow or willow, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter for flesh colored beak. Foreign color in plumage, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Neck.—Color other than Standard, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter being seldom exceeded. Black is the usual defect.

The Back.—The cape, which is considered with the back, will be shaded with the color of the hackle in prime specimens, but should not be cut for this shading. Reddish shading in the back proper, or black spatters in it or the cape, should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Breast.—If the breast is so light as to be properly described as white shaded with red, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points, and if clear white, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Body and Stern.—The female should be free from all foreign color in body and stern, except near the breast, where
the salmon fades into the white or creamy white. If this shading has not faded out before the thighs are reached the defect should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

*The Wings.*—Black or copper color or brown in any part of the wing should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points.

*The Tail.*—The cuts are the same as for male.

---

**CUTS FOR COLOR.**

**Male.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAD</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White or brownish yellow</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beak wrong color</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faded eye</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown or daw eye</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black in plumage</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 1\frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark stripes</td>
<td>( 2\frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black spatters</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faded color</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREAST</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too dark (foreign color)</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to ( 1\frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownish red</td>
<td>( 2\frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BODY AND STERN</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red, copper or black streaks</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color under wings</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINGS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black spots or splashes</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faded red</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAIL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Splashes of foreign color</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clouded under surface</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEGS AND FEET</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White or nearly so</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color in thighs</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEAD.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrong color in beak</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color in plumage</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NECK.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign color</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BACK.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddish shading</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black spatters</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BREAST.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light breast</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White breast</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BODY AND STERN.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red in plumage</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WINGS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, copper or brown</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BLACK AND WHITE GAMES.**

It is unnecessary to repeat what we have already said in reference to solid colors. Purity of color, intenseness and brilliancy, freedom from foreign color, uniformity in the different sections, all these are to be sought in Games as in other breeds, and the lack of any or all of these is to be cut in proportion to its amount. The percentage system applies throughout.

**GAME BANTAMS.**

Speaking generally, Game Bantams are Games of a diminutive size, and should be identical in figure and color as the corresponding varieties of Games. The following measure-
ments, furnished by Mr. E. R. Spaulding, whose success as a breeder of Black-breasted Red Games and Black-breasted Red Game Bantams is a guaranty of the high quality of the stock measured, will serve to show the difference of proportion which exists between Game fowls and Game Bantams.

No. 1—Game Cock.—Weight, 6 pounds; height, 26 inches; back, at hackle point, 17 inches; hip, 15 inches; from front of breast to vent, 9 inches; neck, 9 inches; tail, 6 inches; shanks, 6 inches; thigh, 7 inches; eye, from point of beak, 2½ inches; head and beak, 3½ inches. Eye over instep close to shank.

No. 2—Game Cock.—Weight, 7 pounds; height, 28 inches; back, 18 inches; from front of breast to vent, 9½ inches; neck, 9½ inches; tail, 6 inches; shanks, 6 inches; thigh, 7½ inches; head and beak, 3½ inches; eye, from point of beak, 2½ inches. Posture, as in No. 1.

No. 3—Game Bantam Cock.—Weight, 20 ounces; height, 14 inches; back, 9 inches; from front of breast to vent, 5 inches; neck, 6 inches; tail, 4½ inches; shanks, 3 inches; thighs, 3½ inches; head and beak, 2¼ inches; eye, from point of beak, 1½ inches.

For more convenient reference we tabulate these three specimens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>7 lbs.</td>
<td>20 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>26 inches</td>
<td>28 inches</td>
<td>14 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast to vent</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>9½&quot;</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>9½&quot;</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>4½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thigh</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>7½&quot;</td>
<td>3½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye from beak</td>
<td>2½&quot;</td>
<td>2½&quot;</td>
<td>1½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and beak</td>
<td>3½&quot;</td>
<td>3½&quot;</td>
<td>2½&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparing Nos. 2 and 3, because the height of 2 is just twice that of 3, we find backs in same proportion, body of greater proportionate length in No. 3, neck shorter in proportion to height in No. 3 than in No. 2, tail longer in proportion to height, shanks of the same proportion to height, thighs shorter, and beak and head longer. And yet No. 3 was an exceptionally good Bantam. The contrast with No. 1 would have been more marked in some respects.

In judging Game Bantams a due allowance should be made for this difference in structure, and at the same time breeders should be encouraged to bring up the Bantam to the exact figure of the larger fowl. Much, very much, has been accomplished in this direction and the progress has been so great that it is unnecessary to go into details concerning their judging. He who can score Game fowls will have no difficulty in judging Game Bantams.
CHAPTER VIII.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES TO THE SCORING OF
THE DIFFERENT BREEDS,
CONTINUED.

CRESTED BREEDS.

For twenty years, previous to the revision of the Standard
in 1883, the crested breeds suffered from a Standard and
a Scale of Points made upon a false principle. The crest was
the controlling section. To it all the other sections had to
yield. The large value given to it made a fine-crested bird,
though very inferior in other respects, a sure winner. A poor
crest, though the bird was in other respects fine, gave it no
place in the race for prizes. The inevitable result was that
breeders sought to obtain crest at the expense of everything
else, and while the crest gained the whole fowl suffered. Had
this been continued crested breeds would have become
extinct, or, if not extinct, worthless for all practical use.
Under its pernicious influence size diminished—bones grew
smaller, muscles weaker, and practical qualities suffered a
great loss. And though this Standard was framed to encourage
the breeding of exhibition specimens, exhibition specimens
were bred in less numbers year by year until the crested
breeds had almost disappeared from the poultry shows. The
reason was clear enough to those who gave it a little thought.
The practical qualities are the foundation of the poultry industry. A breed of utility, and breeder after breeder will desert it in disgust, until very few will be found who will keep the breed. The beautiful Polish were once famed for their remarkable prolificacy. Few breeds excelled them in egg production. But when bone and muscle had been sacrificed for crest, egg production rapidly diminished, constitutional weakness increased, and he was a brave man who would dare to keep the fowls. In 1883 a change for the better was made. The value of crest in the Scale of Points was reduced, and gradually the Polish has been gaining ground and making its appearance in the poultry exhibition. The Scale was again improved at Indianapolis in 1888, and the Polish fowl will gain thereby. But not until the true principle is recognized, upon which the Decimal Scale is founded, that perfection in every part is of equal value and that perfection of parts makes perfection of the whole, will the Polish and other crested breeds gain the position to which their merits justly entitle them. When this is done many more breeders will keep these beautiful fowls, and the numbers in the exhibition room will be multiplied. There will be a gain not only in practical qualities, but in exhibition excellence. Larger, stronger, finer, more beautiful birds will be bred, and in greatly increased numbers, and the long rows of these highly ornamental fowls will be a striking feature of our exhibitions.

The Comb and Crest.—In the crested breeds, the less comb the better, as a general rule, and natural absence of the same in Polish should not be regarded as a defect. If the comb is large it should be cut with severity, as size in comb interferes with the symmetrical proportions of the crest. If the comb is trimmed it should be cut ½ to 2½ points, for it is only fair to suppose that it would not have been trimmed if it were reasonably perfect in size and shape. In the larger Polish, 1 to 2 points will be a sufficient cut for all defects in comb. In Polish Bantams there is a disqualification which ought
to render the trimming of combs a disqualification also, though it does not. In the single combed variety shanks other than silver or white are a disqualification, and in the V-combed variety shanks other than blue or slaty blue disqualify. By dubbing the comb it would be very difficult to tell to which variety the bird belonged, and the disqualification for wrong color in shanks would be rendered nearly nugatory. To sum up the cuts for comb, we would cut those with more than two prongs of equal length from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, as prongs multiply and take irregular shape; 2 points if single in shape; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points for excess in size; 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ points for amputations, as the scars indicate whether small or extensive. But more important than the comb is the crest. Size in crest is important but not all-important. Shape, compactness and perfect fit, are of more importance than size. A perfect crest is one that, with color Standard, is as large as possible and at the same time is globular in shape and fits squarely upon the head, the feathers presenting a full convex surface free from hollows and straggling feathers falling in every direction. The usual defects are want of size and irregularity of shape. The larger crests are most apt to suffer in shape, while the smaller ones are generally of better shape but suffer in size. The cuts for form will in exhibition specimens run from 10 to 40 per cent. For straggling condition of large crests, caused by the feathers falling forward, a cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points is generally sufficient, and a like cut for want of size will be a just one in the majority of cases.

*The Head, Wattles and Ear-lobes.*—The head of crested breeds is provided with a protuberance upon its crown, and this is governed largely by the size of the crest. If the crest is of correct shape and right size, the head will be found correct in shape. The nostril should be arched, and if flat should be cut 1 point. The ear-lobes should be round, and if pendent should be cut 1 point. Wattles not of Standard shape and size, will,
in the unbearded varieties, be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, and in the bearded varieties will pass uncut, the defect being transferred to the beard. Size and shape should govern this, and for lack of either cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, according to the degree of the defect.

The Neck.—The hackle is long and fine in fibre, giving a full plumage to the neck and producing an appearance of shortness not seen in shorter plumaged fowls. This feathering also gives a full arch to the neck. The neck is seldom cut in shape, except for too great straightness caused by the head being carried too far forward. For this fault $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point is sufficient.

The Back.—The back should form a straight line from the cape to the tail. The back not infrequently is more or less roached, and should for this defect be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; and in case of a tie between a straight-backed and a roach-backed bird we would award the prize to the former, for the latter is a species of weakness and deformity, though not sufficiently marked to disqualify under the disqualification "crooked backs." In males the saddle plumage should be long and flowing, and when it lacks this character should be cut 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. Saddle depressed or parted in front of tail, cut 1 point.

The Breast.—If any fowl, other than the Bantams, carries its breast so far forward that it will touch a perpendicular line from the end of its beak to the ground, the Polish is that fowl. The fullness of its plumage assists in doing this. We have seen specimens that would fairly do this, but none that would exceed it. A profile made on life lines should represent this development, but as the fullness of the quarters deceives the eye, the fowl really appears to be more fully developed than it is. Hence our profile strives to present the true appearance and somewhat exceeds the life lines of development. The defects in the breast are wedge-shape and a loss of prominence to the quarters, and should be cut, as in other breeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point for each.
The Body and Fluff.—The body should be tapering towards the tail, the sides well rounded, the fluff less prominent than in the American breeds, but not so scanty as in the Games. Shape needs little cutting, but if sides be flat, or fluff too full or too scanty, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point for each defect.

The Wings.—The wings are large and should be well placed and well folded. For wrong carriage or imperfect folding, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, the latter seldom requiring to be exceeded.

The Tail.—The tail is full and moderately upright. In shape it is almost always good; in carriage as it approaches the squirrel tail it should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. These large tails are carried in various positions, shifting from one to the other, and demand the exercise of great care in deciding whether or not they come under the disqualification "wry tail." It is necessary that this disqualification be of a decided character, and in doubtful cases the bird should compete but may be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, according to the amount of variation from a habitually proper carriage. If more than 2 points seem demanded we should think the bird ought to be disqualified. In determining whether the bird has a wry tail or not take the specimen in hand, the keel resting on the hand with the bird’s head towards you. He will drop his tail, and in doing so will part the coverts and the saddle feathers. If this parting be to one side of the centre it will be safe to say the bird is wry tailed, for the division will be at the place where the bird habitually carries his tail, and if that place is to one side of the centre the tail is clearly a wry tail.

The Legs and Toes.—For any departure from the true length of shank, which we show in our profile, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points, whether it be in too great or too small length. Crooked toes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point each, according to degree, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points for enlarged joints of the same.

In considering color we group the varieties together for the sake of greater condensation, and for the reason that already
we have illustrated the principles which govern color cuts so fully that the necessity of discussing separate varieties does not appear pressing, and for the still further reason that the arrangement of colors is the same in several varieties, which enables us to group them together with a due regard for clearness and consistency.

_The Comb and Crest._—The crest of the several varieties usually fails from 10 to 30 per cent. in color, and this percentage should be deducted from its full color value. In our Scale we have given 5 points for color, and the cuts would therefore be from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points, and this will generally be sufficient. In the White Crested Blacks we have seen crests that were fully 50 per cent. defective in color, and would require a cut of \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points to do them justice.

_The Head, Wattles and Ear-lobes._—The color of head will seldom or never require to be cut, as the crest covers it so fully. Wattles are usually cut only for shape when cut at all. But the ear-lobes, which should be white, are often tinged with red, and should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) points, in proportion to the amount of red shown.

_The Neck._—The cuts for color in neck will seldom exceed 2 points, and will run from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2. White in the under-color of the Golden, want of spangles to the tip of the hackle feathers, a black edging running along the outer edge of the spangled feathers, penciling of the black in the centre of the feathers of the laced birds, dullness of hue in the Blacks, yellow tinge in the Whites and Silvers, any or all these faults may be present. In Golden and Silver Polish the plumage may be spangled or laced, neither having the preference, but in the neck plumage of both they are nearly always spangled.

_The Back._—Pencilings in the centre of the ground color above the spangles should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point; a mixture of spangling and lacing, 1 point; white in under-color of Golden,
The Crested Breeds.

1/2 to 2 points; want of spangles on tip of saddle plumage, 1/2 to 2 points; straw color in white specimens, 1/2 to 1 1/2, and in males even 2 points may be demanded.

The Breast.—In solid colored specimens the color cuts usually run from 1/2 to 1 point, and in the spangled or laced from 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

The Body and Fluff.—The color defects will be white in under-color of Goldens, dull, rusty color in Blacks, want of lacing or spangling in the parti-colored varieties, and usually are small, requiring a cut of 1/2 to 1 1/2 points in first-class specimens. In Goldens the thighs and fluff will darken until almost black is reached in the fluff. The average cut for body and fluff in females is 1 point; in males, 1/2 to 1 1/2 points.

The Wings.—In White specimens the color fails usually 1/2 to 1 1/2 points for yellow shading; in the spangled and laced, 1 to 3 points for lack of spangling or lacing; in the Goldens, 1/2 to 1 1/2 for white in the wings; and in the Blacks, 1/2 to 2 1/2 points for dullness of color and sheeny or white spots.

The Tail.—White in the sickles of the Golden variety is a not uncommon fault, and is cut 1 1/2 to 2 points, and even 3 1/2 points when sickles, coverlets and tail proper are all contaminated with white. Yellow quills, except in isolated cases, is the only fault in the tails of the White, and is cut 1 1/2 to 2 points, the latter cut being seldom exceeded. Pale, slaty and small white spots are the usual defects in the Blacks, and require cuts from 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. In the Silvers, want of spangles to tip of sickle feathers and a clouding of the tail proper with black are defects, causing a cut of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

The Legs and Toes.—Very little cutting can be done for color in shanks and toes, for a decided departure is reason for disqualification. A cut of 1 1/2 to 1 would be the extent.
### Cuts for Form

#### Comb and Crest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 2 1/2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb trimmed</td>
<td>1/2 to 2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two prongs</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single in shape</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess in size</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want of size in crest</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular crest</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Head, Wattles and Ear-lobes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1 1/2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat nostrils</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendent ear-lobes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattles wrong size and shape</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect beard</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Neck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too straight</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Back

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1 1/2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roached</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short saddle feathers</td>
<td>1 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed saddle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Breast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wedge-shape</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of prominence</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Body and Fluff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat sides</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluff too full or too scanty</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Wings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrong carriage</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect folding</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too erect</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried aside, not wry</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Legs and Toes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (1/2 to 1 1/2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too long shanks</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too short shanks</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked toes</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlarged joints</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crested Breeds.


cuts for color.

Comb and crest.

Imperfect color (crest) ........................................... 1/2 to 2

Head, wattles and ear-lobes.

Red in ear-lobes ....................................................... 1/2 to 1 1/2

Neck.

White under-color in Golden ........................................ 1/2 to 2

Want of spangles ....................................................... 1/2 to 2

Black edging .......................................................... 1/2 to 2

Penciled stripe ......................................................... 1/2 to 2

Dull hue .............................................................. 1/2 to 2

Yellow tinge ............................................................ 1/2 to 2

Back.

Penciling in ground color ........................................... 1/2 to 1

Mixed spangles and lacing ......................................... 1

White in under-color (Golden) ..................................... 1/2 to 2

Want of spangles to saddle ........................................ 1/2 to 2

Straw color in Whites .............................................. 1/2 to 2

Breast.

Off color in solid colored .......................................... 1/2 to 1

Off color in spangled ................................................. 1/2 to 2 1/2

Body and fluff.

White under-color (Golden) ......................................... 1/2 to 1 1/2

Dull color (Black) ..................................................... 1/2 to 1 1/2

Want of lacing or spangling ....................................... 1/2 to 1

Wings.

Yellow shading (White) .............................................. 1/2 to 1 1/2

Imperfect spangling ................................................ 1 to 3

White (Golden) ......................................................... 1/2 to 1 1/2

Dullness or sheeny or white spots (Black) ....................... 1/2 to 2

Tail.

White in sickles (Golden) .......................................... 1/2 to 2

White all through tail (Golden) .................................. 3 1/2

Yellow quills (White) ............................................... 1/2 to 1

Pale, slaty or white spots (Black) ................................ 1/2 to 2

Want of spangling, clouded tail (Silvers) ....................... 1/2 to 2 1/2
POLISH BANTAMS.

Only the white crested White Polish Bantams are recognized by the Standard, though there are Silvers and Goldens bred, and there will in time probably be a variety for each variety of the larger fowl.

Among the Whites two classes are recognized, the white or silver legged with single combs—the original Polish Bantam, and the blue legged with V-shaped combs. The latter, because it possesses more of the true Polish characteristics, should be preferred, and we look for the time to come when only the V-combed birds will be permitted to compete. It should be the object of the breeder to transform his stock to these characteristics as rapidly as possible.

The Polish Bantam, like Bantams in general, is shorter in the joints, shorter in plumage and shorter throughout than the full sized fowl, although it possesses the general Polish characteristics. Having due respect to this difference in structure, the judging of Polish Bantams will follow the rules for judging Polish fowls, and it is unnecessary to repeat what we have said upon this subject.
CHAPTER IX.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES TO THE SCORING OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS, CONTINUED.

THE MEDITERRANEAN CLASS.

The Mediterranean Class consists of a group of fowls having many characteristics in common, high single combs erect in the male, drooping to one side in the female, rather slender bodies, erect carriage, full tails and nervous temperament. They are among the sprightliest and most active of our fowls and are celebrated the world over as prolific layers. The class includes the Leghorn with its numerous varieties, the Minorcas, the Andalusian and the Spanish.

As not the least worthy breed, we consider first

THE LEGHORN.

The Leghorn is subject to no weight clauses, but has instead of weight a section denominated Size.

The Size.—Size is scored by comparison. When too small the cut is \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point, the latter when the birds are very small.

The Comb.—In the male should be erect, carried well back over the neck, deeply serrated and having five or six points,
the former preferred. In the early days of the breed the comb was very large, similar to that seen on Minorcas, but under the influence of climate and careful selection its size has been reduced, and one of medium size is preferred. If there are more or less than the Standard number of points, 1 point should be cut for every point in excess or deficiency. If the rear of the comb comes close down upon the neck it is faulty, and should be cut 1 point. If it is narrow at the rear, cut 1 point. If the rear turns to one side, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 1/2 points. If too large, like a Minorca, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 1/2 points. Very large combs are apt to be faulty in other respects, and are sometimes cut as much as 5 points. Rough texture, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. The female's comb is judged like the male's, but must fold to one side. Uneven folding, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1; semi-erect comb, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 1/2, or more as need may be.

*The Head.*—For wrong color of eye, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point, the latter when the bay has faded into a yellow or pearl color. Wattles that are too small, so as not to meet the requirement of pendulous, should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Wattles torn or damaged by fighting, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Head carried forward, 1 point.

*The Neck.*—The neck should be carried back so as to give prominence to the breast, and should be well arched. Cut a nearly straight neck 1 point; short hackle, 1 point.

*The Back.*—The plumage adheres closely to the shell-bone, the saddle makes a sharp concave sweep to the tail, and were the saddle plumage like that of the Game there would be little difference in the conformation of the back. If the saddle is depressed by a squirrel tail, check the defect and consider it when the tail, which causes it, is judged. A short Game-like saddle should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Any tendency to reach back, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point.

*The Breast.*—In appearance the breast is very full and carried prominently forward; in fact, the head and neck are
carried so far back that the hackle flows back, displaying the wing fronts somewhat and the full extent of the breast, increasing its apparent size so much that one would suppose a line dropped perpendicularly from the point of the beak would cut at least two or three inches off from the front of the breast, when as a matter of fact the specimens are exceedingly rare whose breast would touch such a line. Only actual measurement will convince the sceptical, but that tried will satisfy any doubts. The breast should be very full in the quarters and the upper part exposed to view. For failure of prominence in front outline, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point, and a like cut for lack of fullness in the quarters.

The Body and Fluff.—The body in the male should taper towards the tail, the fluff being rather scanty; in the female the fluff is somewhat fuller and there is a more perfect apparent balance of breast and posterior weight. The body should be rounded at the sides, plump and closely feathered, a medium in this respect between the American and Game classes. For flatness of sides, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; for too scanty or too abundant fluff, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Wings.—Wings when faulty in form are so for bad carriage or imperfect folding, either defect being cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Tail.—The tail should be full, erect without being squirrel, and in the male furnished with full flowing sickles. Squirrel tail is a common defect and should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

The Legs and Toes.—A prime Leghorn should have rather long legs, short dumpy legs destroying the airy graceful appearance which is a true leghorn characteristic. A medium long thigh and a long shank add much to the beauty of the breed. The Brown differs from the White Leghorn in form principally in this respect. Its legs are shorter, and cuts for shortness of legs are much more common than in the White variety. The probability of the Black-red Claiborne Game with the White Leghorn as a component of the Brown may
help to solve the reason for this tendency. Short legs should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. We have never yet seen a Leghorn that required to be cut for too long legs. Crooked toes cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point for each toe, the latter if the toes are decidedly crooked.

**CUTS FOR FORM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too small</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too many points, each</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too few points, each</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear too close to neck</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear too narrow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear turns to one side</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too large</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough texture</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneven folding (female)</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi erect (female)</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAD</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrong color eye</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too small wattles</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattles damaged by fighting</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head carried forward</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly straight</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short hackle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short saddle</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roach back</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREAST</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure of prominence</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure in quarters</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BODY AND FLUFF</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat sides</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
White Leghorns.

Too scanty fluff
Too abundant fluff

Wings.
Bad carriage
Imperfect folding

Tail.
Squirrel

Legs and Toes.
Too short legs
Crooked toes

WHITE LEGHORNS.

In speaking of varieties we shall, of course, only consider color, for the form of all Leghorns is the same, or ought to be, and must be scored as of the same shape. In considering the White first, we do so because it has retained the true Leghorn characteristics through so many years, and has not shown the effects of crossing that now and then crop out in other varieties. We have not considered the Rose combed varieties, as such, because they are required to be identical with the single combed in everything but the character of comb, and the combs are scored as other rose combs, regard of course being had to their specific shape.

The Head.—We are of the opinion that as a rule Leghorns are cut too severely in ear-lobes for want of perfect enameled white surface. We are prone to forget the percentage of defect and cut in the ear-lobes of Leghorns either without regard to percentage arbitrarily or to estimate the percentage upon the full value of the section of which the ear-lobes form only a part. If the surface is one-fifth red only 1 point can be justified; if two-fifths red only 2 points. Red blemishes, the result of fighting, should be cut less severely than if the result of nature, and
when the cause is known the judge ought to govern himself accordingly. The plumage of the head will seldom be required to be cut, never beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

*The Neck.*—The plumage should be pearly or creamy white, but a straw color or yellow tinge should not be construed as creamy white. For this defect, common in males, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Yellow or straw color in the shafts of the feathers, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. In the case of a tie a clear pearly white should win over one having a milk white—a white with a faint suggestion of yellow.

*The Back.*—Yellow or straw color, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points. It will rarely be necessary to cut more.

*The Breast.*—Cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point for straw color in shafts and surface.

*The Body and Fluff.*—This section is not faulty in color once in five hundred times.

*The Wings.*—The most faulty section in the variety. Yellow quills in primaries and secondaries, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; straw colored coverts $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

*The Tail.*—Color seldom requires a cut beyond 1 point.

*The Legs and Toes.*—A bright yellow leg, when the plumage is clear white, a difficult thing to procure in the males, adds greatly to the appearance of the bird. A reasonably yellow leg, such as may be described as dark straw color, should go uncut, and a light straw color in hens should compete on an equality with a bright yellow in pullets. The exhaustion of reproduction in a fowl which has no seasons of recuperation like the setting breeds, will bleach the brightest yellow legs to a pale yellow, and the nature of the fowl must be considered in correct judging. Black scales, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points; light colored shanks and toes in chickens, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points.
### Cuts for Color

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Max. Allowed (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>1/2 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>1/2 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and Toes</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reasonable doubt, and must be considered with reference to the nature of the bird. All strained interpretations of this clause should be avoided. Common sense and good judgment should govern the judge. If there is any doubt the specimen should be given the benefit and cut for a defect instead of being disqualified. In times past disgraceful protests have been entered for a thread line of questionable gray near the quill end of a primary feather, a defect that would be cut with severity if the specimen had been discounted \( \frac{1}{2} \) point. And such protests have been sustained and a 95 point bird, fairly entitled to compete and fairly deserving of the first prize, has been disqualified.

Faded drab-colored spots and tips in brown and black plumage, if laid upon metallic black, will look gray or white, but if laid upon white the full outline of the feather will appear and the true color will be seen. Such faded spots and tips should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points. In many wings we see bluish slaty spots that affect the black color and are justly punished by a cut of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. Whether to cut or to disqualified should be first decided by laying the doubtful spot upon a white surface; if clearly within the disqualification the specimen must be disqualified, but if there is any doubt about it, cut in proportion to the amount of defect present.

It is also important to remember that the quill point and the first fibre of the feather in Brown Leghorns are white, that in fact, next to the skin the bird is comparatively white all over, and that if the disqualification is followed literally there is not a Brown Leghorn that is not a disqualified bird. For this we ought not to disqualify, but if the white or gray gets beyond the under-fluff into the web then the bird must be promptly disqualified. White extending from one-half to one inch in the hackle should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points; white in under-fluff of saddle of the same extent should suffer the same cut; white in under-fluff of back, cut 1 point. White or gray (absolute in character) extending beyond one-half inch of fibre at quill
point in tail, primary or secondary feathers, should disqualify. A single feather with a mere dot of white or gray should not disqualify—it would be a rank injustice, defensible only by a too technical and strained interpretation of the disqualifying clause. We have seen birds disqualified for a spot which looked as if the color had been destroyed by a drop of acid, which, indeed, might have been the cause, and the rest of the plumage almost faultless. If such an interpretation is to be had a judge would almost be justified in removing the feather to stop controversies, contentions and unpleasant discussions among exhibitors. Such interpretation, however, ought not to be permitted, and if exhibitors will protest, will insist upon injustice being done that their birds, which are inferior to the one they protest against, may win, judges and executive committees ought to stand firm and not weakly yield to the angry words of disappointed competitors. They will gain in the end the good will and respect of the majority of men, for justice is more loved and more lovable than injustice.

BLACK AND DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.

These varieties require no more than a passing reference. For form they are scored as all other Leghorns; for color the Blacks are judged like other black fowls and the Dominiques like Barred Plymouth Rocks.

BLACK AND WHITE MINORCAS.

These two varieties are very similar in shape and general characteristics to the corresponding varieties of Leghorns. They have, however, much larger combs, similar to those which the first importations of Leghorns possessed, are somewhat heavier in body and are larger boned throughout. If the comb
should be too small, say of a medium size like that of the high bred Leghorn, it would suffer a cut of 2 points, and generally for size the comb should be cut ½ to 2 points, as it departs from the large size demanded in the breed.

The Minorcas are, also, subject to weight clauses, instead of "size" as in Leghorns. The color of legs is different.

In all other respects the remarks upon judging Leghorns apply to judging Minorcas.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

That there is a near relationship between the Black Minorca and the White-faced Black Spanish is generally believed; that one was the progenitor of the other is not impossible, but which is the parent and which is the child no man knoweth. The Black Minorca used to be called the "Red-faced Black Spanish," and it would not be impossible to develop the white face from the white of the ear-lobes gradually encroaching upon the face, a tendency which is only too common. If such specimens were systematically selected and bred from, in time the white face would be secured. The large extent which it covers would be secured more gradually, but we know that the surface has been very greatly enlarged within our own day. In the sixties the Spanish was larger than the Minorca, but we have seen them gradually changing places until the former is the smaller of the two. If the disqualifications in the face were removed and a uniform scale adopted, it would have a strong tendency to undo the evil that has been done in the past. The scale in the new Standard will greatly help in this work. Once Black Spanish cocks reached 9 pounds in weight and hens 8 pounds, but "how have the mighty fallen!" If the old time weight and vigor could be regained, it would pay handsomely to sacrifice much on face and ear-lobes. No breed shows more clearly the evil effects of breeding for a single
feature than this. The Spanish has come well nigh being a white face and nothing else. Its deterioration has been due not to any inherent weakness in the fowl but to the folly of the breeders, who have followed a most pernicious Standard and ideal.

In the Spanish we look for a tall upstanding fowl, clad in a brilliant black plumage. Short legs are an abomination. A slender long thigh, rather long clean cut shank and long straight toes are needed to give the bird its characteristic figure. Short legs, including thighs, shanks and toes, should be cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, the cut increasing as the shortness produces a dwarfed appearance. The plumage is close and resembles somewhat that of the Game, making the bird look more slender than it really is, and this characteristic should be insisted upon and looseness of plumage when marked cut as a defect. The breast should be prominent, and if it fails in this respect should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, as may be required. The tail should be carried in a rather upright manner, and when too depressed or too erect should be cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. Scars in comb, showing that a fold has been taken out over the beak and the edges have grown together, indicate admirable surgical skill, but also denote that a twisted comb has been straightened and the bird should be disqualified. How far trimming is allowable is an important question. By common consent and general practice the fine hair-like feathers are often removed from the face, adding to its smoothness and apparent surface and making the bird appear more attractive. Such birds, because of their more attractive appearance awaken greater interest in poultry. At the same time no judge should be deceived. The birds should be judged on their actual merits, and those which are untrimmed in the face, and which if trimmed would equal those so treated should be considered and scored upon an equality. If this is done no great harm can follow from the practice. The resort, however, to the brutal practice of inserting wires or long pins into the comb to
insure its straightness and erectness should be followed not only by the disqualification of the specimen but of all entries of the exhibitor, and it would be well if there was added a complaint and warrant issued at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In plumage the color should be intense black with a green iridescence. Any section in which the color recedes to a dull, dead black should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. For bluish or slaty blue spots and faded tips in the primaries and secondaries, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If the face becomes thinly enameled or wrinkled badly, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and the same for ear-lobes and wattles when the former and the inside of the upper part of the latter are other than smooth in surface and opaque white in color.
Chapter X.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES TO THE SCORING OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS, CONTINUED.

THE HAMBURGS.

The Hamburg is one of the oldest, one of the most beautiful and one of the most prolific laying breeds of the whole race of domestic fowls. It has the charm of an authentic history of more than two centuries, of a figure that is graceful and elegant, of plumage brilliant in color or accurate in marking, and of great economic merit. Its six varieties are resolvable into three classes, the Penciled, the Spangled and the Self-colored. The Penciled Hamburgs are of two varieties. Silver and Golden, alike in markings and differing only in ground color; the Spangled, of which there are two varieties, also differ in ground color, being white in one and golden bay in the other, and are somewhat larger than the Penciled; and the Self-colors, the Black being the largest variety of Hamburgs, and the White a smaller variety but little bred and very seldom seen in exhibitions since the Rose-combed White Leghorn made its appearance.
THE SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Our illustration is of the Silver Spangled variety. The white and black imprint is true in color as it is in profile to living specimens and is typical of the whole breed.

The Spangled are somewhat larger than the Penciled varieties. They seem also to be a trifle longer in body and possessed of a greater profusion of tail feathers, but this is always the case in the larger variety of a breed—greater apparent length of body, neck and shanks, with no real departure in shape and proportion. It is quite probable that the Spangled and Penciled varieties are of different origin; it is quite certain, that, though they may have descended from a remote common ancestor, they were developed under different conditions, the Spangled birds being of English and the Penciled of Dutch breeding. However this may be, they are now and for many years have been subdivisions of one breed and are properly classed together. The ear-lobes in the Spangled varieties have a tendency to become elongated and pendulous, like those of the Leghorn, and, no matter how good in color, such ear-lobes should be cut a point. First as to the shape to which all varieties must conform.

The Comb.—The rose comb of the Hamburg is, perhaps, the most typical rose comb we possess, the original from which all others may be described as departures to a greater or less degree. It should be square in front, of good size, but not too large, well filled up in the centre, the top covered with small points, and ending in a well developed spike which turns upward slightly. Such combs are difficult to obtain, but are generally better in the Penciled than in the Spangled varieties. As a rule it may be said that the larger the Hamburg the poorer the comb. The defects to be looked for are too great size, hollow in the centre, too great width, and a spike which is imperfectly developed or turns in the wrong direction. These
The defects cause cuts of from ½ to 5 points in the exhibition specimens. Too large a comb, cut ½ to 3 points; hollow in the centre, ½ to 2 points; too wide, ½ to 2 points; spike too small, ½ to 5 points,—we make this cut large as absence disqualifies; spike turning down, ½ to 1 point. When the combs are so large as to obstruct the sight in front or when the spike is naturally absent, the specimen must be disqualified.

The Head.—The head should be both short and small. If either too large, or if long, like a Game, it should be cut from ½ to 1 point for the defect.

The Neck.—The neck is tapering and the hackle full and flowing. A short hackle is a fault, not being in keeping with the characteristics of the breed, and should be cut ½ to 1½ points. If too short, too long or too straight, cut 1 point.

The Back.—The back in its profile line should be straight, the saddle having a sharp concave sweep to and near the tail; viewed from above it should taper towards the tail. A roach back should be cut ½ to 2 points. The saddle feathers should be long and flowing, and a failure in this characteristic should be cut ½ to 2 points.

The Breast.—The breast should be round as a ball in the quarters and forward sweep. If it be flat in front or wedge-shaped, cut ½ to 1 point.

The Body and Fluff.—A round and symmetrical body, with straight keel and rather short fluff, is required. For flatness of sides or too abundant fluff, cut ½ to 1 point, and for curvature of keel, ½ to 2 points.

The Wings.—Wings are large and carried rather low. For bad carriage or poor folding, cut ½ to 1 point.

The Tail.—The tail should be full, well expanded, and carried at a moderate elevation but not erect, in both sexes, and well furnished with long flowing sickles and coverlets in the male. The Hamburg's tail is one of its chief points of beauty.
If carried too erectly, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If sickles and coverts are not of the right character, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; generally speaking, the tail will seldom be cut for form.

*The Legs and Tors.*—The legs should be medium long to give grace to the carriage. If short and dumpy, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to even 3 points when of a decidedly Creeper character.

### Cuts for Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cut (Points)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comb</strong></td>
<td>Too large</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hollow in centre</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too wide</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Spike too small</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spike turning down</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head</strong></td>
<td>Too large</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too long</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neck</strong></td>
<td>Too short</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too long</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too straight</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too short hackle</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong></td>
<td>Roached</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short saddle feathers</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breast</strong></td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wedge-shaped</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body and Fluff</strong></td>
<td>Flat sides</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too abundant fluff</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crooked keel</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Spangled Hamburg.

Wings.

Bad carriage ............................................ ½ to 1
Poor folding ............................................. ½ to 1

Tail.

Too erect ................................................. ½ to 2
Short sickles and coverts ............................. ½ to 2

Legs and Toes.

Short and dumpy ......................................... ½ to 3

There are but two sections in the Silver Spangled Hamburg which differ in color characteristics from the Golden Spangled, and concerning which it is necessary to speak. With the exception of the sections "Neck" and "Tail," what we say concerning the scoring of the Golden will apply to the Silver variety by a simple substitution of a white ground color for the golden bay, with what that implies in reference to under-color, etc.

The Neck.—The neck should be of a silvery white hue, tipped with black, and the straw colored shadings and loss of spangles to which it is subject cause a loss of ½ to 1½ points for the former and ½ to 2½ points for the latter.

The Tail.—In all its upper parts the tail is white, each feather being tipped with a round black spangle. If the spangles approach a crescent shape we cut ½ to 2½ points; for black streaks along the sickles and coverlets of the male or upper plumage of the female, ½ to 2 points. If, viewed from above, the feathers appear white and have the correct spangling they should not be cut. In nearly all cases, even in specimens pure in the white above, the under parts will be dark in color. If this discoloration is hidden from view, we would pass the bird, as only the upper surface is described in the Standard.
THE GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

The Head.—For wrong shade to plumage of head, cut, if needed, $\frac{1}{2}$ point; for wrong shade to beak or wrong color of eye, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; for white in the face, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points.

The Neck.—If the neck is smutty, caused by the black running up on each side of the hackle feathers, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; for white in under-color and web of feathers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points; indistinct striping in both sexes when stripe loses its greenish lustre or the shafts are light, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point. Clearness and purity of both colors add greatly to the beauty and value of the specimen and are justly highly prized by breeders.

The Back.—As the back loses its rich bay and clear metallic black it should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; the saddle as it fades to a yellowish bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points for a fading of the stripe to a dull brown or black. In the female if the golden web be penciled with black or if crescent-shaped spangles appear, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. If the spangles become wholly crescentic throughout the whole plumage the bird must be disqualified. If the ground color is a pale buff, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point.

The Breast.—Loss of spangles or feathers laced, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points; if solid black feathers appear, disqualify.

The Body and Fluff.—White dots along the lower part of the body are of frequent occurrence and should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points. The golden bay faded to a light buff, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ points for crescent-shaped spangles.

The Wings.—The under webs of all quill feathers are a golden bay, upper webs black rounding the tip in a crescent form on the lower web. The bows are rich golden bay spangled with black, and a failure of round black spangles at the tip should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, in proportion to amount of defect. The bars are formed by oblong black spangles at the tips of the
coverts. Two distinct bars are required, and failure in them is cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, as they depart from Standard requirements. Absence of distinct bars disqualifies. White in primaries and secondaries, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points, according to prevalence.

The Tail.—Black is required. Cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) points for white, and \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point for bay in the coverts. In the female the tail is seldom faulty save for a streaking of the coverts with black, which defect cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points, as may be required.

The Legs and Toes.—Loss of blue shade, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points; if more than 3 points is required, disqualify.

CUTS FOR COLOR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAD.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrong shade to plumage</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrong shade to beak</td>
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<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrong color of eye</td>
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<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>White in face</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECK.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smutty hackle</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White in under-color and web</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indistinct striping</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACK.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faded color</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faded saddle</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faded stripe</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penciled web</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent spangles</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale buff ground color</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREAST.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of spangles or laced feathers</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>BODY AND FLUFF.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White dots</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light buff</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescentic spangles</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) to 1( \frac{1}{2} )</td>
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</table>
THE PENCILED HAMBURGS.

In considering the Penciled Hamburgs we shall confine our remarks to the Silver variety, because by the substitution of “golden bay” for “white” or “silvery-white” what is said of the Silvers will apply to the Golden. Just what term should be used in describing the ground color is open to question. The English authorities describe it as a “rich gold color,” the American Standard as a “rich bright bay” or “reddish bay,” while we would prefer to call it dark golden bay in the males and golden bay in the females. The following small difference may be noted in the two varieties. The brown or bronze lacings to the sickles of the Golden are somewhat broader than the white lacings to the Silver variety. With this note we may dismiss the Golden.

While form is important, color gives the finish to the Penciled Hamburg, and it is in color where the birds are the most liable to fail.

**The Head.**—The plumage of the head is seldom faulty, never more than ½ point. A faulty beak should be cut ½ to 1 point; the eyes if of the wrong color, ½ to 1 point; and if the white of the ear-lobe creeps up into the face, ½ to 2 points. White
in the face disqualifies only in the Black variety, and in that only in cockerels and pullets.

The Neck.—In both sexes the plumage of the neck should be clear white. The defects to be looked for are a yellow tinge and a tendency to a rayed or spangled appearance at the base of the hackle. For the former cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point and for the latter \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Back.—In the male clear silvery white is required, and yellow shading found for which cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points, as may be required. In the females the feather is white with bars of checkered black, the dark bars being wider than the white ones. The females seldom suffer from yellow shading of the back. If the bars are irregular or if the white be intermixed with black, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) points.

The Breast.—Seldom faulty in the male; in the female often so, the black bars being affected with reddish white, and want of dark penciling marring the beauty and rendering the specimen too light in color. For this defect, cut as may be needed, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points being the usual amount.

The Body and Fluff.—The body of the male should be silvery white, showing a slight penciling about the thighs. A clear white body is a defect, as a male showing no penciling would be worthless to breed finely penciled pullets. The absence of a slight marking really deserves to be cut 1 point. In the female the body should be penciled, and for failure of penciling cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \), according to amount of defect. The fluff should be gray in both sexes, darker in the female than the male, a white fluff demanding a cut of 1 point if breeding values are to be recognized.

The Wings.—In the male the surface of the wing when closed is in the main white, but as the coverts, forming the bar in many breeds, are penciled with black in their upper webs, in deep colored specimens a faint bar appears. Such a
bar should be required, and certainly should not be cut, but a distinct bar must be condemned as foreign to the breed. Upper web of secondaries, with the exception of a narrow edge of white, is black or very dark slate color. The exposed part of secondaries, known as the "wing bay," is white. The black shows through along the upper edge of bay, and for so doing is not cut. Yellow shading to the bow or bay, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. In the wing of the female we expect penciled bows. Primaries, lower edge white penciled with black, upper web black or dark slate more or less penciled with white. Secondaries, lower web white, upper web black or slate penciled with white with an edging of white to upper edge of feather. Failure of accurate penciling in bows, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points; failure of proper penciling in secondaries and primaries, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points.

The Tail.—The defects of tail are excess of black in the male and loss of penciling in the female. Sickles wholly black or gray throughout, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points. White in tail proper, cut \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 point. Coverlets wholly white, cut 1 point. Wholly black coverlets we would pass uncut, as black with a very narrow edging of white is the perfect color of sickles, and in order to secure them it is often necessary to permit the coverlets to be black, if at the same time we hope to secure a coal black tail. For imperfection of penciling in the tail of the hen and for mousing in the coverts, cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 points.

The Legs and Toes.—The thighs will seldom need to be cut for color. The legs and toes should be blue or leaden blue in color. If all blue shade be gone, disqualify; but before disqualifying cut from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3 points. A cut beyond that cannot be given, and if required the specimen should be disqualified.

CUTS FOR COLOR.

HEAD.

Faulty plumage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Wrong shade to beak . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1
Wrong color to eye .................................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
White in face ........................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2

**NECK.**
Yellow tinge ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Rayed or spangled tendency ......................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

**BACK.**
Yellow tinge ........................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Mossing of bars (female) ............................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

**BREAST.**
Mossing or failure of bars (female) ................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3

**BODY AND FLUFF.**
Absence of dark penciling (male) .................. 1
Failure of penciling (female) ....................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
White fluff ........................................... 1

**WINGS.**
Absence of faint bar and color in wing bay (male) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Failure of penciling bow and coverts (female) .... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Solid black secondaries .............................. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2

**TAIL.**
Black or gray sickles ................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
White in tail proper ................................ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
White coverlets ...................................... 1
Failure of penciling (female) ....................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2

**LEGS AND TOES.**
Faded shanks ......................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Chapter XI.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES TO THE SCORING OF
THE DIFFERENT BREEDS,
CONCLUDED.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS are popularly supposed to be exact reproductions, on a smaller scale, of the breeds and varieties from which they are descended. A Game Bantam is supposed to be a little Game, "only this and nothing more;" a Polish Bantam, a petite Polish; and a Rose-comb Bantam, a diminutive Hamburg. That there is a close resemblance cannot be denied, but it is a resemblance, not an identity of form. As we have already shown by actual measurements of Games and Game Bantams, there is a difference of proportion, even in the most perfect specimens. This difference is one of a general shortening of joints and greater compactness of build. Accurate judging requires a recognition of this fact, and while we would not describe in words a difference in judging form, we would represent the varieties by illustrations made on life lines, and then apply the principles in the same manner. It
will, therefore, be unnecessary to go into details for judging Bantams.

Bantams clearly indicate the need of profiles in judging, for by profiles made in accordance with the anatomical developments of nature we can represent the exact differences in shape and justify the less severity of cuts for form which really accurate judging requires. Every good judge now recognizes this difference in form and cuts with less severity the defects in Bantams than he does in full sized fowls. He may sometimes err by too great laxity in cuts, an error which good profiles alone can correct.

In judging Bantams, therefore, we would apply the Standard description of form in the same manner as for larger fowls, ever keeping in mind the differences which nature makes, slight though they be, and would have these differences represented to the eye by profiles true to nature, by which the descriptive terms in the Standard are illustrated. Profiles, as an illustrated definition, as a representation of the meaning of the description, as a guide in judging form, are needed in all classes of fowls, and in none more than in the pets of the poultry yard, the ever popular Bantams.

In judging color, Bantams and larger fowls are placed upon an equality, and what is said of the one applies to the other. In this there is no change, for the colors are identical, not merely similar.

In combs, to speak of specific differences, we find judges ignoring, in Sebrights for example, the disqualification, "natural absence of spike" in the females. In the males it is applied, but in the females nature does not produce a well-developed spike, the comb being so very small the spike is reduced to a mere point. Even if the point be entirely wanting and the comb be what is technically known as a "club comb," it is passed with a cut of 1 point. Judges recognizing the work of nature are compelled to take this course, even though those who have more strength of lungs than knowl-
edge, howl that the judge is lowering the Standard. But he is doing nothing of the kind. Nature has made her Standard, and nature is the ultimate authority. All Standards which clearly violate nature in her best developments can be applied only by doing great injustice and giving sound cause for complaint. When correct profiles illustrate our Standard the vociferous ignorance of some will be silenced, accuracy of judging will be vindicated, and better results and a better understanding between exhibitors and judges will follow.

With the Bantams we close our illustration of the application of principles to the scoring of different breeds. We have not taken up every breed and every variety, but we have considered, we believe, every feature which is possessed by all breeds and varieties, and in such detail that anyone who will master the principles can with a little experience become a good judge of fowls. It has been our aim not only to assist in the development of judges, but to aid every breeder of thoroughbred stock in acquiring the knowledge of judging which is so essential to him in breeding, in exhibiting and in selling. To breed successfully one must know how to estimate the value of his birds; to become a successful exhibitor, one should be able to select his best specimens; and to sell his stock at fair prices he must know what each bird will score, so that he will not sell his highest scoring specimens for a song and send out as exhibition birds those which are unfit for competition. We hope that this work, used in connection with the Standard, will in some measure accomplish these greatly to be desired results.
ACCURATE judging requires, first of all, a thorough study of nature. A judge must familiarize himself with the natural development of the different breeds and varieties. Unless he does this he can never know what is perfection in nature, for words and pictures are not alone sufficient to represent all that nature produces. They are aids, valuable aids. Their use cannot be dispensed with. But after all, they are only aids.

He must also study his Standard. The requirements for exhibition specimens are laid down with care, the scales by which their value is estimated are therein given, and he needs to know them before he undertakes to apply them. They are his tools, and the use of tools is what makes one handy with them.

He should judge with confidence. First impressions are generally best impressions. A judge "who hesitates is lost." The minute he begins to doubt, loses confidence in his own judgment, he will find himself revising and re-revising his scores until he makes "confusion worse confounded."
He should judge all birds in the same light, and the best light obtainable. There is a vast difference in the appearance of a fowl in the dim, subdued light of the coop, far from the window, and in its appearance when brought into the full sunlight. Its excellences and its defects are alike concealed. This is true of all breeds, and especially so of the parti-colored fowls. Take the Barred Plymouth Rock for example. To judge one-half of this class in the clear, morning light, and the other half in the waning hours of a winter's day, and do justice by it, is simply impossible. A cloudy or overcast day is a poor time to judge this fowl; the two shades of blue color which compose the plumage require the best possible light to bring them out to the best advantage. Just in the shade, out of the clear sunlight, where the light is clear but not glaring, is the best possible position in which to judge the fowl. If the day be cloudy remove every bird from its coop to the window and let the light fall upon it over your right shoulder, doing the work between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, and each specimen will receive even justice.

He must handle every bird that is scored. Surface appearance is often deceiving. The under-color may be faulty. The surface may appear so, but upon lifting the feathers it may prove but an appearance. Visitors, who only judge by surface color, and that, too, in the dimness of coops, often pass very unjust criticisms upon a judge. They forget that in the light in which they view the specimen, many serious defects may be covered and many great excellences obscured.

A beginner, who intends to become a poultry judge would do well to begin by boldly scoring many breeds rather than to make an exhaustive study of one. By doing so he will all along be making a comparative study of types, and will soon learn to distinguish a typical bird of any breed or variety. If he confines his study to a single breed its shape and characteristics will become fixed and will color his estimates of other breeds. He will be in danger of allowing individual types of
some single strain to warp his judgment and render him unfit to do justice to the real type which nature makes out her composite of different strains.

Ties arise which the judge is expected to break. We often hear men say that if two birds score alike, say 93 points, one is just as good as the other. But is that true? Are two birds ever of equal value? Take two 93-point birds and place them side by side, and will not there be a choice between them? We have yet to see the breeder that would not prefer one to the other. And if there is a choice, even though it cannot be expressed in the total of the score, ought not the best bird to win? In breaking ties there is one principle which is always safe to follow, that is give the preference to the bird that will be of the greatest value in the breeding pen. To break ties upon this principle, the judge needs to know something of the principles of breeding. The better breeder he is, that is the better he understands the principles of breeding, the better can he apply this principle to the breaking of ties.

Great caution should be used in disqualifying specimens. Disqualification is a summary method of rejecting fowls, and should be employed only when the disqualifying cause is positively present. Any reasonable doubt should be given to the bird and the fault cut as a defect.

Among the disqualifications which arise to destroy the peace of mind of the judge is that for plucking feathers. Go into any exhibition, and how many specimens are there which do not show some feather or feathers removed? If the judge reasons that these feathers have been plucked, and disqualifies in a wholesale manner, he will bring down upon himself the wrath of the exhibitors; if he cuts for the missing feathers he may be ignoring the Standard. Yet as some of the feathers may have been moulted, or not have grown since the moult, although their absence may cause suspicion he may do injustice by disqualifying. If there is evidence of recent pulling, which a close examination will disclose, he ought to disqualify.
In other cases he can only fall back upon what good judgment may dictate and a reasonable interpretation of the Standard requires. If the removals are extensive he will undoubtedly find it necessary to disqualify, but if less than three feathers are gone it would, under ordinary circumstances, especially in some classes, be difficult to justify disqualification.

Any clear evidence of mutilation of fowls to better their appearance demands their prompt disqualification. We have seen, for example, a Hamburg's comb made over by taking out a triangular piece from the centre and the edges brought together to reduce its size, and the leveling of the points upon the top, and the corrugations remade—in fact, the whole comb a mass of scars. And yet that bird won the first at an exhibition in Chicago, where it was shown by the importer! The bird, of course, should have been disqualified.

And finally, the judge should use care in his scoring, and, while performing his duties as expeditiously as possible, should examine every bird thoroughly. Great speed, united with accurate judgment, is attainable, but only as the fruit of long years of experience and extensive practice. It takes but a very brief time to thoroughly examine any bird, provided the judge knows his Standard and its interpretation. Fear, favor, and the hope of reward should not influence his decisions. The birds, not their owners, should be scored. In performing his duties, the honest judge knows no man and cares for none. He sees a hundred or a thousand birds to score; this is his task, and he sets about it in a systematic way, disqualifies when he must, values defects according to sound principles, sets them down as they are, and lets the awards come as they may. If ties arise, he breaks them when notified of their existence, as his knowledge and judgment dictate, and his work done leaves to those who think they know much more than he to criticise, praise or condemn the awards he has made, with a sense of having done his duty and a mind that is not dis-
turbed by the criticism of friend or foe. While he would be glad to receive praise for his honest endeavors to do right, he often has to be contented with the bare consciousness of having done his duty as well as he could. The kindly word which would have cheered him is often withheld. But it is not always so. There are hundreds who recognize his honesty and ability, and whose kind words are as sweet incense to him. The rose may have its thorn, but the rose is nevertheless beautiful and worth the plucking.
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