THE AMERICAN

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

AS REVISED BY THE

POULTRY FANCERS OF AMERICA,

AT THEIR CONVENTION HELD IN

NEW YORK, FEB., 1871.

GIVING A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
KNOWN VARIETIES OF FOWLS.

ALSO

Containing an Essay on Breeding Prize Birds for Exhibition.

COMPILED BY WM. H. LOCKWOOD.
REC. SEC'Y OF THE CONN. STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

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PREFACE.

An American Standard of Excellence has long been needed in this country, and in presenting this work to the public the compiler does not pretend that it is the work of experience altogether, but the combined wisdom of the poultry fanciers of America, and he believes that he is sustained by them.

The Connecticut State Poultry Society adopted the following resolution at their Annual meeting, February 21st, 1871:

Resolved, That the Society adopt the Standard of Excellence as revised by the Convention assembled in New York, Feb. 15th and 16th, and published by William H. Lockwood, as their standard.

Respectfully,

W. H. L.
A. The Comb.
B. " Face.
C. " Ear Lobe.
D. " Wattles.
E. " Hackle.
F. " Wing Bow.
G. " Breast.
H. " Wing Coverts.
I. " " Secondaries.
J. The Wing Primaries.
K. " Hock.
L. " Fluff.
M. " Thigh.
N. " Leg.
O. " Tail Coverts.
P. " Tail.
Q. " Sickle Feathers.
R. " Saddle Feathers.
Breeding Prize Fowls.

Here have been so many and such bare-faced frauds and deceptions practiced, and extravagant statements made by unprincipled persons interested in the sale of fancy poultry, that we are not at all surprised that many of our honest-minded farmers look on the whole thing as a stupendous fraud and unmitigated humbug, and cannot be induced to embark in the enterprise of breeding any other than the old and well known, and often really good specimens, of common barnyard fowls.

The reason for this is largely due to the practice many of our breeders have of selling disqualified birds, a practice which cannot be too severely condemned. Every breeder should make it a rule never to allow any but a first-class fowl to leave his yard alive. Far better is it to send them “to pot” than, for the sake of a few dollars, dispose of birds that are not up to the standard, for unprincipled persons have secured such birds and advertised far and wide that they have specimens of so-and-so’s celebrated strain, and put off worthless fowls to honest men, who, when they find that the produce of a pair of birds
which may have cost them ten or twenty dollars are no better than common barn-yard chicks which he would gladly sell for fifty cents each, naturally conclude that it is a first-class imposition, and lose all confidence in the stories told of the real excellence and superiority of pure-bred fowls.

"Honesty is the best policy" in this as well as in all other kinds of business, and the breeder who has a reputation for keeping and selling pure stock that can be relied on, and will fill an order by letter with as careful attention as he would if the purchaser were present, will have little trouble in disposing of what birds or eggs he may have to spare.

We propose to briefly give a few hints on the rearing and management of poultry for exhibition; and first, it is supposed that any one about to engage in the business, either on a large or small scale, has suitable accommodations for the number and kind of fowls he desires to raise. We know that pure-bred poultry can be raised with great satisfaction, and also be made to pay in dollars and cents; but much must depend upon the facilities, experience, and knowledge which the person has who undertakes it, and more upon the breed which he chooses to commence with. As in other business, one may fail where another will succeed, when, so far as advantages are concerned, neither can be said to be the better; but one has energy, foresight, and a natural love of the work, while the other may not have any taste in this direction, or an eye that will enable him to recognize the fine points that the other will readily perceive.

It is necessary, to ensure success in rearing pure-bred
poultry, that a place be provided where fowls may be kept entirely separate from other varieties, and also so that a few extra fine ones may be separated from the rest of the flock. It is practically established that the conditions of the greatest productiveness require that only a limited number of fowls shall be kept together in confinement, in order to get the best results from them, and the most economical way is, to have but one breed or variety on any one place. To house several varieties in one locality, and provide separate runs for them, enclosing sufficient area to enable them to thrive, requires an outlay for buildings, for fencing, and for real estate, which, added to the cost of good birds, will show any reflective person that the establishing of a poultry farm for blooded stock requires considerable capital. The labor of feeding and caring for a large number of fowls in separate runs is very great, and has to be charged directly against the fowls in making any estimate for profit. They also require much watching to see that the varieties do not run together through some accident, to discover the first signs of incipient disease, and if of a contagious nature to prevent it from spreading. This watchfulness and care cannot be delegated to any but a person who takes great interest in the fowls, and in a large poultry-breeding establishment any relaxation of it will be followed by disaster. A well organized poultry farm requires as much of system in its management as a factory. When we take into consideration the interest on the capital invested, the amount paid for food and labor, it will be seen that the prices of blooded poultry must rule considerably above common stock to pay for its keeping, while to make the business remunerative, the breeder will
require for his birds the prices which now astonish so many that are only accustomed to barn-yard fowls. Good birds will continue to command good prices, and if it be practicable to breed poultry on a large scale, it will probably prove remunerative.

To obtain any marked success in poultry exhibition it is necessary that the scientific theory of breeding should be clearly understood, if he desire by his own exertion to make any improvement in the work he undertakes; for he is a poor poultry-breeder who is content to let his favorite variety remain exactly as he found it, without any attempt to improve its beauty or actual value; an intelligent mind is necessary to success, and one should have a definite object before him, and not rest satisfied until that object is attained.

We understand by the term pure bred, a bird that reproduces its own likeness true to form and feather. (With one exception games may be bred and throw different colored feathers, and still be game.) By breeding from birds which show any marked feature, stock is obtained of which a portion will possess that feature in an increased degree; and by again selecting the best specimens, the special points desired may be developed to almost any degree. Any peculiarity of constitution, such as constant laying, or frequent inclination to sit, or the reverse, may be developed and perpetuated, by taking time and giving care and attention. In fact, within certain limits there are hardly any bounds to what may be effected by the scientific experimentalist. We see no reason, and have no doubt, that by careful selection and perseverance a breed of any desired color might in a few years be produced combining
the excellent flavor of the La Fleche, the prolificacy of the White Leghorn, and the hardihood of the Cochin, the cocks of which would weigh 20 and the hens 15 pounds each. But to obtain such a result it must be systematically sought.

It is folly for any one to commence "poultry fancying" with inferior fowls, and great care should be exercised, if the person is unacquainted with the points of a fine fowl, to buy only of reliable breeders, men who are well known and who have a reputation to sustain; such men usually charge a good price for their stock it is true, but then the stock will be *good*, which is by far the most important point. It is important to know that the cock is not related to his hens; and there should be a year's difference in their ages; the strongest and healthiest birds are produced from a cock a year old mated with a hen two years old. There is only one objection to this, and that is, where prize birds are bred and it is desired to get a larger number of pullets than cocks; thus mated there will generally be a much larger number of the latter, on this account some breeders prefer a cock two and the pullets one year old. We do not claim that this rule is unfailing, or that good chicks cannot be got where both parents are of an age; in this case both should be fully one year old.

Pullets are good for breeding up to four years of age, though the chicks are not apt to be as healthy and vigorous when the mother is of this age; and when a cock has seen two years, unless it is a very fine bird of a rare breed, we advise that he go "to pot." It is destruction to breed from members of the same family, or where there are several broods in the same yard; to keep on promiscuously inter-
breeding, is equally so. Great care should be taken where a strain has been brought up to a high state of excellence, about introducing new blood, and it is no new thing to have the entire produce of the year ruined by so doing. The most extreme care must be taken when a new cock is thus introduced, to ensure that he is of good pedigree as well as a perfect specimen in outward appearance of the breed to which he belongs. The male bird has the greater influence upon the color of his progeny, and upon the comb and "fancy points," while the form, size, and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen.

It is very desirable to get as nearly a perfect bird in both sexes as possible, but it frequently happens that a cock which would not win a prize on account of being under the standard in point of size and inferior in the show-pen, if his color, plumage, and comb are perfect, and he be active and lively, he may make a first-class bird for breeding purposes if mated with good hens; and a hen may, on account of a faulty feather or two, be condemned, when, if of good size and shape, she may bring a fine brood which will possess the fine points to perfection, or as near it as may be. Never breed from either bird when faulty in comb, or bad in color, or small in size for the breed, or ill shaped, for they will invariably produce chicks of a very poor order for exhibition. As a rule the cockerels will more resemble the father, while the pullets follow the mother; a knowledge of this fact will save time in "breeding back" to the original strain, and much disappointment in the effect of the cross; for instance, if it be desired to increase the size, a cross with a hen of foreign breed should be employed, and the same if we wish to introduce a more
prominent breast, or any other peculiarity of shape; but if it is the plumage which is to be modified, it is the male bird which should be introduced.

We give a brief summary of the manner in which chickens intended for exhibition should be managed, from the egg to the show-room. We have tried it, and know that if our directions are followed success will be attained.

Be sure that your eggs are from a pure breed and new laid; they ought not to be over two weeks old to make lively, healthy, vigorous chicks. If they are a month old it will not pay to raise them, if your object is to raise birds for exhibition. Set the eggs as soon after the 1st of February as possible, so as to have them ready for the early shows, and do not put over eight eggs under a hen. Six chicks when partly grown are as many as an ordinary hen can cover and keep them warm during the chilly days of March and April. Make the nest by filling a tub or box six or eight inches deep with wet earth, hollow out a place with the hand suitable for the nest, place chopped straw cut in short pieces an inch deep over the earth. Have it in a retired place, where neither fowls or persons will molest the sitting hen. See that she comes off regularly every day for food and drink, with which take care to have a good supply within her reach. Whole grain is the best, and pure water a requisite; have a dusting place where she can find it, and let her alone the rest of the time. On the 21st day, and if the eggs set were all fresh laid, within a few hours of each other the chicks will hatch out; do not molest them at all, let nature have its course; if any are too weak to emerge from the shell they will not be worth helping, better let them die and have the room for
those that are strong. When 24 hours old, feed them on the nest with equal parts of stale bread, crumbs, and the yolk of hard boiled eggs wet with milk; have a coop provided suitable, and put the hen and chicks in it. Have it made so as to be secure from storm and wind, and so as to allow free egress and ingress to the chicks; if possible, have it near a grass plot, so that the chicks can eat freely of grass, which will make them thrive; feed often, never allow any food to remain; feed the first week oatmeal, which is the best food; feed a little minced meat each day till three weeks old, after this feed Indian meal and potatoes boiled and mashed, with wheaten grits or screenings, and a plenty of green food. Never allow them to roost until they are at least three months old. Separate the poor birds from those you intend for exhibition, and keep the cockerels and pullets separate till two weeks before the show; a week before this feed equal parts of buckwheat and hemp-seed, or a little linseed meal added to their food daily for a week, to give a lustre to the plumage. Add a little Douglass’ mixture to the drinking-water occasionally, and also a little pepper to their food as often as once each week. Two weeks before the show match up the birds and put them in a coop together so that they may get acquainted, and watch them awhile to see that they do not quarrel, and thus injure each other’s plumage; feed them a little meat daily, as they will peck each others quills sometimes to get at the blood in the pith if they are not supplied with some kind of animal food. Keep them in a warm, dry place, and keep that place scrupulously clean. Give them plenty of pure water. It is rarely that birds will be fit for exhibition before they are six months old. Great care
should be taken to prevent the pullets from laying, as this always stops the growth; accordingly, the food should not be of too stimulating a kind. If they have been properly and systematically fed from the shell till they are fit for showing, they will be in as good condition as they ought to be. If it is necessary to bring them to obesity, it can be done by giving them, two or three times a day, as much soft food as they can eat; but this is not desirable, and ought not to be allowed, for it entirely destroys their usefulness for breeding, as the eggs, which are rarely laid by a very fat hen, will produce delicate, sickly chicks. What we consider good condition is such an amount of flesh as can be carried consistently with perfect health and fecundity, combined with clean, well-ordered plumage. In matching a coop, the color of the legs, eyes, and plumage should correspond, and the combs and general proportion be alike, Look for defects, for the beauty will be apparent. If the fowls are soiled, instead of washing cover the bottom of the coop six inches with clean, white sand, and they will clean themselves better than you can with water, and not injure their plumage.

We do not know that we can add anything more that will be useful. Much must be learned by experience, for which no written directions can be substituted; nevertheless, we hope that what we have said may prove of service in guiding the reader through the perhaps hitherto untried ordeal of raising fowls for exhibition. If so, we are content.
Description of Breeds.

BRAHMAS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

Beak. Very strong, taper and well curved.

Comb. Pea, small, low in front and firm on the head without falling over to either side, distinctly divided so as to have the appearance of three small combs joined together in the lower part and back, the largest in the middle, each part slightly and evenly serrated.

Head. Small and slender.

Eye. Prominent and bright.

Deaf Ear. Large and pendant.

Wattles. Small, well rounded on the lower edge.

Neck. Long, neatly curved, slender near the head, the juncture very distinct, hackle full and abundant, flowing well on the shoulders.

Breast. Very full, broad and round; carried well forward.

Back. Short, broad, flat betwixt the shoulders, saddle feathers very abundant.

Wings. Small; the primaries doubled well under the secondaries; the points covered by the saddle feathers.

Tail. Small; carried very upright, the higher feathers spreading out laterally.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

TAIL COVERTS. Broad, very abundant, soft, and curved over the tail.

THIGHS. Very large and strong; abundantly covered with very soft fluffy feathers, curving inward round the hock so as to hide the joint from view. Vulture hocks, that is, those with hard, stiff feathers projecting in a straight line beyond the joint, are objectionable, but not a disqualification.

FLUFF. Very abundant and soft, covering the hind parts, and standing out about the thighs, giving the bird a very broad and deep appearance behind.

LEGS. Rather strong and large; standing well apart, very abundantly feathered down the outside to the end of the toes.

TOES. Straight and strong; the outer and middle toe being abundantly feathered.

CARRIAGE. Very upright and strutting.

THE HEN.

BEAK. Strong, curved and taper.

COMB. Pea, very small and low, placed in front of the head, and having the appearance of three very small serrated combs pressed together, the largest in the middle.

HEAD. Small and slender.

EYE. Prominent and bright.

DEAF EAR. Large and pendant.

WATTLE. Small, rounded on the lower edge.

NECK. Rather short, neatly curved, slender near the head, the juncture very distinct, full and broad in the lower part; the feathers reaching well on to the shoulders.

BREAST. Very deep, round, broad, and prominent.
Back. Broad and short; the feathers of the neck reaching to betwixt the shoulders, and abundance of soft, broad feathers rising to the tail.

Wings. Small; the bow covered by the breast feathers, the primaries doubled well under the secondaries, the points of the wings clipped well into the abundance of soft feathers and fluff.

Tail. Small; very upright, almost buried in the soft rump feathers.

Thighs. Strong and well covered with very soft feathers, curving round the hock so as to hide the joint from view. Vulture hocks are objectionable, but not a disqualification.

Fluff. Very abundant and soft, standing out about the hind parts and thighs, giving the bird a very broad and deep appearance behind.

Legs. Short, very strong, wide apart, abundantly feathered on the outside to the toes.

Toes. Straight and strong, the outer and middle toe being well feathered.

Carriage. Low in comparison to the cock.

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Dark or Penciled Brahmas.

Color of Cock.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Bright red.

Head. White.

Neck, Hackle. Silvery white, striped with black.

Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs. Black, slightly mottled with white.
Back and Shoulder Coverts. Silvery white.
Saddle. Silvery white, striped with black.
Wing Bow. Silvery white.
" Greater, and Lesser Wing Coverts. Metallic green black, forming a wide, well-defined bar across the wing.
Wing Secondaries. White on the outside web, black on the inside web, large green black spot on the end of the feathers.
Wing Primaries. Narrow edging of white on the outside web, black on the inside web.
Tail. Black.
Tail Coverts. Rich green black, lesser coverts edged with white.
Legs. Scales yellow, feathers black, mottled with white.

Color of Hen.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Rich bright red.
Head. Grey.
Neck. Silvery white, striped with black.
Remainder of the Plumage. Dull white, minutely and distinctly penciled throughout with dark penciling, so close as almost to cover the ground color, the penciling reaching well up the front of the breast.
Legs. Scales yellow, with a dusky shade.

Light Brahmas.

Color of Cock.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Rich bright red.
THE AMERICAN

HEAD. White.
NECK. White, with a distinct black stripe down the center of each feather.

BREAST, UNDERPART OF BODY, AND THIGHS. White.
BACK, AND SHOULDER COVERTS. White.
SADDLE. White.
WING BOW, AND COVERTS. White.
WING PRIMARIES. Black.
WING SECONDARIES. White on outside web, black on inside web.

TAIL. Black.
TAIL COVERTS. Glossy green black; lesser coverts silvered on the edge.

LEGS. Scales bright yellow; feathers white, slightly mottled with black.

COLOR OF HEN.

COMB, FACE, DEAF EAR, AND WATTLES. Bright red.
HEAD. White.
NECK. White, distinctly striped down the middle of each feather with rich black.

BREAST AND BACK. White.
WING. White, the primaries above being black.
TAIL. Black, the two highest or dock-feathers edged with white.

THIGHS AND FLUFF. White.
LEGS. Bright rich yellow; feathers white, slightly mottled with black.

POINTS IN BRAHMAS.

Size, - - - - - - 20
Color, - - - - - - 25.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Head, - - - - - - 5
Comb, - - - - - - 5
Wings, primaries well tucked under secondaries, 10
Legs and featherings, - - - - - 5
Fluff, - - - - - - 5
Symmetry, - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - 10

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DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BRAHMAS.

Birds not matching in the pen, combs not uniform in the pen, or falling over to one side, crooked backs, twisted feathers in wings, legs not feathered to the toes, vulture hocks are particularly objectionable, legs of any other color except yellow, or dusky yellow.

COCHINS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

Comb. Single, fine, rather small, perfectly straight and upright, with well-defined serrations, and quite free from side sprigs.

Beak. Curved, stout at the base and tapering to the point.

Head. Small for the size of the bird, and carried rather foward.

Eye. Very bright and clear.

Deaf Ear. Large and pendant.

Wattles. Large, well rounded on the lower edge.
Neck. Hackle very full and abundant, the lower part reaching well on to the back, so as to produce a gradual slant from near the head to the middle of the back.

Back. Broad, with a gentle rise from the middle to the tail; saddle feathers very abundant.

Wings. Very small; the primaries doubled well under the secondaries, so as to be quite out of sight when the wing is closed.

Tail. Very small; the curved feathers numerous, broad, glossy, and soft; the whole tail forming a small hunch, carried rather horizontally than upright.

Breast. Deep, broad, and full.

Thighs. Very large and strong; plentifully covered with perfectly soft feathers, which on the lower part should be curved inward round the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint from view. Vulture hocks are objectionable, but not a disqualification.

Fluff. Very abundant and soft, covering the hind part and standing out about the thighs.

Legs. Rather short; very thick and bony, wide apart, well feathered on the outside to the toes.

Toes. Straight and strong; the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

Carriage. Not so upright as other breeds, with a contented, intelligent appearance.

The Hen.

Comb. Single, very small, fine, low in front, erect and perfectly straight; with small and well-defined serrations.

Beak. Small, curved, and tapering.

Head. Very small, neat, and taper.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Eye. Very bright and clear.

Deaf Ear. Rather large.

Wattles. Small, neatly rounded on the lower edge.

Neck. Short; carried forward, the lower part very full and broad; the feathers reaching well on to the back.

Back. Broad, with abundance of soft feathers rising from the middle of the back to the tail.

Wings. Very small; primaries doubled well under the secondaries, so as to be quite out of sight when the wing is closed; bow of the wings neatly covered by the breast feathers, and the points sunk well into the fluff.

Tail. Very short and small; carried horizontally and almost hidden in soft feathers.

Breast. Broad and full, carried low.

Thighs. Large, abundantly covered with soft, fluffy feathers, curving inward around the hock, so as to nearly hide the joint from view. Vulture hocks are objectionable, but not a disqualification.

Fluff. Very soft and abundant, covering the hind parts, and standing out about the thighs, giving to the bird a very deep and broad appearance behind.

Legs. Short, thick, and bony; standing wide apart, and well feathered on the outside to the toes.

Toes. Strong and straight, the outer and middle toes well feathered.

Carriage. Low, with a contented, intelligent appearance.

Buff Cochins.

Color of Cock.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Brilliant red.
HEAD. Rich clear buff.

HACKLE, BACK, WINGS, AND SADDLE. Rich, deep, golden buff; the more uniform and even in color the better; quite free from mealiness on the wing.

BREAST, THIGHS, AND FLUFF. Uniform clear, deep bluff; as free from mottling or shading as possible.

TAIL. Rich, dark chestnut, or bronzy chestnut mixed with black. Dark chestnut preferable.

LEGS. Bright yellow; feathers clear, deep buff.

COLOR OF HEN.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Brilliant red.

PLUMAGE. Uniformly clear, deep buff throughout; the more uniformly clear and free from mottling or shading, the better. A clear hackle preferred, but a slight marking at the end of the feathers of the neck not a disqualification.

LEGS. Bright yellow, with feathers same color as body feathers.

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**Lemon Cochins.**

COLOR OF COCK.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Brilliant red.

HEAD. Lemon, or light orange buff.

HACKLE, BACK, WINGS, AND SADDLE. Rich, light orange buff; the more uniformly clear and even in color, the better; as free as possible from mealy tinge on the wings.

BREAST, THIGHS, AND FLUFF. Clear, uniform lemon buff.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

TAIL. Rich chestnut.

LEGS. Bright yellow, feathers lemon buff.

COLOR OF HEN.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Brilliant red.

PLUMAGE. Clear lemon buff; uniform and even in color throughout, and perfectly free from being mottled or shaded in any part.

LEGS. Bright yellow, with feathers same color as body feathers.

In Buff and Lemon Cochins the colors may be either as above, or intermediate betwixt the two; but the colors must be even and as free from mottling or shading as possible. The birds must also match in the pen.

Silver Buff Cochins.

COLOR OF COCK.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Brilliant red.

HEAD. Light, silvery buff.

HACKLE. Rich, gold color.

BACK, SHOULDER COVERTS, AND WINGS. Bright silvery buff; the more even and uniform in color the better.

SADDLE. Rich gold color.

BREAST, THIGHS, AND FLUFF. Clear, light silvery buff.

TAIL. Light chestnut; a slight mixture of white not objectionable, though not desirable.

LEGS. Bright yellow, with silvery buff feathers.

COLOR OF HEN.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Brilliant red.
Hackle. Rich gold color.
Remainder of Plumage. Clear, light silvery buff; the more even and uniform in color, the better.
Legs. Bright yellow, with feathers same color as body feathers.

Silver Cinnamon Cochins.

COLOR OF COCK.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Brilliant red.
Head. Pale light cinnamon.
Hackle. Cinnamon, or rich bright cinnamon, slightly striped with white.
Back, Shoulders, and Wings. Pale buff, or rich bright cinnamon, mixed with white.
Saddle. Light cinnamon, or rich bright cinnamon, slightly striped with white.
Breast, Thighs, and Fluff. Pale buff.
Tail. Rich light cinnamon, or rich bright cinnamon, mixed with white.
Legs. Bright yellow, with feathers of a pale buff color.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Brilliant red.
Hackle. Rich, deep cinnamon or chocolate.
Remainder of Plumage. Pale buff; the more uniform and even in color, the better.
Legs. Bright yellow, feathers same color as body feathers.
Cinnamon Cochins.

**COLOR OF COCK.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.** Brilliant red.

**Head, Hackle, Back, Wings, and Saddle.** Rich, dark reddish cinnamon; the more uniform and even in color, the better.

**Breast, Thighs, and Fluff.** The color of wetted cinnamon.

**Tail.** Rich bronzy black, the lesser coverts edged with very dark reddish cinnamon.

**Legs.** Bright yellow, with feathers color of the breast feathers.

**COLOR OF HEN.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.** Brilliant red.

**Plumage.** The color of wetted cinnamon, or deep chocolate throughout; the more uniform in color and free from being mottled, the better.

**Legs.** Bright yellow, with feathers same color as body feathers.

**POINTS IN BUFF, LEMON, SILVER BUFF, SILVER CINNAMON, AND CINNAMON COCHINS.**

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DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BUFF, LEMON, SILVER BUFF, SILVER CINNAMON, AND CINNAMON COCHINS.

Birds not matching in the pen, or with primary wing feathers twisted or turned outside the wing, twisted combs, crooked backs, birds without feathers on the legs, vulture hocks are particularly objectionable, legs of any other color than yellow.

Grouse or Partridge Cochins.

COLOR OF COCK.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Rich brilliant red.

HEAD. Rich red.

HACKLE. Rich bright red, with a rich black stripe down the middle of each feather.

BACK AND SHOULDER COVERTS. Rich dark red.

WING BOW. Rich dark red.

WING GREATER, AND LESSER COVERTS. Metallic greenish black, forming a wide bar across the wings.

WING PRIMARY QUILLS. Bay on outside web, dark on inside web.

WING SECONDARY QUILLS. Rich bay on the outside web, black on the inner web, with a metallic black end to each feather.

SADDLE. Rich bright red, with a black stripe down the middle of each feather.

BREAST, UNDERPART OF BODY, AND THIGHS. Rich deep black.

TAIL. Glossy black. White at the base of the feathers objectionable, but not a disqualification.

LEGS. Dusky yellow, with black feathers.
Grouse Cochins.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Brilliant red.
Head. Rich brown.
Neck. Rich reddish gold color, with a broad black stripe down the middle of the feathers.

Remainder of the Plumage. Rich brown, distinctly penciled with darker brown; the penciling reaching well up the front of the breast, and following the outline of the feathers.

Legs. Dusky yellow, with feathers same color as the body feathers.

Partridge Cochins.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Brilliant red.
Neck. Bright gold color on the edge of the feathers, with a broad, black stripe down the middle.

Remainder of the Plumage. Light brown distinctly penciled with dark brown; the penciling to reach well up the front of the breast. The shaft of the feathers on the back, shoulder coverts, bow of the wing, and sides, creamy white.

Legs. Dusky yellow, with brown feathers.

Points in Grouse or Partridge Cochins.

Size, - - - - - - 20
Black breast, thighs, fluff and leg feathers, in the Cock. Breast of the Hen distinctly penciled up the front, - - - - - - 15
Color of the remaining plumage, - - 10
Head, - - - - - 5
Comb, - - - - - 5
Carriage of wings, - - - - - 10
Legs, - - - - - 5
Fluff, - - - - - 5
Symmetry, - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - 10

100

**DISQUALIFICATIONS IN GROUSE OR PARTRIDGE COCHINS.**

Birds not matching in the pen, cocks with mottled breast, hens with pale buff or clay breast without penciling, twisted combs, flight feathers twisted in wing, crooked backs, vulture hocks are particularly objectionable, absence of feathers on the legs.

---

**White Cochins.**

**COLOR OF COCK AND HEN.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.** Brilliant red.

**Plumage.** Pure white throughout. The cock as free from yellow tinge as possible.

**Legs.** Bright yellow.

---

**Black Cochins.**

**COLOR OF COCK AND HEN.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.** Brilliant red.

**Plumage.** Perfectly black throughout. The cock as free from coppery red or brassy color as possible.

**Legs.** Dark, with yellow tinge, and black feathers.
POINTS IN WHITE OR BLACK COCHINS.

Size, - - - - - - - 20
Color of plumage—Purity of white in the whites, and richness of black in the blacks, - - 25
Head, - - - - - - - 5
Comb, - - - - - - - 5
Carriage of wings, - - - - - - 10
Legs, - - - - - - - 5
Fluff, - - - - - - - 5
Symmetry, - - - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN WHITE OR BLACK COCHINS.

Twisted combs, crooked backs, flight feathers turned or twisted outside the wing; birds not feathered in the legs; vulture hocks are particularly objectionable; scales on the legs of the whites, either green or yellow.

---

CHITTAGONGS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

Back. Strong and taper.
Comb. Single, erect and firm on the head, without falling over; medium size and distinctly serrated.
Head. Large.
Eye. Prominent, bold, and bright.
Deaf-Ear. Large and pendant.
Wattles. Large and well rounded on lower edge.
Neck. Long, well curved, hackle full and long.
Breast. Full and broad.
Back. A little longer than the Brahmas, and not as broad; saddle feathers abundant.
Wings. Medium size, well doubled under, and points covered by saddle feathers.
Tail. Small, carried upright, with the higher feathers more curved than the Brahmas.
Thighs. Large and strong, well covered with soft fluffy feathers.
Fluff. Full and soft, but not as heavy as in the Cochins.
Legs. Rather long, strong, and perfectly clean of feathers.
Toes. Straight and strong.
Carriage. Very upright and strutting.

The Hen.

Beak. Strong and taper.
Comb. Single, small, and distinctly serrated.
Head. Medium size.
Eye. Prominent and bright.
Deaf-ear. Large and pendant.
Wattles. Small in proportion to the cock, and well rounded.
Neck. Rather long, well curved, with full hackle.
Breast. Full and broad.
Back. Rather long, the neck feathers flowing well over the shoulders, and saddle feathers quite full.
Wings. Medium size, well doubled, and bow and tip covered by breast and saddle feathers.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

TAIL. Small, carried upright, and rather pointed.
THIGHS. Strong, and well covered with fluffy feathers.
FLUFF. Abundant and soft, but rather close fitting about the hind part and thighs.
LEGS. Rather long, strong, and perfectly free from feathers.
TOES. Straight, long, and strong.
CARRIAGE. Upright and pleasing.

COLOR OF COCK.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Bright red.
HEAD. White.
NECK. White, with a golden tinge; hackle distinctly penciled with black.
BREAST, UNDERPART OF BODY, AND THIGHS. White.
BACK AND SHOULDER COVERTS. White.
SADDLE. White or golden white, slightly penciled.
WING BOW. White.
WING GREATER AND LESSER COVERTS. White, with golden tinge.
WING PRIMARIES. Edged with black and white.
WING SECONDARIES. White on outside web, black on inside.
TAIL. Metallic black.
TAIL COVERTS. Glossy green black, with white edgings.
LEGS. Bright yellow.

COLOR OF HEN.

COMB, FACE, DEAF-EAR, AND WATTLES. Bright red.
HEAD. White.
NECK. White, with each feather distinctly penciled with black.
SADDLE. White, striped with black.
WING PRIMARIES. Black, with white edging.
WING SECONDARIES. White.
BREAST AND BACK. White.
TAIL. Black, with occasionally dock feathers white edged.
THIGHS AND FLUFF. White.
LEGS. Bright yellow.

POINTS IN CHITTAGONGS:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Comb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
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<td>Legs clean and smooth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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DISQUALIFICATIONS IN CHITTAGONGS.

Birds not matching in the pens, combs not uniform or falling to one side, crooked backs, twisted feathers in wings, legs not perfectly clean of feathers, vulture hocks are particularly objectionable, legs other color than bright yellow.

DORKINGS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

BEAK. Rather short and stout.

COMB. Either single, or rose; if single, erect, straight, serrated, free from side sprigs; if rose-combed, square in
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

front, straight on the head, without hollow in the middle, large peak behind, inclining very slightly upwards.

**Head.** Neat.

**Wattles.** Broad, stout, rounded on the lower edge.

**Neck.** Very taper and well hackled.

**Breast.** Very deep, broad and full; breast bone long.

**Body.** Large, deep, compact, and plump, the back, belly, breast, and behind forming almost a square.

**Back.** Very broad.

**Wings.** Large.

**Tail.** Very large, expanded, feathers broad and carried well up.

**Sickle Feathers, and Tail Coverts.** Long, broad, sound, and well arched.

**Thighs.** Short, stout, and straight.

**Legs.** Straight, short, stout, clean, and perfectly free from feathers, spurred on the inside.

**Feet.** Five-toed, the extra or supernumerary toe well developed, distinctly separated from the others and inclining upwards.

**Carriage and Appearance.** Noble, bulky, and grand.

---

**The Hen.**

**Beak.** Rather short.

**Comb.** If single, to be well developed, and falling over one side of the face; if rose, square in front, straight on the head, peak behind, inclining slightly upwards.

**Wattles.** Broad, rounded on the lower edge.

**Head.** Neat.

**Neck.** Short and taper.

**Breast.** Very deep, broad, and full.
**Body.** Large, compact, plump, and deep.
**Back.** Broad.
**Wings.** Large.
**Tail.** Large, expanded, the feathers broad.
**Thighs.** Short and stout.
**Legs.** Short, straight, thick, and strong.
**Feet.** Five-toed, the extra toe well developed, distinctly separated from the others, and inclining upwards.

**Carriage and Appearance.** Bulky.

---

**Silver-Grey Dorkings.**

**Color of Cock.**

**Head and Neck Hackle.** Clear white.
**Comb, Face, and Wattles.** Bright red.
**Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs.** Rich glossy black.
**Back and Shoulder Coverts.** Silvery white.
**Saddle.** Clear white.
**Wing Bow.** Silvery white.
**Wing Coverts.** Metallic green black, forming a wide bar across the wing.
**Wing Primaries.** White on the outside edge of the outer web, black on the inside web.
**Wing Secondaries.** Clear white on the outside web, black on the inside web, and also on the end of the feathers.
**Tail.** Rich Black.
**Sickle Feathers.** Rich metallic green black.
**Tail Coverts.** Rich metallic green black, the lesser ones silvered on the edge.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

LEGS. White, with a flesh-colored tinge betwixt the scales.

COLOR OF HEN.

HEAD. Silvery or ashy grey.
COMB, FACE, AND WATTLES. Bright red.
NECK. Silvery white, striped with black.
BREAST. Salmon red, shading off to grey toward the sides.

BACK AND SHOULDER COVERTS. Silvery or slaty grey, free from dark bars or marks across the feathers; shaft of feathers white.

WING BOW. Silvery or slaty grey; shaft of feathers white. Any tendency to red on the wings is highly objectionable.

COVERTS AND FLIGHTS. Slaty grey.
TAIL. Dark grey; inside approaching black.
THIGHS. Ashy grey.
LEGS. White, with a flesh-colored tinge betwixt the scales.

POINTS IN SILVER-GREY DORKINGS.

Size, - - - - - - 20
Color, - - - - - 20
Head, - - - - - 7
Comb, - - - - - 6
Legs, Feet, and Toes, - - - - 15
Symmetry, - - - - - 20
Condition, - - - - - 12

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SILVER-GREY DORKINGS.

Birds without the fifth toe, or with crooked backs, wry
tails, combs not uniform in the pen, white in cock's breast or tail, legs of any color except white.

White Dorkings.

Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich red.
The whole of the plumage in both cock and hen pure white; the more free from yellow tinge the better.
Legs. White.

POINTS IN WHITE DORKINGS.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
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<td>-26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity of Plumage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs, Feet, and Toes</td>
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<td>-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds without the fifth toe, or with crooked backs or wry tails, combs not uniform in the pen, colored feathers in any part of the plumage.

Colored Dorkings.

The color of these is not material, provided the birds match in the pen.

POINTS IN COLORED DORKINGS.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

| Head,        | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Comb,        | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Legs, Feet,  | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| and Toes,    | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Symmetry,    | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Condition,   | - | - | - | - | 100 |

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN COLORED DORKINGS.

Birds without the fifth toe, or with crooked backs, wry tails, combs not matching in the pen, legs of any color except white.

HAMBURGS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

BEAK. Medium size.

COMB. Double, not so large as to overhang the eyes or beak, square in front, fitting close and straight on the head, without inclining to either side, no hollow in the center, uniform on each side, the top covered over with small points, with a peak behind, inclining very slightly upwards.

HEAD. Rather short and small.

EYE. Full and quick.

DEAF EAR. Not pendant, but fitting close to the face, flat, of medium size, round, and even on the surface.

WATTLES. Broad, thin, and well rounded on the lower edge.

NECK. Taper, the higher part carried well over the back, hackle full, the lower part flowing well on to the shoulders.
**THE AMERICAN**

**Breast.** Round, full, and prominent, carried well forward.

**Back.** Short, well furnished with saddle feathers.

**Wings.** Ample, points carried rather low.

**Tail.** Full, expanded, sickle feathers well curved.

**Thighs.** Short and neat.

**Legs.** Slender, rather short, very neat and taper.

**Plumage.** Rich and glossy.

**Carriage.** Upright and strutting, graceful, quick, and restless.

---

**The Hen.**

**Beak.** Rather small.

**Comb.** Same shape as that of the cock, but very much less; smaller in the penciled than in the spangled varieties.

**Head.** Small and very neat.

**Eye.** Full and very quick.

**Deaf Ear.** Small, flat, rounded in the lower part, fitting close to the face, and not pendant.

**Wattles.** Small and thin, rounded on the lower edge.

**Neck.** Taper and very graceful.

**Breast.** Broad, plump, and carried forward.

**Back.** Rather short, but not so much so in appearance as in the cock.

**Wings.** Ample, carried very neatly to the body.

**Tail.** Full, expanded, and well carried.

**Thighs.** Short and neat.

**Legs.** Very slender, neat, and taper.

**Plumage.** Close and glossy.

**Carriage.** Graceful, quick, and restless.
Golden Penciled Hamburgs.

COLOR OF COCK.

Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich red.
Deaf Ear. Pure opaque white, free from red on the edge.

Head and Hackle. Clear reddish bay.
Flight. Reddish bay on the outside web, black on the inside web.

Secondaries. Reddish bay on the outside web, the inside web penciled across with broad black marks, each feather ending with a rich black spot.

Breast and Thighs. Reddish bay.

Tail. Black.

Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts. Rich black down the middle of the feather, the entire length edged with bronze, each bronze edge as near one-fourth the width of the feather as possible; the more distinct the two colors the better.

Legs. Slaty blue.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich red.
Deaf Ear. Pure opaque white, free from red on the edge.

Head and Neck. Clear, deep, golden bay.

Remainder of the Plumage. Clear, deep golden bay, free from either lacing or mossing; each feather (including tail feathers) distinctly penciled across with rich black; the
penciling not to follow the outline of the feather, but to go straight across on each side of the shaft. The two colors distinct, well-defined, and not shading into each other.

**Legs.** Slaty blue.

---

**Silver Penciled Hamburgs.**

The same standard will apply to the Silver Penciled Hamburgs, substituting a clear, silvery white ground for a golden one. The Silver Cock as free as possible from yellow tinge.

---

**Penciled Hamburgs.**

**POINTS IN COCKS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf Ear,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of Plumage, except tail, sickle feathers, and tail coverts,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of Tail, Sickle Feathers, and Tail Coverts,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry,</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition,</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points:** 100

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**POINTS IN HEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf Ear,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of Color in Head and Neck,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of Ground Color and accurate and distinct penciling in every part except head and neck,</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Symmetry, - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN GOLDEN AND SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.

Hen-feathered cocks, crooked backs, wry tails, combs single or falling over to one side, red deaf-ears, shanks of any other color than blue.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.

COLOR OF COCK.

Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich bright red.
Deaf Ear. Opaque white.
Head. Deep reddish bay.
Hackle. Rich, deep, golden bay; each feather striped down the center with rich green black; each color well defined, and not clouded.

Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs. Golden bay, free from mossing, streaking, or lacing, each feather ending with a round, large, rich black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feathers.

Back and Shoulder Coverts. Rich, deep, reddish bay, distinctly spangled with rich metallic black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a starry or rayed appearance.

Saddle. Rich reddish golden bay, each feather striped down the center with rich metallic green black.

Wing Bow. Rich reddish golden bay, distinctly spangled with black.
Wing Bars. The greater and lesser wing coverts clear reddish golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, round, green-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green-black bars across the wing.

Wing Primaries. Bay, ending with a black spot.

Wing Secondaries. Rich golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green-black spot.

Tail. Black.

Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts. Rich green black.

Legs. Slaty blue.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich bright red.

Deaf Ear. Opaque white.

Head. Golden bay, distinctly tipped with black.

Neck. Golden bay, each feather distinctly striped down the center with rich green-black, the colors distinct, and not clouded.

Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs. Clear golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round, rich, green-black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.

Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Rump. Rich, clear, golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round, rich green-black spangle.

Wing Bow. Rich, clear, golden bay, each feather ending with a distinct, round, rich green-black spangle.

Wing Bars. Greater and lesser wing coverts, rich, clear golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with
a large, round, rich green-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green-black bars across the wing.

**WING PRIMARIES.** Golden bay, each feather ending with a black spangle.

**WING SECONDARIES.** Golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green-black half-moon or crescent-shaped spangle.

**TAIL.** Black.

**TAIL COVERTS.** Golden bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a rich green-black spangle.

**LEGS.** Slaty blue.

---

**Silver Spangled Hamburgs.**

**COLOR OF COCK.**

**COMB, FACE, AND WATTLES.** Rich bright red.

**DEAF EAR.** Opaque white.

**HEAD.** Silvery white.

**HACKLE.** Silvery white, free from yellow tinge, the longest feathers ending with a small black spangle.

**BREAST, UNDERPART OF BODY, AND THIGHS.** Clear silvery white, free from lacing or mossing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round, rich black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.

**BACK AND SHOULDER COVERTS.** Pure white, free from yellow tinge, distinctly spangled with black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a starry or rayed appearance.

**SADDLE.** Silvery white, free from yellow, the largest feathers ending with a small black spangle.

**WING BOW.** Pure white, distinctly spangled with black spangles.
**Wing Bars.** The greater and lesser wing coverts silvery white, free from lacing, each feather ending in a large green-black moon or spangle, forming two distinct parallel black bars across the wing.

**Wing Primaries.** Pure white, each feather ending with a distinct black spangle.

**Wing Secondaries.** Pure white, each feather ending in a half-moon-shaped green-black spot.

**Tail.** White on the outside, each feather ending in a large black spangle.

**Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts.** White, each feather ending with a rich green-black spangle.

**Legs.** Slaty blue.

**Color of Hen.**

**Comb, Face, and Wattles.** Rich bright red.

**Deaf Ear.** Opaque white.

**Head.** Silvery white, distinctly spangled with small black spangles.

**Neck.** Clear silvery white, each feather distinctly striped towards the end with rich black, each color well-defined, and not clouded.

**Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs.** Clear silvery white, free from lacing or mossing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round, black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feathers.

**Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Rump.** Clear silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round, rich green-black moon or spangle.
WING BOW. Clear silvery white, each feather ending with a distinct, round, rich green-black spangle.

WING BARS. Greater and lesser wing coverts clear silvery white, free from lacing or mossing, each feather ending with a large, round, green-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel black bars across the wing.

WING PRIMARIES. White, each feather ending with a distinct black spangle.

WING SECONDARIES. Clear silvery white, each feather ending with a large half-moon-shaped green-black spangle, termed by some fanciers “lacing on the top of the wing.”

TAIL. White on the outside, each feather ending with a large, round, black spangle.

TAIL COVERTS. Clear silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct, large, round green-black spangle.

LEGS. Slaty blue.

In both Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs the hens in a pen must match in size of markings and depth of color, etc.

POINTS IN SPANGLED HAMBURG COCKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaf Ear,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colors and Marking of Head, Hackle, Back, Saddle, and Tail</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wings and Bars,</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetry,</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition,</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
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POINTS IN SPANGLED HAMBURG HENS.

Combs, - - - - - - 15
Deaf Ear, - - - - - - 15
Neck most distinctly and evenly striped, - 10
Remainder of Plumage (except tail in Goldæn,)
clearness of ground color, evenness and distinctness of spangling, with rich, large, round spangles, - - - - - - 20
Bars, - - - - - - 15
Symmetry, - - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Hen-feathered cocks, crooked backs, wry tails, combs single or falling over to one side, red deaf ears, birds without distinct bars across the wing. Legs of any other color than blue.

Black Hamburgs.

COMB, FACE, AND WATTLES. Rich bright red; the face perfectly free from white.

DEAF EAR. Pure opaque white; round and small; fitting close to the face; not pendant.

PLUMAGE. Very rich glossy green-black.

LEGS. Blue, or dark leaden blue.

POINTS IN BLACK HAMBURGS.

Comb, Head, and Face, - - - 25
Deaf Ear, - - - - - 15
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Plumage, - - - - - 25
Shape, - - - - - 25
Condition, - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN GOLDEN AND SILVER SPANNELED HAMBURGS.

Combs falling over to one side, or so large as to obstruct the sight, red deaf ears, crooked backs, wry tails, or legs of any color except blue or dark leaden blue.

BLACK SPANISH.

COLOR OF COCK.

BEAK. Dark horn color, rather long and stout.

COMB. Bright red, large, single, stiff, erect, straight, free from twists in front or falling over to either side at the back, deeply serrated, rising from the beak betwixt the fore part of the nostrils, and extending in an arched form over the back of the head, free from excrescences or side sprigs, and not too great thickness at the edge.

HEAD. Long, broad, and deep-sided.

EYES. Large, the sight perfectly free, and not obstructed by the white.

FACE. Pure opaque white, long and deep, the greater depth of surface the better, providing it is smooth, free from wrinkles, and the sight not obstructed, rising well over the eye toward the comb in an arched form, extending towards the back of the head and also to the base of the beak, covering the cheeks, and joining the ear lobes and wattles.
Ear-lobes. Pure opaque white, very large and pendant, rather thin, smooth, well expanded, and free from folds or wrinkles, extending well on each side of the neck, hanging down very low, not pointed, but regularly rounded in the lower part, and meeting in front behind the wattles.

Wattles. Bright red, very long, thin, ribbon-like, and pendulous; the inside of the upper part and skin betwixt, white.

Neck. Long, well hackled.

Breast. Round, full, and prominent.

Back. Slanting down to the tail.

Body. Wedge-shaped, narrowing to the tail.

Wings. Large, carried well up to the body.

Tail. Large, expanded, and rather upright, but not carried over the back, or squirrel-tailed.

Sickle Feathers. Large and well curved.

Thighs. Long and slender.

Legs. Long, dark leaden blue, or blue.

Plumage. Rice glossy black, having a metallic green lustre on the hackle, back, wings, saddle, tail coverts, and sickle feathers.

Carriage. Upright and striking.

Disqualifications in Spanish Cocks.

Comb. Falling over to one side, or twisted in front over the nostrils.

Face. So puffy as to obstruct the sight; decided red mark above the eye.

Plumage. Of any other color than black, or metallic green black.

Legs. Of any other color than dark leaden blue, or blue.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE HEN.

BEAK. Dark horn color, long.

COMB. Bright red, large, single, serrated, drooping over to one side of the face, free from side sprigs or duplicature.

HEAD. Long and deep.

EYE. Large.

FACE. Pure opaque white, smooth, and free from wrinkles, with great breadth of surface, rising well over the eye in an arched form, extending well towards the back of the head and also to the beak, covering the cheek, and joining the ear-lobes and wattles.

EAR-LOBE. Pure opaque white, large, pendant, smooth, well expanded, free from wrinkles, regularly rounded on the lower edge.

WATTLES. Bright red, thin, pendant, and rounded on the lower edge.

NECK. Long and graceful.

BREAST. Round and full.

BACK. Slanting down to the tail.

WINGS. Ample, carried close up to the body.

TAIL. Large, carried rather upright, but not over the back, the two highest feathers slightly curved, especially in pullets.

THIGHS. Long and slender.

LEGS. Long, dark leaden blue, or blue.

PLUMAGE. Black, with a reddish metallic lustre on the back and wings.

CARRIAGE. Upright, movement quick.

3
THE AMERICAN

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SPANISH HENS.

Duplicature of comb, comb small and erect (prick-combed); decided red mark over the eye; plumage of any other color than black, or metallic black; legs of any other color than blue, or dark leaden blue; birds that are trimmed in any part whatever.

POINTS IN SPANISH FOWLS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Lobe</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of white face and ear-lobes</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of Plumage</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHITE LEGHORN.

THE COCK.

BEAK. Rather long and stout.

COMB. Bright red, large, erect, single, straight, and free from twists or falling over to either side, deeply serrated, extending well back over the head, and free from side sprigs or excrescences.

HEAD. Short and deep.

EYES. Large and full.

FACE. Bright red, free from wrinkles or folds.

EAR LOBES. Pure opaque white, rather pendant, thin, fitting close to the head, smooth, and free from folds and wrinkles.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

WATTLES. Bright red, long, thin, and pendulous.
NECK. Long, and well hackled.
BREAST. Full, round, and carried well forward.
BODY. Rather square, but heaviest forward.
WINGS. Large, and carried well up.
TAIL. Large and full, carried very upright; sickle feathers large and well curved.
THIGHS. Medium length and rather slender.
LEGS. Long, bright yellow.
PLUMAGE. Pure white throughout. The neck, hackle, and saddle may be tinged with gold or straw color.
CARRIAGE. Upright and pleasing.

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN WHITE LEGHORN COCKS.

Comb falling over to one side, or twisted; decided red about the face; plumage any other color than pure white, with a golden tinge on neck, hackle, and saddle.

THE HEN.

BEAK. Rather long and stout.
COMB. Bright red, large, single, and drooping to one side, serrated, and free from side sprigs.
HEAD. Short and deep.
EYES. Large and full.
FACE. Bright red, free from wrinkles or folds.
EAR-LOBES. Pure opaque white, rather pendant, thin, and fitting close to the head, smooth, and free from folds or wrinkles.
WATTLES. Bright red, thin, and rounded on lower edge.
NECK. Long and graceful.
BREAST. Full and round.
**THE AMERICAN**

**Body.** Deep, broader in front than back.

**Wings.** Large, and well tucked up.

**Tail.** Large and full, carried very upright; feathers broad.

**Thighs.** Rather long and slender.

**Legs.** Long, bright yellow.

**Plumage.** Pure white, the more free from a yellow tinge the better.

**Carriage.** Not as upright as the cock.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS IN WHITE LEGHORN HENS.**

Duplicature of comb, any red about the ear-lobe or face, prick-combed plumage the least marked, or any other color than white.

**POINTS IN WHITE LEGHORNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face and Ear-lobe,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of Plumage,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brown Leghorns.**

**THE COCK.**

**Comb.** Same as White Leghorn.

**Legs.** Bright yellow.

**Breast.** Black splashed with brown.

**Wings.** Reddish brown.

**Tail.** Large, full, sickle well curved.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. 53

FACE. Bright red, free from wrinkles or folds.

EAR-LOBES. Pure opaque, white, rather pendant, thin, and close fitting to the head, smooth, and free from wrinkles.

POINTS IN BROWN LEGHORNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face and Ear-lobe</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of Plumage</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

LEGS. Other than yellow; comb lipping over in cock, prick-comb on hen, red deaf-ear, white feathers in any part of the plumage.

POLEISH.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

CREST. Composed of feathers similar in texture to the hackle, very large, round, close, and well fitted on the crown of the head, falling backward, and rather lower on the sides than over the beak, but not so low on the sides as to prevent the bird from seeing.

HEAD. With large protuberance on the top, concealed by the large crest.

EYE. Large, full, and bright.
THE AMERICAN

DEAF-EAR. Small, even on the surface, rounded on the lower edge.

WATTLEs. In the unbearded varieties, thin and pendent; in the bearded varieties, none; the underside of the beak and throat being covered with a full, close, muffy beard.

NECK. Medium in length, slightly and neatly curving over the back, and well hackled.

BREAST. Deep, full, round, and carried prominently forward.

BACK. Perfectly straight, wide betwixt the shoulders, and tapering to the tail; hip bones even.

WINGS. Ample.

TAIL. Large, rather erect, expanded, and well adorned with sickle feathers.

THIGHS. Short in the white-crested black, rather long in the spangled varieties.

LEGS. Rather short in the white-crested blacks, long in the spangled varieties.

CARRIAGE. Erect.

THE HEN.

CREST. Very large, round, straight on the head, not inclining to either side; the surface close, firm, and even.

HEAD. Round, the protuberance concealed by the crest.

EYE. Large full and bright.

DEAF-EAR. Small, even on the surface, and rounded on the lower edge.

WATTLEs. In the unbearded varieties, small and thin; in the bearded varieties, none—the throat and underside of the beak being covered with a full, close beard.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Neck. Rather long and taper.
Breast. Very full, round, and prominent.
Back. Straight; the hip bones even.
Wings. Ample.
Tail. Large, expanded, and broad at the ends.
Thighs. Short in the white-crested black, rather long in the spangled varieties.
Legs. Clean, neat, and taper; short in the white-crested blacks, rather long in the spangled varieties.
Carriage. Rather upright.

White-Crested Black Polish.

COLOR.
Crest. Pure white, the less black in front the better.
Deaf Ear. Pure opaque white.
Remainder of the Plumage. Uniformly rich glossy black.

POINTS IN WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Size of Crest, - - - - - 20
Shape " - - - - - 10
Crest of the purest white and most free from black, 20
Deaf Ear, - - - - - 5
Richest black plumage, - - - - - 15
Symmetry, - - - - - 20
Condition and appearance, - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Crooked backs, wry tails, white feathers in any part except the crest, legs of any other color than dark leaden blue or blue.
Golden Spangled Polish.

COLOR OF COCK.

Crest. Golden bay, laced with black; in adults, white feathers may appear.

Hackle and Saddle. Golden bay, the end of each feather laced with black.

Breast. Clear golden bay, free from mossing, each feather ending with a round, rich, black spangle, the spangle increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.

Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Bow of Wing. Rich golden bay, spangled with black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a rayed appearance.

Bars. Greater and lesser wing coverts golden bay, each feather laced on the edge with black, and ending with a large black spangle, forming two distinct black bars across the wing.

Primaries. Bay, ending with a black spot.

Secondaries. Golden bay, with a distinct crescent-shaped green-black spot on the end of each feather.

Thighs. Bay, spangled with black.

Tail. Rich golden bay, each feather ending with a rich black spot.

Sickle Feathers. Rich golden bay, ending with a rich black spangle.

Tail Feathers. Rich golden bay, edged with rich black, and ending with a rich black spangle.

Legs. Blue.

COLOR OF HEN

Crest. Golden bay, each feather laced with black; in adults, white feathers may appear.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Neck. Golden bay, laced with black.

Breast, Underparts of Body, and Thighs. Clear golden bay, free from mossing, each feather ending with a distinct, round, rich, black spangle, the spangle increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather.

Back and Shoulder Coverts. Golden bay, each feather ending with a distinct, round, black spangle.

Wing Bow. Golden bay, each feather ending with a crescent-shaped black spangle.

Wing Coverts. Golden bay, each feather edged or laced with black, and ending with a large black spangle, forming two distinct black bars across the wing.

Primaries. Bay, each feather ending in a black spot.

Secondaries. Golden bay, each feather ending with a crescent-shaped black mark.

Tail. Bay, each feather ending with a large black spangle.

Legs. Blue.

Silver Spangled Polish.

Color and marking the same as in Golden, substituting silvery white ground for golden bay.

Points in Spangled Polish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size of crest</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of crest</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of crest</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumage accurately marked</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going according to the fore-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of ground color</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bars</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Symmetry, - - - - - 10
Condition, - - - - - 10

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SILVER SPANGLED POLISH.
Crooked backs, wry tails, legs of any other color than blue.

SULTANS.
THE COCK.

Crest. Composed of hackle feathers, full, and arched over the eyes and round the head, full in center, and falling softly and evenly round at back, not straight and stiff as in Polish; the front free from feathers falling forward, and neatly arched at both sides.

Beak. Brilliant white, tinged with red at base, very curved, and with broad, cavernous nostrils.

Comb. Invisible, or two small spikes, brilliantly red.

Muffling. Thick and close round the throat, meeting the crest, and crossing the face.

Eye. Bright, vivacious, and intelligent.

Wattles. Small and rather shriveled.

Neck. Rather short, carried well back, very arched, and very thickly hackled.

Breast. Deep, full, round, and carried well forward.

Body. Very square, deep, and carried low.

Back. Straight, and rather broad.

Wings. Ample, and carried down.

Tail. Large, erect, and well sickled.

Thighs. Very short, and well feathered.
**STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.**

Legs. Very short, feathered to the toes, with full, long, vulture hocks.

Toes. Straight, five in number.

**COLOR OF PLUMAGE.** Brilliantly white throughout.

Carriage. Rather low, brisk, and vivacious.

**THE HEN.**

Crest. Full, round, close, and globular.

Eye. Bright and intelligent.

Muffling. Thick and close round the throat, going well back, covering the face, and meeting the crest.

Beak. Curved, clear, transparent white.

Neck. Short, fully arched, very thickly feathered, and carried well back.

Breast. Full, deep, and prominent.

Back. Straight and broad.

Body. Very square, and carried low and forward.

Wings. Full, and carried low.

Tail. Large, erect, and well expanded.

Thighs. Very short, and well feathered.

Legs. Very short, feathered to the toes, with full, large, vulture hocks.

Toes. Five in number.

**COLOR OF PLUMAGE.** Brilliantly white throughout.

Carriage. Low, forward, brisk, and lively.

**POINTS IN SULTANS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crest</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muffling</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg feathering</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 100
DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SULTANS.

Any color but white in the plumage, crooked crest, large red face, or absence of muffling, deficiency of leg feathering, or absence of vulture hocks, beak any other color than white, deformity of any kind.

BANTAMS.

Game Bantams.

GENERAL SHAPE AND COLOR.

The same as in the corresponding variety of game fowls.

POINTS IN GAME BANTAMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallness of size</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of head and neck</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of body and wings</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of tail</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of thighs, legs, and toes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks above 24 ounces or hens above 20 ounces; adult cocks undubbed; color of legs not uniform in the pen; birds not matching in the pen; combs other than single.
Sebright Bantams.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

Comb. Double, square in front, fitting close and straight on the head, the top covered with small points, with a peak behind turning slightly upward.

Head. Small, round in front, carried well back toward the tail.

Beak. Short, slightly curved.

Eye. Full.

Wattles. Broad, rounded on the lower edge.

Deaf-ear. Flat.

Neck. Neat and taper, quite free from hackle feathers.

Breast. Round, full, and carried prominently forward.

Back. Very short, perfectly free from saddle feathers.

Wings. Ample, the points carried very low, almost touching the ground.

Tail. Square, similar to the hen, free from sickle or curved feathers, the feathers broadest toward the end.

Tail Coverts. Straight, round at the end, and lying close to the sides of the tail.

Thighs. Very short.

Legs. Short, slender, and very taper.

Plumage. Close, perfectly hen-feathered.

Carriage. Very upright and strutting.

THE HEN.

Very similar to the cock. The comb and wattles much smaller and the head neater.
COLOR OF GOLD LACED SEBRIGHTS.

HEAD, FACE, AND WATTLES. Rich red.

DEAF-EAR. White.

PLUMAGE. Rich golden yellow, every feather laced with rich black, that is, having a narrow, even, well-defined, rich black edge all round the feathers; the two colors distinct, and not shading into each other; the lacing of the same width on the sides as on the ends of the feathers.

LEGS. Slaty blue.

COLOR OF SILVER LACED SEBRIGHTS.

Similar to the Golden, substituting silvery white for the golden yellow ground color.

POINTS IN SEBRIGHTS.

Plumage most evenly and distinctly laced throughout, - 25

Purity of ground color in Silver and richness and clearness of ground color in Golden, - 20

Comb, - 10

Tail, - 5

Smallness, - 20

Symmetry, - 10

Condition and general appearance, - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks weighing more than 24 ounces; hens more than 20 ounces; cocks having either hackle, saddle, or sickle feathers; legs of any other color than slaty blue; combs other than rose.
AFRICAN BANTAMS.

GENERAL SHAPE.

THE COCK.

Comb. Double, square in front, close and straight on the head, the top covered with a peak behind turning slightly upwards.

Head. Small, round, and carried well back towards the tail.

Beak. Short, slightly curved.

Eye. Prominent.

Deaf-ear. Flat and even on the surface.

Wattles. Broad and thin, rounded on the lower edge.

Neck. Very taper, curving well back, so as to bring the back of the head towards the tail; hackle full and long, flowing well over the shoulders.

Breast. Round, and carried prominently forward.

Back. Very short, saddle feathers long.

Wings. Ample, the points dropping so as nearly to touch the ground; the secondaries slightly expanded.

Tail. Full, expanded, well adorned with long, curving sickle feathers, carried well up towards the back of the head.

Thighs. Short.

Legs. Short, clean, and taper.

Carriage. Very upright, proud, and strutting.

THE HEN.

Comb. Same shape as that of cock, but very much smaller.

Head. Small, round, and neat.
Beak. Small.
Eye. Full and quick.
Deaf-ear. Flat and even on the surface.
Wattles. Small.
Neck. Short and taper, carried well back.
Breast. Round and prominent.
Back. Short.
Wings. Ample, points drooping.
Tail. Full, expanded, carried rather upright.
Thighs. Short.
Legs. Short, clean, and taper.
Carriage. Upright and strutting.

COLOR OF AFRICAN BANTAMS.
Comb, Face, and Wattles. Rich bright red.
Beak. Dark horn color or black.
Deaf-ear. Pure white, not cream.
Legs. Black, or very dark leaden blue.

POINTS OF AFRICAN BANTAM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallness of size</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf-ear</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity of color</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN AFRICAN BANTAMS.

Cocks more than 20 ounces, or hen more than 18; deaf-ear other than white; feathers on legs.
White Bantams.

Smallness of size same as Sebright.
Comb. Rose, bright red.
Deaf-ear. Red.
Carriage. Very upright and strutting.
Plumage. Pure white, as free from yellow tinge as possible.
Legs. White, with a slight pink tinge on the back and betwixt the scales.

POINTS IN WHITE BANTAMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity of white</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallness</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf-ear</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition and general appearance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF WHITE BANTAMS.

Cocks more than 24 ounces, or hens more than 20 ounces; feathers on legs; legs other than white or yellow, legs not matching in coop.

CREVE COEURS.

THE COCK.

Crest. As in the Polish cock, but perfectly black; white feathers a defect, but not a disqualification.
Head. As in the Polish cock.
Comb. Brilliant red, two-horned in shape, but free from tynes, slightly sprigged at base, of good size, showing well in front of crest.

Eye. Full, bright, and very vivacious.

Deaf Ears. Small and nearly concealed.

Face. Red, well muffled.

Wattles. Moderately pendulous and evenly rounded; brilliant red.

Muffling. Close and thick, running to back of eye in a handsome curve.

Beak. Black, with horn-colored tip, strong and well curved, with highly arched broad nostrils, as in Polish.

Neck. Moderate in length, thickly hackled, well arched, and carried a little back.

Breast. Broad and full, carried well forward.

Back. Wide, perfectly straight, and free from deformity.

Body. Long and square.

Wings. Closely set and well clipped up.

Tail. Full and ample, well sickled, and carried rather erect.

Thighs. Rather short, well set in body.

Legs. Black or slate; the shorter the better; rather fine in the bone; free from feathers.

Carriage. Upright, smart, vivacious, and watchful.

Color. Brilliant black. Red or straw feathers in the hackle or saddle undesirable, but not a disqualification.

The Hen.

Crest. Full and globular, as in the Polish blacks; white feathers objectionable, but not a disqualification.

Head. As in Polish.

Eye. Full and bright.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Deaf Ears. Small, hidden by muffling.
Muffling. Thick and full, extending well back to crest, and forming a thick beard under the beak.
Wattles. Very small, and neatly rounded.
Neck. Thick and arched.
Breast. Full, plump, and carried well forward.
Body. Square and carried low.
Back. Straight and broad.
Wings. Well clipped up.
Tail. Large and well expanded.
Thighs. Short, and well set into body.
Legs. Short as possible, free from feathers, rather small in bone, slate or black in color.
Carriage. Upright and vivacious.
Color. Brilliant black; a brown tinge very undesirable.

Points in Creve Cœurs.

Size, - - - - - - 25
Comb, - - - - - - 10
Crest, - - - - - - 20
Color, - - - - - - 20
Shape and symmetry, - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - - 10

Total 100

Disqualifications in Creve Cœurs.

Deformity of any kind; colored feathers elsewhere than in crest, neck, or saddle; feathered legs, and shanks of any other color than black or slate.
HOU DANS.

THE COCK.

Crest. Composed of hackle feathers, full and well arched, falling back, and right and left of comb, clear of the eye, rather than over it.

Comb. Well developed, large, red, and branching, broad at base, well indented, looking like a mass of coral, with antler-like branches, inclining rather backward into the crest.

Beak. Curved, with nostrils wide and cavernous, as in Polish; dark horn color.

Eye. Large, full, bright, and lively; color various.

Wattles. Thin, rather long, neatly rounded, and bright red.

Muffling or Beard. Full and thick under beak, and reaching well back in a curve to back of the eye.

Face. Red, the less seen the better.


Back. Wide and straight.

Wings. Moderate, and carried well up.

Tail. Moderate, erect, and well sickled.

Thighs. The shorter the better.

Legs. Fine in bone, lead color.

Toes. Five in number, the fifth curved upwards at back.

Color. Broken black and white, as evenly broken as possible, free from colored feathers, which, however, though highly objectionable, are not a disqualification.

Carriage. Lively, brisk, well set up, and spirited.

THE HEN.

Crest. Large, compact, and even, as in Polish.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Comb. Small, branching, and coral-like.
Eye. Full and bright.
Wattles. Small, red, and neatly rounded.
Muffling. Full, forming a thick beard reaching back to the eye.
Neck. Rather short, full feathered, and arched.
Breast. Full and deep.
Back. Wide and straight.
Wings. Moderate, and carried closely to body.
Tail. Moderate and fan-like, carried well up.
Thighs. Short.
Legs. Fine in bone, white or shaded in color.
Toes. Five in number, the hind or fifth claw curved upward.
Color. As in cock.
Carriage. Brisk and rather upright.

POINTS IN HOUDANS.

Size, - - - - - - - 25
Crest, - - - - - - 15
Breast, - - - - - - 10
Comb, - - - - - - 10
Plumage, - - - - - - 15
Symmetry, - - - - - - 15
Condition, - - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN HOUDANS.

Absence of crest. Deformity of any kind. Main color or ground color other than black and white. Color not matching in pen, red feathers in any part of the plumage.
THE AMERICAN

LA FLECHE.

THE COCK.

BEAK. Black, strong, and curved; nostrils wide and cavernous, as in Polish, with small spot or knob of bright red flesh at junction of nostril with beak.

COMB. Branching and antler-like, like two horns pointed straight up; brilliant red.

EAR-LOBES. Large, and as white at possible.

HEAD. Long.

EYE. Bright, large and watchful.

FACE. Red and rather bare.

WATTLES. Red, long, and pendulous, well rounded.

NECK. Long, rather curved, and upright; hackle thick, but rather short.

BACK. Very long and broad, slanting towards the tail.

WINGS. Long and well clipped in.

BREAST. Broad and rather full.

TAIL. Rather small and carried low.

THIGHS. Strong, long, and well set into body.

LEGS. Long, strong, and black or slate in color.

TOES. Four.

PLUMAGE. Close and hard; brilliant metallic black.

CARRIAGE. Very upright, dignified, and watchful.

THE HEN.

BEAK. Black, strong, and curved; nostrils arched, broad and cavernous.

COMB. Double spiked and branching, standing well up, or the branches inclining a little forward; small.

HEAD. Long.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Eye. Bright and watchful.
Face. Red and rather bare.
Deaf Ear. Small and white.
Wattles. Red, small, and neatly rounded.
Neck. Long and straight.
Back. Broad and tapering towards the tail.
Body. Wide and deep.
Breast. Very broad.
Wings. Large and well clipped in.
Tail. Small in proportion, but well expanded, and carried upright.

Thighs. Long, and well set into body.
Legs. Long, well boned, black or slaty in color.
Plumage. Brilliant metallic black, close and hard.
Carriage. Upright, dignified, and watchful.

POINTS IN LA FLECHE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaf Ear</td>
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</table>

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN LA FLECHE.

Plumage any color but black; presence of crest; feathered legs; deformity of any kind; legs any color but black or dark.

DOMINIQUE.

GENERAL SHAPE AND COLOR.

Comb. Rose, large bright red, similar to Hamburgh.
Wattles. Red, well rounded, medium length.

Beak. Yellow.

Legs. Yellow.

Deaf Ear. Red.

Plumage. Steel blue, mottled black and white.

Points in Dominiques.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Plumage</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total: 100

Disqualifications in Dominique.

Legs other than yellow, comb other than rose; splashes of white in breast or back; fowls not matching in pen.

Game.

General Shape.

The Cock.

Beak. Strong, curved, very stout at the base.

Comb. In a chicken that has not been dubbed, single, small, and thin, low in front, serrated, erect, and straight; in older birds, neatly dubbed, smooth, and free from warty appearances, small feathers or ridges on the edges.

Head. Long, thin, and taper, very strong at the junction with the neck.

Eyes. Large, bright, and prominent, perfectly alike in color, with a quick, fearless expression.
FACE AND THROAT. Lean and thin.

NECK. Rather long, and neatly arched; hackle short, and very close.

BACK. Rather short, flat, broad across the shoulders and narrowing to the tail.

BREAST. Broad, round, and full.

STERN. Slender and very neat, saddle feathers very short and close.

WINGS. Strong, long, and very powerful; the butts and shoulder parts slightly raised, as if for a sudden spring; the remainder of the wings not drooping, but carried neatly and compactly to the sides, passing over the upper part of the thighs, the point resting under the saddle feathers.

TAIL. Rather long, the feathers very round, and not too broad, carried well together, and not spread out, scattered, or loose.

SICKLE FEATHERS AND TAIL COVERTS. Perfectly round, narrow, hard, and wiry; not hanging loosely, well carried and neatly curved, the whole tail going backward, and not upright over the back, or squirrel-tailed.

THIGHS. Round, stout, hard, and firm; rather short in proportion to the shank, placed well up toward the shoulders, and covered with very close, short feathers, so as to have a velvety appearance.

LEGS. Rather long, strong, bony, clean; standing well and evenly apart; the spurs set on low; the scales close and smooth.

FEET. Broad, flat, and thin; toes long, spreading, and straight, well furnished with strong nails, with the hind toe set low on the foot, standing well backward and flat on the ground, not merely touching with the point of the toe, or duck-footed.
**Plumage.** Close, sleek, and glossy; body feathers short, hard, and firm; quills very strong.

**Body in Hand.** Very muscular and firm, not soft or hollow on the sides, perfectly straight in the breast and back, and quite even in the hip bones.

**Carriage.** Upright, active, and quick.

---

**THE HEN.**

**Beak.** Long, slightly curved, sharp at the point and stout at the base.

**Comb.** Single, small, and thin, low in front, evenly serrated, perfectly erect and straight.

**Head.** Long, slender, very neat and taper.

**Eyes.** Bright, large, and prominent, perfectly alike in color, with a quick and fiery expression.

**Face.** Lean and thin.

**Deaf-ear.** Very small and close to the face.

**Wattles.** Small, thin, and neatly rounded on the edge.

**Throat.** Neat, the feathers very short and close.

**Neck.** Long, feathers very short, giving the neck a slender and very graceful appearance.

**Back.** Moderate in length, perfectly flat and broad across the shoulders, and narrowing to the tail.

**Wings.** Long and powerful, the butts and shoulders carried rather high, so as to cause a perfectly flat back; the points not drooping, but carried compactly to the sides.

**Tail.** Moderate in length, not carried over the back but extending backwards; the feathers not scattered or spread out, but held neatly together.

**Breast.** Broad, round, and prominent.

**Thighs.** Stout, round and neat; the feathers short, and very close.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

LEGS. Long, very bony, clear and taper; the scales narrow, smooth, close, and neat.

FEET. Broad, flat, and thin; toes spreading, long and straight, well furnished with strong nails; the hind toe set low on the foot, standing well backwards, and not duck-footed.

PLUMAGE. Very close, sleek, and glossy; body feathers short, hard, and firm; quills strong.

CARRIAGE. Rather upright, very neat, quick, and active.

---

Earl of Derby Game.

HEAD. Should be fine, tapering from the beak backward.

BEAK. Should be strong and thick where it joins the head.

EYES. Bay or daw.

NECK. Long, somewhat curved.

BREAST. Broad.

BODY. Taper to the back part, and strong across the loins.

THIGHS. Strong and short.

LEGS. Long and white, set well apart.

WINGS. Long, almost covering the thighs.

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN THE EARL OF DERBY GAME.

Thighs too long, shanks too short, wings too much tucked up, crooked breast or back, fowls not matching in pen, legs other than white, combs other than single.
Black Breasted Red Game.

COLOR OF COCK.

HEAD. Very rich dark red.

COMB, FACE, AND JAWS. Very bright red.

EYES. Bright, clear, either red or black.

NECK HACKLE. Rich red, free from black or dark stripes.

BACK, SHOULDER, AND SHOULDER COVERTS. Rich dark red.

WING BUTTS. Black.

WING BOW. Rich dark red, perfectly free from black feathers.

WING GREATER AND LESSER COVERTS. Metallic green black, forming a wide bar across the wing, perfectly even, well defined, and not irregular on the edges.

WING PRIMARIES. Bay on the outside web, black on the inside.

WING SECONDARIES. Rich, clear, bright bay on the outside web, black on the inside web, with a rich metallic green black spot on the end of the feather.

SADDLE. Rich red.

TAIL. Rich black.

SICKLE FEATHERS AND TAIL COVERTS. Very rich metallic green black.

BREAST, UNDERPART OF BODY, AND THIGHS. Rich black, perfectly free from any admixture of red or other color.

LEGS. Either yellow, white, olive, blue. The colors preferred in the order in which they are named.
COLOR OF HEN.

HEAD.  Brown.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.  Very bright red.

Neck.  Light yellowish brown, striped with black.

Back and Shoulder Coverts.  Brown.

Wing Bow, Shoulder, and Coverts.  Same color as back, perfectly free from red.


Tail.  Dark brown, approaching black.

Breast.  Deep salmon, shading off to ashy brown towards the thighs.

Thighs.  Ashy brown.

Legs.  To match those of the cock.

---

Brown Red Game.

COLOR OF COCK.

HEAD.  Very dark red.

Comb, Face, and Jaws.  Bright red or dark purple (gipsy-faced).

Eyes.  Dark brown or black.

Neck Hackle.  Dark red, shaft of feathers black.

Back and Shoulder Coverts.  Dark crimson red.

Saddle.  Dark red, shaft of feathers black.

Wing Butts.  Black or very dark dusky brown.

Wing Shoulder and Bow.  Dark crimson red.

Wing Coverts.  Rich glossy black.

Wing Primaries.  Dusky black.

Wing Secondaries.  Black with a metallic lustre towards the end of the feathers.
Tail. Black.


Breast. Reddish brown, streaked with black, shaft of feathers black, the ground color becoming darker as it approaches the lower part and thighs.

Thighs. Dusky black.

Legs. Dark willow, olive blue.

Color of Hen.

Head. Dark dusky brown, approaching a dusky black.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles. Bright red or dark purple.

Eyes. Very dark brown or black.

Neck. Coppery yellow, striped with black.

Remainder of the Plumage. Very dark brown, approaching to black.

Legs. To match those of the cock.

——

Ginger Red Game.

Color of Cock.

Head. Red.

Face and Jaws. Reddish purple.


Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Bow of the Wings. Rich red.

Wing. Primaries and secondaries brownish red.

TAIL. Black.

SICKLE FEATHERS AND TAIL COVERTS. Rich black, the lesser coverts edged with red.

BREAST. Ginger red, becoming darker as it approaches the thighs.

THIGHS. Dusky red.

LEGS. Yellow, dark willow, olive, blue.

COLOR OF HEN.

HEAD. Yellowish brown.

COMB, FACE, DEAF EAR, AND WATTLES. Purple.

EYES. Brown, perfectly alike in color.

NECK. Golden yellow, striped with black.

BREAST. Higher part towards the throat yellowish brown; shaft and a narrow margin of the feathers a much lighter shade. Lower part and sides dark dusky brown, with a narrow margin of the feathers of a golden ginger shade.

LEGS. Same color as those of the cock.

Yellow Duck-Wing Game.

COLOR OF COCK.

HEAD. Straw-colored yellow.

COMB, FACE, AND JAWS. Bright red.

NECK HAKE. Clear straw color, free from black.

BACK, SHOULDER COVERTS, AND BOW OF THE WING. Rich uniform bright copper or maroon; the more even, clear, and unmixed in color the better.

WING BUTTS. Black.

"GREATER AND LESSER COVERTS. Steel blue or metallic black, forming a wide bar across the wing."
Wing Primaries. Straw white on the outside web, dark on the inside web.

Wing Secondaries. White on the outside web, back on the inside and on the ends of the feathers.

Saddle. Clear straw color.


Tail. Black.


Legs. Yellow, willow, olive.

**Color of Hen.**

Head. Grey.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Bright red.

Neck. White, striped with black.

Breast. Salmon red, shading off to ashy grey towards the thighs.

Back and Shoulder Coverts. Bluish or slaty grey; shaft of feathers white.

Wing, Shoulder, and Bow. Slaty or bluish grey; shaft of feathers white. Red or brown on the wing very objectionable.

Wing Coverts and Flight. Slaty or bluish grey.

Tail. Dark grey, the inside approaching black.

Thighs. Ashy grey.

Legs. To match those of the cock.

Silver Duck-Wing Game.

**Color of Cock.**

Head. Silvery white.

Comb, Face, and Jaws. Bright red.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Neck Hackle. Clear white, without any mixture of black or other color.

Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs. Black.

Back and Shoulder Coverts. Silvery white.

Saddle. Clear white.

Wing Butts. Black.

" Bow. Silvery white.

" Coverts. Steel blue, forming a wide bar across the wing.

Wing Primaries. White on the outside web, dark on the inside web.

Wing Secondaries. Clear white on the outside web, black on the inside web and on the ends of the feathers.

Tail. Black.

Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts. Metallic green-black, the lesser tail coverts slightly edged with white.

Legs. Willow, yellow, olive, bronze, blue.

Color of Hen.

Head. Silvery grey.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Bright red.

Neck. Silver, striped with black.

Breast. Salmon.

Back and Shoulder Coverts. Silvery or ashy grey, shaft of feather white.

Wing Bow. Ashy grey, shaft of feather white; red or brown on the wing very objectionable.

Wing Bow, Flight, and Coverts. Grey.

Tail. Dark grey, approaching black.

Thighs. Ashy grey.

Legs. To match those of the cock.
Birchen Yellow Game.

COLOR OF COCK.

**Head.** Dark straw color.

**Face and Wattles.** Either red or purple.

**Neck Hackle.** Deep straw color, striped with reddish brown.

**Breast.** Reddish brown, shaft and narrow margin of the feathers cream color.

**Back and Shoulder Coverts.** Rich coppery straw, marked with reddish brown.

**Saddle.** Deep straw, striped with reddish brown.

**Wing Butts.** Dull black.

" **Bow.** Rich, dark, coppery straw, slightly marked with reddish brown.

**Wing Coverts.** Cream color, mottled with reddish brown and tipped with chocolate.

**Wing Flight.** Reddish brown.

**Tail.** Black.

**Sickles.** Bronzy black.

**Tail Coverts.** Bronzy black, the lesser with a narrow margin of cream color.

**Legs.** Yellow, willow, olive, bronzy black.

COLOR OF HEN.

**Head.** Dark grey.

**Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles.** Either red or purple.

**Neck.** Grey, striped with dull black.

**Breast.** Greyish brown, shaft and margin of feather creamy white.
Back and Shoulder Coverts. Greyish brown, shaft of feather dull, creamy white.
Wing Bow. Greyish brown, shaft of feather dull, creamy white.
Wing Coverts. Greyish brown.
" Flights. Dark grey.
Tail. Dark greyish brown.
Thighs. Greyish brown.
Legs. To match those of the cock.

Red Pile Game.

Color of Cock.

Head. Deep chestnut red.
Comb, &c. Rich bright red.

Neck Hackle and Saddle. Light chestnut red on the outside of the web of the feather; the middle of each feather white toward the end.

Breast. Higher part marbled red and white, lower part white or entirely white.

Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Bow of the Wings. Rich uniform red.

Greater and Lesser Wing Coverts. White, edged with red.

Wing Primaries. White.
" Secondaries. White on the outside web, red on the inside web, with a rich red spot on the end of the feather.

Thigh and Large Feathers of Tail. White. Tail coverts may be a bluish black or red.
Legs. Yellow, white, or willow.
COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Bright red.

Neck. Chestnut and white.

Breast. Chestnut red on the front part, mottled with white on the lower part.

Thighs and Tail. White.

Remainder of the Plumage. White, mottled with light chestnut red.

Legs. To match those of the cock.

White Pile Game.

COLOR OF COCK.

Face. Deep red.

Comb. Rich bright red.

Neck Hackle and Saddle. Mainly white, and with but faint pencilings of color.

Breast. White.

Wing Coverts. A rich bright red, or orange and port wine color combined.

Thighs and Tail. Pure white.

Legs. Yellow or white colors preferred, in order as named.

COLOR OF HEN.

Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles. Bright red.

Neck. White.

Breast. Chestnut color, distinctly defined.

Thighs and Tail. Pure white.

Remainder of Plumage. White.

Legs. To match those of the cock.
DISQUALIFICATIONS IN WHITE PILE GAMES.

Color of legs not matching in pen; crooked backs or breasts. Adult cocks not dubbed. Combs other than single; fowls with tasselings or muffs.

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**White Georgian Game.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles.** Very bright red.

The whole of the plumage clear white. The cock's plumage as free from yellow tinge as possible.

**Legs.** Yellow.

---

**Spangle Games.**

**Comb, Face, Deaf Ear, and Wattles.** Deep bright red.

**Color of Plumage.** Uniform in markings.

**Combination of Colors.** Spangles may be black and white, red and white, blue and white, blue, black, and white, buff and white, or buff, black, and white.

**Legs.** Yellow, willow, or bronzy black; the colors preferred in order named.

---

**DISQUALIFICATIONS IN SPANGLE GAMES.**

Color of plumage not matching in pen, color of legs not matching in pen; crooked backs or breasts; adult cocks not dubbed; combs other than single; fowls with head tasselings or muffs.

---

**Dominique Games.**

**Comb, Face, and Wattles.** Bright red.
Plumage.  Steel blue, mottled black and white.
Tail in Cock.  Long and well curved.
Hackle and Saddle Feathers in Cocks.  Finely fringed with golden shadings.
Legs.  Yellow.

Disqualifications in Dominique Games.
Color of Legs not matching in pen, plumage not matching in pen; crooked backs or breasts; combs other than single; fowls tassel-headed or muffed.

Black Game.

Comb, Face, and Wattles.  Rich bright red.
Beak.  Dark, or black.
Deaf Ear.  Red.
Tail, Sickle Feathers, and Tail Coverts.  Metallic green-black.

Disqualifications in Black Game.
White or red feathers in any portion of plumage.  Combs other than single.  Crooked breasts or back; adult cocks not dubbed.

Points in Games.

Shape of head and neck, - - - 15
Body and wings, - - - 10
Tail, - - - - 15
Thighs, legs, and toes, - - 15
Color of plumage, - - - 15
Symmetry, - - - - 15
Condition, handling, and hardiness of plumage, - 15

100
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN GAMES.

Color of legs or plumage not matching in the pen; crooked backs or breasts; adult cocks not dubbed; combs other than single; tasseled or muffed-headed.

TURKEYS.

HEAD AND FACE. Very bright and rich in color.
EYES. Bright and clear.
BODY. Long and deep.
WINGS. Powerful, and well carried.
BREAST. Broad, very long, and perfectly straight.
THIGHS. Muscular, straight, and strong.
LEGS. Very strong and perfectly straight.
PLUMAGE. Sound, hard, and glossy.
COLOR. Rich; the birds matching in the pen.

POINTS IN TURKEYS.

Size, - - - - - - 35
Symmetry, - - - - - 20
Richness of color and matching in the pen, - 30
Condition, - - - - - 15

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN TURKEYS.

Crooked breasts, backs or legs, or deformity in any part.
Legs not matching in pen.
Bronze Turkeys.

THE COCK.

FACE, EAR-LOBES WATTLES, AND JAWS. Rich red, in adult birds the wattles are carunculated and sometimes edged with white.

HEAD. Long and broad.

BILL. Curved, strong and well set in the head, light horn color at tip, dark at base.

NECK, BREAST AND BACK. Black, beautifully shaded with bronze, which glistens like gold in the sunlight; each feather ending in a narrow glossy black band extending entirely across the feather.

UNDERPART OF BODY AND THIGHS. Black, similarly marked to the breast, but colors not so decided or rich.

WING BOW. Black, with a brilliant greenish orange or bronze lustre.

WING PRIMARIES. Black, barred across with white or grey, the more even and regular the better, with a narrow edging of white on the outside web.

WING SECONDARIES. Quills black, outside web grey, narrowly edged with white; inside web dark brown, mossed or shaded with grey. The whole of the flight feathers may be edged with white, but is rather objectionable.

WING COVERTS. Rich beautiful bronze, the feather terminating in a wide black band, the wing when folded, having a broad bronze band across it, divided from the flight feathers by a glossy black ribbon-like mark formed by the ends of the coverts.

TAIL. Black, each feather penciled irregularly, with narrow bands of brown, and ending in a broad greyish bronze band.
TAIL COVERTS. Dull grey, where overlapped, shading into a brilliant metallic blue black, and ending in a wide brown band extending entirely across the end of the feather; the black part being crossed by two or more very narrow pencilings of brown, and a distinct narrow penciling of glossy jet black between the blue and brown end. The more distinct the colors throughout the whole plumage the better.

FLUFF. Abundant and soft, but well covered by hard body feathers.

LECS. Long and strong; color dark, nearly black.

THE HEN.

The entire plumage nearly similar to the cock, save that the colors are not so bright nor distinct, and the edging of the feathers is more frequently white than black. On the back the edging is very narrow between the wings, and increases in width toward the tail, being about three-eighths of an inch on the coverts. On the breast the body of the feather is brown, ending with a narrow edging of white, divided from the brown by a narrow, glossy black band.

POINTS IN BRONZE TURKEYS.

Size, — — — — — — — — 35
Richness and perfectness of plumage, — — — — — 30
Symmetry, — — — — — — — 15
Legs, — — — — — — — 10
Condition, — — — — — — 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BRONZE TURKEYS.

White feathers in any part of the plumage of the cock except the wings; crooked breasts, deformity of any kind;
adult cocks, weighing less than 30 pounds, and hens less than 18 pounds.

DUCKS.

AYLESBURY.

GENERAL SHAPE AND COLOR.

Bill. Long and broad; when viewed sideways, nearly straight from the top of the head to the tip of the bill; of a delicate pale flesh color or yellow admissible, perfectly free from black or dark marks.

Head. Long and fine.

Neck. Long, slender, and gracefully curved.

Body. Long and deep.

Back. Long and broad.

Wings. Strong, carried well up, and not drooping.

Tail. Feathers stiff and hard, with hard curled feathers in the drake.

Thighs. Short.

Legs. Short and strong; bright light orange color.

Plumage. Pure white throughout.

POINTS IN AYLESBURY DUCKS.

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<td>Purity of color and shape of bill</td>
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<td>Purity of color in plumage</td>
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DISQUALIFICATIONS IN AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Birds so fat as to be down behind, or marked with black, plumage of any color except white.

Rouen Ducks.

GENERAL SHAPE AND COLOR.

THE DRAKE.

Bill. Long, broad, and rather wider at the top than base; when viewed side ways, nearly straight from the crown of the head to the tip of the bill; the longer the better. Color, greenish yellow, without any other color, except the black bean at the tip.

Head. Long and fine, rich lustrous green.

Eye. Dark hazel.

Neck. Long, slender, and neatly curved, color, the same lustrous green as the head, with a distinct white ring on the lower part not quite meeting at the back.

Breast. Broad and deep; the front part very rich purplish brown, or claret color, free from grey feathers; the claret color extending as far as possible towards the legs.

Back. Long; higher part ashy grey, mixed with green, becoming a rich lustrous green on the lower part and rump.

Shoulder Coverts. Grey, finely streaked with waving brown lines.

Wings. Greyish brown, mixed with green, with a broad ribbon mark of rich purple, with metallic reflections of blue and green, and edged with white; the two colors quite distinct.

Flight Feathers. Dark, dusky brown, quite free
from white; under part of body and sides, beautiful grey, becoming lighter grey near the vent, and ending in solid black under the tail.

**Tail.** Feathers hard and stiff, dark ashy brown; the outer web in old birds edged with white.

**Tail Coverts.** Curled feathers, hard and well curled; black, with very rich purple reflections.

**Legs and Feet.** Orange, with a tinge of brown.

---

**The Duck.**

**Bill.** Broad, long, and somewhat flat; brownish orange, with a dark blotch on the upper part.

**Head.** Long and fine; deep brown, with two light pale brown stripes on each side from the bill past the eye.

**Neck.** Long, slender and neatly curved; light brown, penciled with darker brown, and quite free from the least appearance of a white ring.

**Breast.** Under part of body and sides, greyish brown; each feather marked distinctly with a rich dark brown penciling.

**Back.** Long; light brown, richly marked with green.

**Wings.** Greyish brown mixed with green, with a broad riband mark of rich purple, edged with white, the two colors distinct.

**Flight Feathers.** Brown, perfectly free from white.

**Tail Coverts.** Brown, beautifully penciled with broad distinct penciling of dark greenish brown.

**Tail.** Light brown, with distinct broad wavy penciling of dark greenish brown.

**Legs.** Orange, or brown and orange.
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

POINTS IN ROUEN DUCKS.

Size,   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   30
Shape and color of bill, -   -   -   -   -   -   20
Color of plumage,     -   -   -   -   -   -   20
Symmetry,   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   15
Condition,    -   -   -   -   -   -   -   15

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN ROUEN DUCKS.

Bills clear yellow, dark green, blue or lead color; any white in the flight feathers of either sex; birds so fat as to be down behind.

Cayuga Ducks.

GENERAL SHAPE.

HEAD. Small, neat and slender.
BILL. Broad, rather short, and dark in color.
NECK. Medium.
BREAST. Broad, full and prominent.
BODY. Long and round, very full and plump.
WINGS. Long and carried well up.
LEGS. Medium length, and black or dark slaty color.
PLUMAGE. Of drake glossy black throughout, the head and neck a brilliant greenish hue; also the wing coverts, but not so decided in color. The primaries of the duck being sometimes a dark brown, all the rest jet black. A few plashes of white in the breast of the duck objectionable, but not a disqualification.
THE AMERICAN

POINTS IN CAYUGA DUCKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size,</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumage,</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legs,</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetry,</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition,</td>
<td>10</td>
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DISQUALIFICATIONS IN CAYUGA DUCKS.

White or colored feathers in the drake or in any part of the duck save the breast. Legs of any other color than black or dark brown. Deformity of any kind.

Black East Indian Ducks.

GENERAL SHAPE AND COLOR.

SHAPE. The entire form remarkably slender, neat, and graceful.

SIZE. The smaller the better.

PLUMAGE. Rich lustrous black, with a brilliant velvety green tint throughout; perfectly free from white or brown feathers on any part whatever.

BILL OF DRAKE. Very dark yellowish green, without spot or blemish.

BILL OF DUCK. Very dark.

LEGS. Dark.

POINTS IN BLACK EAST INDIAN DUCKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallness of size,</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richness of plumage,</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill,</td>
<td>15</td>
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STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. 95

Symmetry, neatness, and elegance of form, - 20
Condition, - - - - - - 15

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BLACK EAST INDIAN DUCKS.

White in any part of the plumage.

Call Ducks.

Shape. The entire form very short, round, and compact, with very full, round, high forehead, and short broad bill.

Size. The smaller the better.

Color. In the grey variety bill, legs, plumage the same as in the Rouen. In the white variety, bill, bright, clear, unspotted yellow; plumage, pure white.

Legs. Bright orange.

POINTS IN CALL DUCKS.

Smallness of size, - - - - - 35
Color of Plumage, - - - - - 20
Bill and top of the forehead, - - - 15
Symmetry and compactness of shape, - - - 20
Condition, - - - - - 10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN CALL DUCKS.

In Grey Call Ducks, white ring on the neck of the Duck; white flight feathers in either sex.

Disqualifications in White Call Ducks: colored feathers in any part of the plumage; bills of any color except yellow.
White Crested Ducks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill, yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size of crest</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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**GESESE.**

**Toulouse.**

Carriage. Tall and erect; bodies nearly touching the ground.

Color. Breast and body, light grey; back, dark grey; neck, darker grey than back; wings and belly, shading off to white, though but little white visible.

Bill. Pale flesh color.

Legs and Feet. Deep orange, inclined to red.

**Embden.**

Plumage. Uniformly pure white.

Bill. Flesh color.

Legs and Feet. Orange.

**Points in Geese.**

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<tr>
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