

mon defects to be avoided and the comparative value of undercolor to surface color are given for the same reasons. It is easy to get nice red birds with dark slate undercolor and easier to get reddish buff birds with buff undercolor. The matter of dark pinfeathers in dressed birds, however, must not be ignored. Therefore, the combination is held up as our ideal.

The committee also wish to insist on the importance of withholding prizes from pale, over shown, or sickly looking birds, no matter how excellent their qualifications. We wish to compel breeders to keep such birds out of exhibitions.

The committee recommend that this report be immediately printed and forwarded to members of the Club and be given all poultry and agricultural papers for immediate publication that there may be ample time for its consideration; and for discussion and criticism before the next annual meeting of the Club.

Respectfully submitted by,

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#### STANDARD FOR RHODE ISLAND REDS.

##### TYPE.

Shape and carriage of body or correct type is the most important consideration. A specimen of the proper type with only fair color should always be given preference in show room over one having fine color but of the wrong type.

Body should be long, wide and deep (especially long in keel and broad in chest, shoulders and back), and well rounded, compact and free from angular projections if dressed for market. Neck moderately short and slightly curved. Thighs and shanks shorter and less coarse in bone than in any other variety of the American class.

(NOTE.—Longer, wider and more plump in body than that of the accepted Plymouth Rock type and much longer in keel also with body carried less upright than in the modern Wyandotte. Neck shorter and more curved than that of the Plymouth Rock. Owing to their solid build they equal in weight other breeds of greater size.)

##### COLOR OF PLUMAGE.

Color of plumage should be considered as second in importance to shape of body, never should be placed first. That of the male is richer and deeper in color than the female, much more showy, striking and attractive. It is the male's plumage that gives the breed its name. That of the female is lighter and softer in color.

Plumage of the male.—Head, neck, thighs, fluff, and saddle a bright cherry red. Back and wing bows cherry but may show a greater depth of color. Undercolor a lighter shade of red or rich salmon throughout and entirely free from slate or smut. Color of the quill should conform to the color of the web of the feather. The unexposed feathers of the folded wing may contain black. Tail, main feathers and sickles, black or greenish black.

NOTE.—By cherry red is meant not the color of cherry wood or the color of a black heart cherry but the color of a ripe light red cherry. Lighter and nearer scarlet than what is usually termed mahogany, claret or wine color. Not chestnut or chocolate color.

Plumage of the female.—Lighter in color than the male. Golden red surface color, with hackle feathers on lower part of neck slightly tipped (not laced) with black. Undercolor a lighter shade of red or rich salmon throughout and entirely free from slate or smut. The unexposed portion of the folded wing may contain black. Tail black or greenish black.

##### FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE.

Head.—Of medium size, fair width of skull and carried well up.

Beak.—Short, stout and moderately curved. Red horn in color.

Eyes.—Large and deep red, alike in color.

Comb.—Single comb variety shall have a low, straight comb of fair length, having no side dishes or twists, evenly and symmetrically serrated. Rose comb variety shall have a low rose comb, evenly shaped, carried straight, fitting close to the head, having but very slight corrugations on top and terminating in short spike.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Coral red. Wattles moderately rounded, of equal length. Earlobes of medium size, smooth and fine in texture.

Neck.—Rather short, well arched

with abundant flowing hackle.

Back.—Apparently rather short, broad and flat at shoulders, the saddle being broad, full and rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail.

Breast.—Broad, deep and well developed.

Body and fluff.—Body deep, well rounded at sides, with long keel bone. Abdomen, wide, not deep, well rounded and full feathered.

Wings.—Of medium size, closely folded and carried well up so that the tips are partially covered by the saddle feathers.

Tail.—Full, slightly expanded, carried about half as high as the head and extending back with a graceful sweep. Sickles well developed, nicely curved and of medium length.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs of medium length, stout and well rounded and well covered with soft feathers. Shanks rather short and moderately stout, nicely scaled and free from feathers or down. Toes, four on each foot, straight and of medium length. Color of shanks and toes orange or deep yellow. Front of shanks and top of toes may be shaded with a little red horn color the same as on bill.

##### FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE.

Head.—Same as males but smaller.

Beak.—Red horn color.

Eyes.—Large, deep red and alike in color.

Comb.—Like males, but smaller in proportion according to the sex.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Coral red. Wattles small, well rounded, of equal length. Earlobes small, smooth and fine in texture.

Neck.—Rather short, slightly arched, with well developed plumage.

Back.—Apparently longer than in male, with greater breadth at shoulders, and with just enough rise at saddle to produce a slight concave sweep to the tail.

Breast.—Broad, deep, and well developed.

Body and fluff.—Body deep, well rounded at the sides, with long keel bone. Abdomen wide, not deep, well rounded and full feathered.

Wings.—Of medium size, closely folded, and carried well up.

Tail.—Full, slightly expanded, and carried moderately low.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs of medium length, well rounded, and covered with soft feathers. Shanks rather short, and of medium size, closely scaled and