

expected to find a distinct standard description for each of these separate varieties, because if thought worthy of a separate class at exhibitions, there ought to be a standard by which to judge them. In this respect the work before us is deficient. We are not now advocating separate classes for so many varieties as we frequently see in exhibition premium lists, but simply pointing out the inconsistency between this new standard and premium lists of poultry societies. It is, however, in this respect more comprehensive than that of the London Poultry Club. There is another and marked difference between the two "standards" in the numerical value placed on each point of excellence in the respective birds of each breed. In the New Standard the total number required for this purpose is 100; in that of the London Poultry Club only 15; while in apportioning the number to each point, the new standard differs in ratio to that of the other, allotting to most of the larger breeds a point of excellence more than does that of the Poultry Club. We shall not now wait to discuss the propriety of this course, nor the benefits to exhibitors to be derived from it, as probably we shall take occasion hereafter to do so more fully than our space would now admit of, but proceed to enumerate the other points wherein this work now under review differs from that of the London Poultry Club.

The omissions from the revised standard are the Malays, for which it may be said is substituted the Chittagong, and the Black Bantam, the word African being in fact used instead of Black. The additions are White and Brown Leghorns, Dominiques, Bronze Turkeys, Cayuga Ducks, and White Crested Ducks. In the Games, the Piles are divided into Reds and Whites; and there is added the varieties known as the Earl of Derby, White Georgian, Spangle and Domin-

ique, which completes the list. The arrangement in precedence of birds, it may be remarked, is somewhat different.

Considerable discussion took place some time since between American poultry fanciers on the standard by which Light Brahmas should be judged, which resulted in the adoption of one for each. The work before us, however, does not include that of the single comb. And, indeed, that given as the standard for Light Brahmas is so very different from the one which was adopted by the fanciers on the occasion we allude to, that we doubt if they were consulted, or even represented at the Convention at which the present work was adopted.

We have taken the trouble to compare carefully the description given of the Brahma in the American Standard with that in London Poultry, and find it (with unimportant exceptions) word for word the same; and we give, for the benefit of those interested, the points and their numerical values as given in both standards, and also that adopted by the North-Western Poultry Association last summer. We have placed the values in decimals, with 100 as the total number of points, so as to harmonize with the American standard.

American Standard.	London Poultry Club.	N.W. Poultry So. Standard.	
Size.....	20	Size.....20.00	Size.....13.33
Color.....	25	Color.....26.66	Color.....13.33
Head.....	05	Head and Comb.....	Head, Comb, Neck and Wattles.....20
Comb.....	05	Comb.....	Wings, &c.....20
Wings, &c.....	10	Wings, &c.....	Legs and Feet.....
Legs and Feet.....	05	Legs and Feet.....	Feathering.....15
Feathering.....	05	Feathering.....	Fluff.....
Fluff.....	05	Fluff.....	Symmetry.....15
Symmetry.....	15	Symmetry.....13.33	Condition.....10
Condition.....	10	Condition.....13.33	
Total.....	100	Say.....100	Say.....100

We think it unnecessary to pursue the subject further, where such a diversity of opinion exists in the numerical values of the points, even in one breed.

It is very unlikely that the "standard" before us is the united effort of all the poultry fanciers of America. Indeed, if we were to hazard a conjecture on the