

burg. The face of both cock and hen is bright red, the eyes bay, the earlobe and wattles medium in size and of fine texture. The colors of the plumage are a clear white, and a rich velvety black, or, where these mingle as on the under body, the thighs, and back of the upper part of neck having the appearance of gray. The hackle and saddle of the male are long and flowing, each feather having the centre black, tapering gradually from the full width of the feather down to a point at the extremity. The back is broad, the body deep, full, and rounded at the sides, the breast broad and carried prominently forward. The feathers of the breast of both male and female have the web white and the edge black, showing as a whole a regular and well defined lacing. The wings are medium in size and fold close, both secondaries and primaries having the inner web black, the outer edge of the latter white, and of the former laced with white. The coverts are white with black centre stripe, widening toward the tip, giving the effect of a double bar. The wings bows are white. The thighs are short and plump, the feathers short and fluffy. The legs and feet of both male and female are naked, and bright yellow in color. The hackle feathers of the hen are shorter than in the male. The back is short and broad, with body deep and well rounded at the sides. The feathering of the former is black with white centre, of the latter it is evenly laced with black. The wings are of medium size, and neatly tucked up; the flights black, the lower edge laced with white, the secondaries with the inner web and tip black. The coverts are black, pencilled with white. The tail is rather more developed than the Asiatics, but of that order. In weight the standard cock is 8½ pounds, the cockerel 7½, the hen 6½, the pullet 5½.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Symmetry,	10
Weight,	10
Condition,	8
Head	6
Comb,	8
Earlobe and Wattle,	5
Neck,	8
Beak,	8
Breast and body,	10
Wing,	8
Tail,	7
Fluff,	5
Leg and toes,	7
	100

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

I must acknowledge that I was somewhat disappointed on visiting the Light Brahma coops at Industrial at Toronto. I confine my remarks to the Light Brahmas, not deeming myself qualified to pass an opinion on any other variety. Compared with last year there was, I think, a falling off in numbers, as there was an absence of specimens of extra merit, but the general average was better. The pullets especially I thought fine, taken all through; some of them had fine hackles, broad and dense in stripe, accompanied with fine pure blue-white surface color. I do heartily concur with friend Butterfield here, "Nothing sets off a Light Brahma better than a grand hackle." Yet I am persuaded that the pure blue-white is almost invariably found over blue or dark undercolor, that is, when there is a tinge of dark on the fluff of the feathers; and I have found that a continued mating of white under color produces the creamy tinge which, to my mind, is objectionable in Light Brahmas. I have also a notion that some strong, clayey soils have the effect of not only bleaching out the most yellow legs, but also the most yellow plumage to pure white. Still I prefer a sandy soil, though I am not fortunate enough to have it, but have the very heaviest of clay.

The next point in a Light Brahma hen or cock, in my opinion, and one which was prominently developed in a pullet or two at Toronto, is a wide-spread tail, which invariably springs from a wide and full saddle. Some had the bunched cushions, or rather Cochiri shaped saddles, with the usual sharp pointed, spare tails, which I do not think so desirable as the former, where the saddle rises all round with a gradual slope to the tail. But either are better than when both sides approach almost together at the end and have the appearance of the cut of a wedge one sees in text books or philosophy. Such a bird is always narrow behind, with a depressed saddle, and taken from shoulders to tail, has a triangular shape. As friend Butterfield once observed at Toronto, "A Brahma should be a parallelogram rather than a triangle," and my experience says, Yes! The three angles may do very well for Games, but not for Light Brahmas. This wide spread tail is almost always accompanied with fine wide fluffy hinder parts.

At our Fall exhibitions I do not think the weight part of the Standard should be applied, for it will not unfrequently lead to the rejection of a bird of great merit, and the awarding of a prize to an overgrown scrub. While in Winter this feature of the Standard should be applied with the greatest strictness, not that an extra chance should be given to a very large bird to win in consequence