

**WINGS.**—Flight feathers of sound black, and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end—not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbiness), carried rather low, showing the front half of the thighs only, with a clearly defined wingbar of broad feathers, extra bright green in colour.

**LEGS.**—Thighs set well apart, short, firm, stout at setting, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. **Shanks.**—Sound black, rather short, round, small, and of fine texture. **Toes.**—Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails.

**COLOUR.**—As bright green in sheen as possible all over from the throat to the sickle ends.

**WEIGHT.**—Not to exceed 20 ounces.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE.**—Thick-set or cobby, without being dumpty and coarse.

**SERIOUS FAULTS.**—Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow-back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse comb, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple-barring—which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, coloured feathers, "narrow feathered, short-feathered," white in face, blushed lobe.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS.**—Cut comb, skinned or mutilated face, altered, removed, or added feathers; artificial colouring of any part of the bird.

#### PULLET.

**COMB.**—Neat, long, square, and well-filled in the front, and set firmly on the head, tapering off in width to the setting on of leader. **Top.**—Perfectly level and full of work, *i.e.*, crowded with little round spikes. **Leader.**—Set on with a stout base, firm, long, perfectly straight, and tapering to a point. The comb rising slightly from the front to the back, the leader rising also, and at the same angle as the comb.

**BEAK.**—Rather short, stout at the back, and black.

**HEAD.**—Broad and short. **Face.**—Brilliant cherry red, and of fine texture. **Wattles.**—Same shade as comb and face, round, neat, and of fine texture.

**EYES.**—Hazel or brown.

**LOBES.**—Absolutely round, having nicely-rounded edges, thick, and of uniform thickness all over, set firmly on the face, perfectly smooth, of kid-like texture, and spotlessly white in colour—especially near the wattles—proportioned in size to the bird, but not larger than a threepenny piece.

**NECK.**—Rather short, and covered with wide hackle feathers of nice length, and having a well-defined curve at the back.

**SHOULDERS.**—Broad and flat.

**CHEST.**—Broad, and carried well forward and upward,

showing a bold curve from wingbow to wingbow.

**BACK.**—Short, broad, and flat.

**STERN.**—Flat, broad, and thick, *i.e.*, not running off to nothing, at the setting on of the tail, and having an abundance of saddle-feathers of sound green colour.

**TAIL.**—Carried well back, consisting of broad feathers, overlapping one another neatly, sound black in colour (a point of rare quality would be such feathers bearing a strong green sheen.)

**WINGS.**—Flight-feathers of sound black and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end), not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbiness. Carried rather higher than the cockerel's, but not by any means tight up to the body, and having a clearly defined wingbar of broad feathers, extra bright green in colour.

**LEGS.**—Thighs set well apart, stout at setting on, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. **Shanks.**—Sound black, rather short and round, small, and of fine texture. **Toes.**—Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails.

**COLOUR.**—As bright green in sheen as possible all over, from the throat to the tips of the tail.

**WEIGHT.**—Not exceeding sixteen ounces.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE.**—Thick-set or cobby (without being dumpty and coarser.)

**SERIOUS FAULTS.**—Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse bone, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple barring, which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, "narrow feathered," white in face, blushed lobe.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS.**—Cut comb, skinned or mutilated face, altered, removed, or added feather, artificial colouring of any part of the bird.

#### SOME DISEASES OF THE EGG ORGANS.

BY DR. H. B. GREENE.

**T**HE presence of a ruptured egg in the oviduct is an accident which brings about one result only, and that is the death of the bird, for the collapsed ovum, forming as it does a shapeless mass, ill-adapted for expulsion into the cloaca in the ordinary way, acts as a foreign body, and either sets up inflammation of the oviduct, or else its disintegrated contents are forced back in the duct, and, escaping through the upper opening, produce inflammatory