TOY PIGEONS

AND OTHER CONTINENTAL RACES

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF ALL BREEDS
WITH DETAILED STANDARDS

BY

C. A. M. SPRUIJT

Gouda — Holland
International Judge of all Races



PUBLISHED BY WILLEM VAN GORCUM - ASSEN - HOLLAND

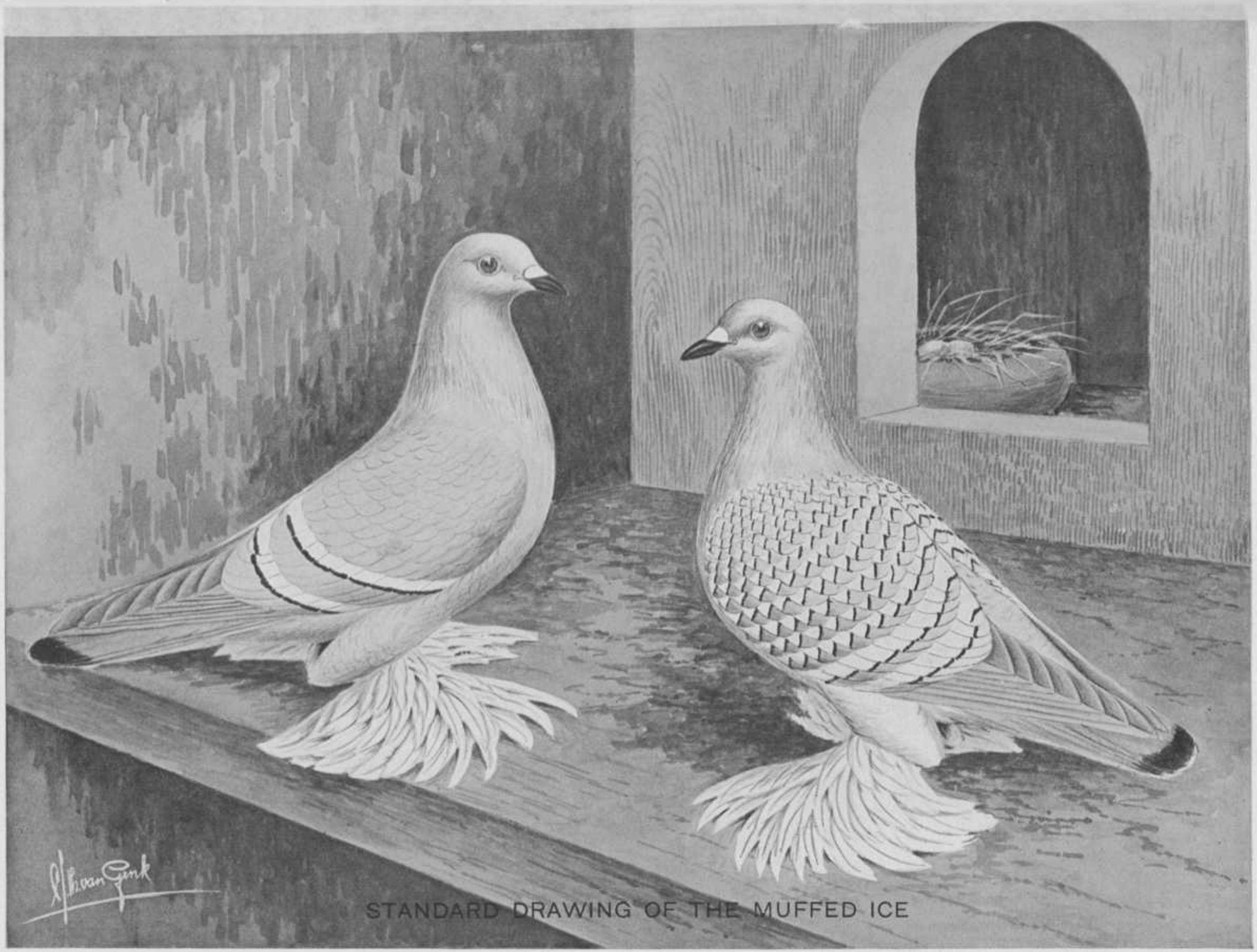
AGENTS FOR ENGLAND AND ITS COLONIES AND AMERICA
"PIGEONS" — IDLE, BRADFORD, ENGLAND

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STANDARD DRAWING OF THE MUFFED ICE

V. f. ko. 8

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TRANSLATED FROM DUTCH INTO ENGLISH BY E. G. HUGHES

WITH 177 PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR AND C. S. TH. VAN GINK

ALSO DRAWINGS AND 5 COLOURED PLATES BY C. S. TH. VAN GINK



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"PIGEONS" — IDLE BRADFORD, ENGLAND

[1928]

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PREFACE.

The edition of the "Toy Pigeons" in the Dutch language has immediately after its publication aroused much interest, not only in Germany and Belgium, but also in England.

Many copies were ordered, though the language was very inconvenient to the English breeder, and soon we were asked if it was possible to translate and publish this work in the English language.

The Toy pigeon races have indeed caused much interest for themselves in England during the last few years, while literature regarding this great, important pigeon group, is extremely limited in the English language.

We did not hesitate for a moment to assent in this, especially when the Editor of "Pigeons and Pigeon world" was so willing, to act as our agent for England and the Hon. Sec. of the Variety Pigeon Club, Mr. A. R. W. Woods Esqre, was so kind in extending his assistance in running through the translation before publication.

We wish to thank both of them for their valuable assistance.

Should this work, help to further the propagation and knowledge of the Toy Pigeons in England and its Colonies, we shall then feel satisfied.

Having noticed that there was interest for other Continental breeds besides the Toys at the English Shows, we thought it would be a good thing, as an addition to the book to deal with the most important Continental pigeon races, of which we know are being bred at the moment in England, or which we surmise will be imported in the future.

We shall now end, with best wishes for the Pigeon sport in England, and thanking those for their kindness and assistance in the translation of same.

Gouda (Holland)
August 1927.

C. A. M. SPRUIJT.

FOREWORD

of the Dutch Edition.

It is now nearly twenty years ago, that we first became acquainted with a few of the Toy races, and at that moment our decision was made.

We were at once attracted by these pretty coloured and beautifully designed birds, and during the last few years, were not satisfied before, we had propagated all the well known Toy races in our own pens.

We have for many years in succession, shown these Toy races (unknown in Holland) at the exhibitions.

By unwearied exposition at the many large and smaller shows, during these years, we have aroused much sympathy in general for the Toy pigeon.

Although they are really very few breeders in Holland of one or more Toy races, we ourselves are continually striving to introduce something new.

During the period we lived in Germany, we were able to become acquainted with some of the best breeders, and spent much spare time among these primitive breeders of Toys.

Especially among the fanciers in the industrial destrict of Chemnitz and surroundings, and more especially among the smaller home workers in the North of Bohemia was where we found the prettiest and most rare specimens during our wanderings.

Birds which had hardly ever been exhibited at the shows, the owners being too economical in this respect.

Still they told us, and called our attention to many things, which escapes the notice of the average fancier, what only can be learnt by practice, when one has a good insight, and posesses a fondness for these birds.

Each Toy race, has its special peculiarities because these races were peculiar to such a great extent, was just what was so interesting regarding the propagation, and which so irresistible attracted us.

These were the reasons that we have bred them in as many different varieties as possible.

Later on many first class birds were sent back to Germany there being no demand for them in Holland more especially after the war, there was a shortage of good birds, so that many were the birds born in Gouda, which crossed the eastern frontier, back to the country where their ancestors came from. Later on also Belgium, France and England.

Thus we have become acquainted in every particular with the Toy pigeon, and being pressed by the few fanciers and judges, we decided to write a book on Toys for the Netherlands.

We have tried in this book, to describe the existing Toy races as accurately as possible, and given the peculiarities of each race as much in detail as we could, so that future Toy breeders may receive an instruction, in their efforts, in breeding and improvement, up to the right standard.

If this work proves itself to be of assistance to fanciers of Toys, and as a guide to those judging at the Shows, then we shall feel contented, and fully rewarded for our labour.

C. A. M. SPRUIJT.

Gouda (Holland)
August 1925.

INTRODUCTION

The enormous large number of pigeon races, with their very many varieties, as well in size, body structure, colour and feather construction, has made it necessary to divide them systematically.

They have been classed according to outward shape, natural qualities and dimensions, all according to circumstances, more or less undergoing a change.

Where the pigeon sport has been subject to a certain fashion, it well be difficult to divide some races in different groups.

Thus existed a twelve large groups, of which the Toys were the largest and most important. Where all other grouped races originated from different countries or parts of the world, the Toys in this respect make an exception, because all belonging to this group originated from Germany, and chiefly the Midlands and South Germany with Thuringen, Saxony and Silesia were the most important countries of origin.

It is surprising the number of different races, all varying with each other in colour and design, which the old German breeders before 1870, knew how to breed and obtain.

Successors have gratefully made use of this, to perfect and complete the work of their forefathers.

Among some Toy pigeons the design is entirely natural, which means to say, the coloured or white feathers have remained limited to a group of feathers or tiny ones with which the body of the pigeon is covered.

Other races on the other hand have a design, which is not limited to these natural feather groups though which more or which only partly include different groups.

The last mentioned are the most difficult races to

propagate, at least regarding the peculiar design as detailed by breeders.

This reminds us of the Stork pigeon and the Bohemian Fairy Swallow and others, by which the design is entirely unnatural, and by which the feather groups, contain entirely unnatural colour combinations. Not so much the colour but the bordering plays an important part.

Among such races it is a rarity, if we breed a bird which really comes up to the Standard.

Mostly other ways and means have to be used to gain what is aimed at viz: to get the exact bordering of the colours.

The Toys as already mentioned are all of pure German origin, and very many breeds are little or entirely unknown outside of Germany. Some races have themselves remained limited in larger and smaller districts in Germany.

This has however changed during the last ten years, the Toy races, having become more popular outside of their land of origin, owing to the assistance of the Pigeon periodicals with their many photos, and also the many exhibitions.

Still the interest in other countries is not very great. Belgium can be compared with Holland, France only being acquainted with odd ones of the best known Toy races.

England being very much behind in its knowledge of the German Toy breeds, only odd races having found favour and then only in one or two coloured varieties.

Now they are convinced of the beautiful birds the German possess, and many clubs have been founded in England to make the Toys more popular.

All breeders of Toys conform exclusively, with the land of origin regarding the manner of breeding.

In no other branch of the pigeon world exists up to the present such a great uniform as in the breeding and judging of the Toy races.

The standard which we have given at the end of

description of each race is also the official standard such as the distinctive clubs in Germany have mostly fixed, and according to such has been adopted in breeding and judging in Holland, Belgium and France.

The Toys compare with each other chiefly in size, nature and manners. No pigeon group comparing with each other so strongly in this way.

All Toy races originated from the common field pigeon, and many have been bred since the middle ages in Germany, especially the Monks of that time, were the most renowned for their interest in these breeds, and did much towards their development.

SAXONY TOY PIGEON

D. Saksische Kleurduif G. Sächsische Feldtaube

One of the most common representatives of the Toy Class of Pigeons, is the Saxony Toy, also called the Field Pigeon.

This bird has in every respect the type of the Field Pigeon, but differs, having heavily feathered legs.

Like many Toy breeds, this breed originated from Saxony, where it is named after.

The Saxony Toy, being well shaped, feathered and coloured, is practically unknown outside of its native country. At the same time this bird is recognized as the foundation of many other breeds of Toys.

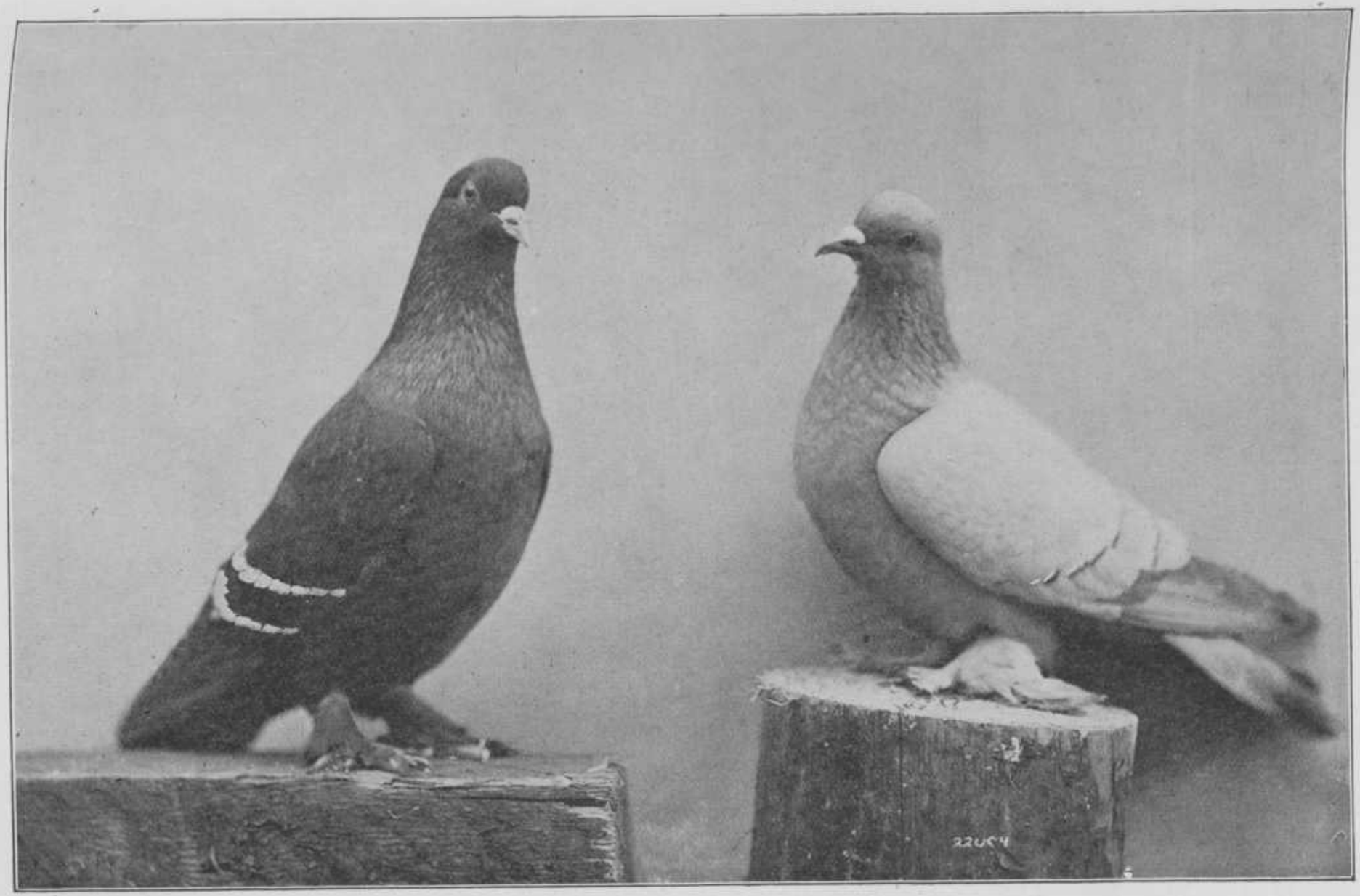
The most typical qualities is the whole deep coloured body with two narrow white bars on each wing, whereby the enormous heavy feathered feet surpass any other breed and can only be equalised with one or two of the best Trumpeters, or Fairy Swallow breeds.

The eye is always dark chestnut brown. Bright eyes are not desirable, and as a whole is detrimental. The gentle expression of the whole bird would be disturbed by having bright eyes.

The somewhat thick-set but very powerful body that is borne on apparently short legs, is absolutely one colour without the least deviation of intermediate colours.

Even under the body and feather covering under the tail are in all respects thoroughly coloured. The white bars being the only marks this bird shows.

The beak which is long and slender is set in a small, but well arched head, the yellow and red being flesh colour and the blue and black horn colour. The blacks are of rare beauty, the black colour being very deep and



RED AND BLUE SAXONY TOY (*Saxony field pigeon*)

Two very typical birds, of which the colour is very good. The red, beautiful in colour, bars, beak. Is too short in foot feathering.

of brilliant green tint, whereby the long foot feathering and the narrow deep continous white bars, are not the least contributors.

It is strange so few fanciers are counted outside of its native country, at the same time besides its outward beauty, in other respects, its particular useful qualities are excellent.

Stock from this breed is usually good, because of the astonishing continual hatching and a pure strain being always retained.

The Saxony Toys as already mentioned are only in black, red, blue and yellow and all without any distinction, with white bars and chestnut brown eyes; other colour kinds or marked varieties do not exist. Pure white which sometimes appear in the Saxony Toys, are really nothing else than plain headed Trumpeters. Regarding the blue, with white bars, one must be careful as very often plain headed Trumpeter Pigeons exist, most of them not having the beautiful soft blue pigeon colour and not even the dark coloured primary flight feathers, which are prominent by the real Saxony Toys.

The Saxony Toy is easy to keep, taking little to satisfy them, preferring to seek their own food on the land, and being all the more remarkable having no hindrance from their long feathered feet. Satisfied with an ordinary nest, they rear their 5 or 6 youngsters with great care. The Saxony Toys are bred together, mostly however blue with blue, seldom with black.

STANDARD

Land of origin: Saxony.

Size and carriage: Same as field pigeon, though somewhat more powerful and extended, deep set.

Head: Long and narrow, forehead slightly arched, always plain-headed.

Beak: Long and slender, reds and yellows flesh coloured, blacks and blues, dark horn coloured.

Eyes: Dark chestnut brown, cere narrow and smooth. Reds and yellows flesh colour, blacks and blues dark grey.

Throat: Well carved.

Neck: Short, widening out powerfully to shoulders.

Breast: Broad, deeply arched, extending a little forward.

Back: Long, and sloping very little to the rear.

Flights: Long well closed, resting on tail, nearly reaching to the end.

Legs: As short as possible, and closely feathered.

Leg below hock: Provided with very long hocks.

Colour and design: Of the same deep warm colour all over from tip of beak to end of tail, without the least delineation, in neck, belly, lower tail feathering or feet. The only design being two narrow white continuous tiny bars on each wing covert. Exists only in red, yellow, black and blue.

Gross faults: By all colour vars: dull, with no lustre in feathers, by the blacks, violet lustre instead of green beetle. By all colour vars: pearl or broken eyes, dark coloured beak among reds and yellow, or light upper mandible among blue and blacks, short foot feathering and short irregular bars.

THE FEATHERED LEG BLAZE FACE WHITE TAIL

D. Bevederde Saksische Witstaart
G. Belatschte Sächsische Weiszschwanz

In the large, type and carriage the feathered Leg Blaze Face White Tail, compares very much with the Saxony Toy. It is also a pure bred production of Saxony.

The White Tails differ somewhat from the Saxony Toy, because they have besides the white bars, a white tail on the upper side and a white spot marking on the nose, at the same time the eye colour varies in several Toy varieties.

The cardinal point of the White Tail is, the feathering under tail or lower tail feathering, which plays an important part in so many breeds.

We are reminded for instance of our Dutch Tumblers of the well known lower tail feathering of the different Archangel families etc. Being very strict regarding the pure tail design, white feathers round the seat are found faulty. This also applies to rusty or varying colouring on the lower tail feathering.

The upper tail cover near the back is marked with a straight pure line. Regarding the shape of spot in Toys with spot markings, this is generally left free, provided it is symmetrical in every respect. White Tails, pear shaped is absolutely desirable, the narrowest part at root of the beak and widening out just a little between the eyes.

Still more remarkable that specimens which have white bars, these bars don't touch each other on the back, but are at equal distance on upper and lower side.

This is the only breed which has this peculiarity.

Another peculiarity of this breed is, that two kinds of

eye colour are permitted, proving what a rare judgment and good taste the old Saxons had, when they made these stipulations, because the yellow and red have dark orange coloured iris, which suits them, whereas all other Toys, which are all dark, have very dark or black eyes.

The blacks have a deep brilliant coloured head a trans-



YELLOW SAXONY WHITE TAIL HEN
Big, robust, low stature with excellent depth of colour, heavy foot feathering and good design.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

fusion of green beetle lustre, extremely narrow long continuous bars, refined spot, with large heavy regular foot feathers. They are mostly somewhat shorter in build than the red and yellow, which however are of no less quality, foot feathering being mostly excellent; they have no white bars.

Among the black and reds, we find the copperas colour which on an entire black body is a copper coloured wing covert, whereby each feather is black margined.

The primary flight feathers of these copperas coloured, are marked at the end of flight with a small black spot, whereby the well known gimpel design originates.

This spot must not be too large, else this would give a coarse impression and be too predominate.

A whole absence of gimpel design among the copperas coloured, would not be faulty.

Important is, that the green lustre of the black must on no account be lost sight of.

The chequered are very closely related to the copperas coloured. The prime colour being also black, while their wing covert instead of red, is cream colour, and provided with a narrow black margin, but the gimpel design on the wing flights are not black but entirely cream colour. A noticable fault of this design is, that the spots on the primary flight feathers frequently become too large and coarse, and continue further beyond the hocks, lower tail feathers, and some among the foot feathers; these are all faulty, which are very seriously counted.

The blue Toys are very uncommon, and then only barless i.e. without any bar markings, likewise with white bars. The primary flight feathers of both should nevertheless be as darkly coloured as possible.

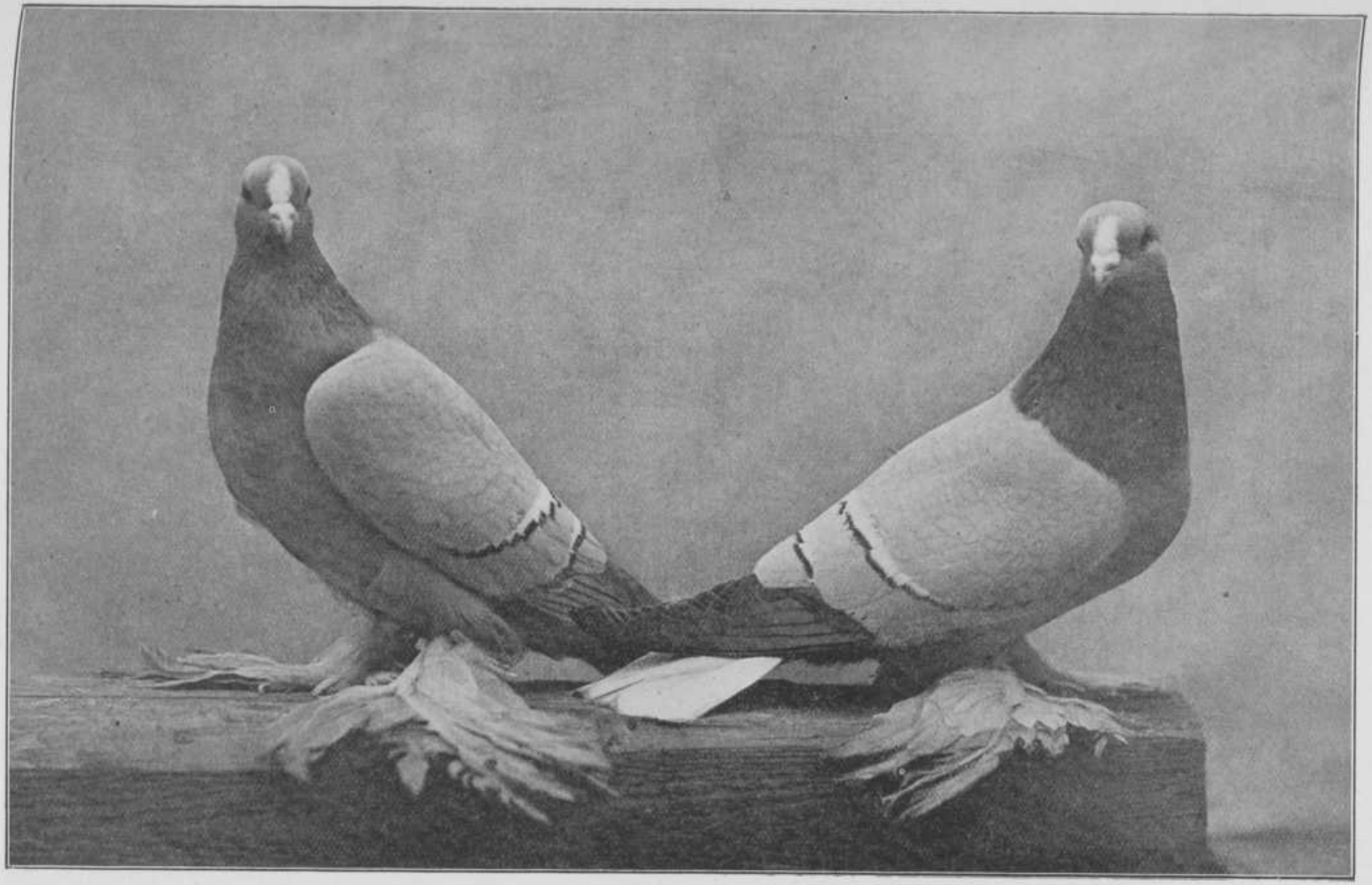
The black and blue exist also with white arrow point markings, therefore every tiny feather of the wing covert is provided with a white narrow margin, while the primary flights of the gimpel design, show only white spots.

A limitation regarding size is desirable here because, spots, too large make a coarse impression and very often are found an other parts of the body.

The features become too coarse, giving the bird altogether an unpleasant outward appearance.

Besides the prime colours already mentioned, silver pointed (laced) and lark coloured are met with, which however cannot be used for dispatch birds, but can prove to be of good service in the breeding of blues and reds.

The black and copperas coloured youngsters very often quit their nest with a pale coloured upper mandible,



A COUPLE OF BLUE SAXONY BLAZE FACES

Very pretty pair, robust, large, prime colour, foot feathering and design. The spots and bars cannot be improved upon.

which however as the moulting time proceeds, gradually become darker. Also the bars of the black are mostly just noticable, which is quite sufficient.



RED SAXONY BLAZE FACE COCK
A very good bird, with deep bright brilliant colour. Good spot and tail design. Full foot feathering.

When the bars of young birds are too prettily marked, they become later on too coarse and irregular.

A frequent fault is, that one or two outside tail flights are coloured, this is considered one of the greatest faults, and makes the bird absolutely worthless. This can be remided by continually pulling these flights when the

birds are between 4 and 5 weeks old, when later on white flights will take their place.

When selecting pairs for breeding, this must be taken into consideration, because it is an understood thing that at all shows, the first thing that is looked for, is the presence of 12 white tail flights.

During breeding time they are very willing hatching with great care, and rearing their youngsters excellently. Open flying is very desirable for this breed.

STANDARD

Land of origin: Saxony.

Size and carriage: That of the field pigeon, somewhat thicker set, length 35 centimetres.

Head: Round, forehead slightly arched, always plain.

Beak: Long and slender, red and yellows flesh coloured, all other colours, black.

Wattles: Fine and lightly powdered, laying smooth on beak.

Eyes: Reds and yellows, orange colour, by all others dark without coloured iris.

Cere: Reds and yellows, flesh coloured, by all others greyish black, from light to darker.

Throat: Well carved.

Neck: Short and thick set.

Breast: Broad, well arched, somewhat extended.

Back: Rather hollow, and sloping to the tail.

Wings: Long and broad, resting on tail.

Tail: Well closed, forming a light sloping line with the back nearly touching underneath.

Legs: Short: feet being heavily feathered.

Leg below hock: Have very long hocks.

Colour and design: All birds self coloured with exception of white upper tail cover, which is white, and sharply delineated on back. White spot on forehead, pear shaped, narrow and regular. The blues and blacks have two

narrow white bars. The copper reds, showing copper red wing coverts on a black prime colour, whereby each tiny feather having a black border. The marble coloured with black prime colour and cream coloured wing covert each feather having a black bordering. Both of last mentioned colour vars: have with and without spot on the 10 large primary flights. The blacks and blue white laced have white bars. Each tiny feather of wing covert has a narrow white edging. Both last mentioned colour vars: with and without spot on the primary flights.

Gross faults: One or more coloured tail flights, non brilliant prime colour, also in lower tail covering, missing spot, irregular or rusty bars, two different eyes, striped beak among reds and yellows.

NEUSTADTER WHITE TAIL

D. Neustadter Witstaart
G. Silezische oder Neustädter Weiszschwanz

Besides the Blaze Face there is also a second variety which is mostly propagated in Bohemia and the frontier towns of Silezia, especially in the town of Neustadt. They differ from the Blaze Face, having a somewhat stronger and longer body, while the legs being not so short, as the Blaze Face, which generally speaking for a Toy rather long, being a remnant of the period, when this variety was bred exclusive clean legged.

Further the Neustadter has no white spot and moreover no coloured lower tail covering, the character of the Blaze Face, which is of so great importance.

The tail is therefore on the lower and upper body closely marked without any tiny coloured feathers in the soft down. Another difference with the Blaze Face is, that all colour kinds have a beautiful orange coloured eye, whereas the Saxon dark varieties have a dark eye.

Although exclusive clean legged birds existed formerly, the feather breeding has been carried on during the last 25 years, which however up to the present time has not become so difficult to develop as among those first mentioned.

The white bars, also of the yellow and red, are the cause, that these colour kinds do not show the full intensive soft colour like the Saxon White Tails, the more so when the whole tail is white and such an important white design prejudices the depth of colour.

The Neustadter White Tail, is an exceedingly powerful bird, who in open flight seeks its own food and rears many broods of youngsters with great energy. The same

as other breeds it requires all the attention and care of the breeder to rear good specimens.

STANDARD

Land of origin: Bohemia, Silesia and Neustadt.

Size and carriage: Same as field pigeon, somewhat broader and taller, also more fully feathered.

Head: Oval, well arched, forehead tolerably long, always plain.

Beak: Long and slender. By reds and yellows, flesh coloured, and by all others dark horn colour.

Wattles: Small and refined, white powdered, laying firmly on beak.

Cere: Flesh coloured.

Eyes: Dark orange colour by all coloured vars:

Throat: Well rounded.

Neck: Short and very powerful at shoulders.

Breast: Broad, well arched and extended.

Back: Somewhat arched, slightly sloping to the tail.

Wings: Long and wide, resting on tail.

Tail: Well closed, only little longer than wings, rounded at ends, nearly touching the ground.

Legs: Not too short, just like other feathered Toys.

Feet: Heavily feathered, with thick regular feathering.

Legs below Hocks: Have long hocks.

Colour and Design: Whole of body self coloured, with exception of white tail, which is on lower and upper side delineated on body; besides by all colour vars: having 2 narrow white bars on each wing-covert. Only exists in 4 prime colours, black, red, yellow and blue with white bars. Though the breeder does his utmost to produce full warm colours, he does not always meet with success.

Gross Faults: Inferior tail design, coloured tiny feathers in the down, short broad or rusty bars, two different colours or dark eyes, inferior beak colour and insufficient foot feathering.

SOUTH GERMAN WHITE TAILS

D. Zuid-Duitsche Witstaart
G. Süd-deutsche Weiszschwanz

As the third one of the White Tail family, we mention the South German White Tail, which differs wholly from the Saxon and Neustadter, through the total absence of foot feathering. Consequently the bird has another outward appearance, and resembles the field pigeon more than the feathered variety.

This give the bird a taller and more slender carriage. The build of breast smaller, head longer and more refined, while the mandible is narrower than both of the other White Tail Species.

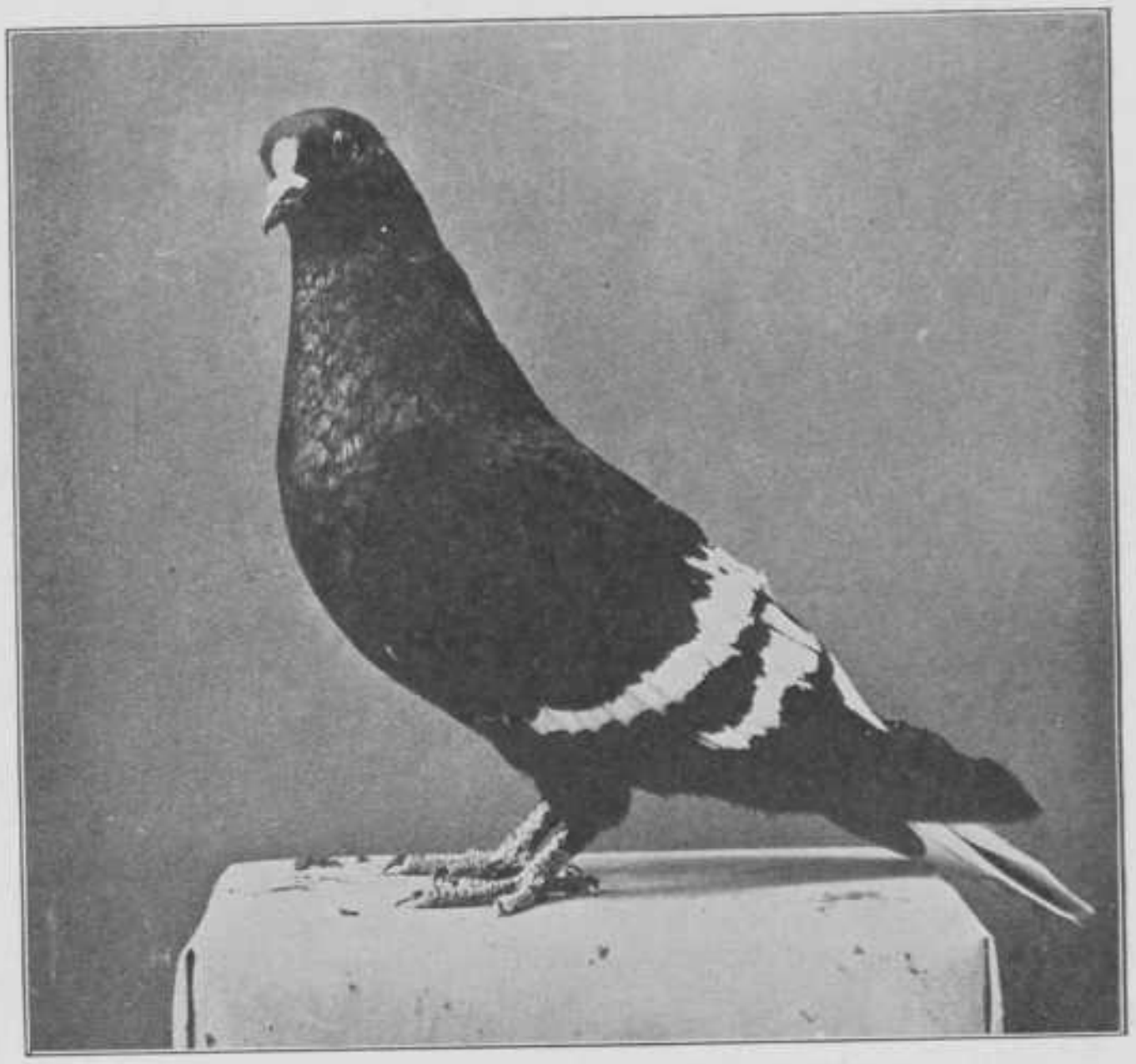
The head is mostly plain, though sometimes crested, a well developed bird having a well shaped shell crest, ending with a rosette on each side.

Like the Saxon, the South German White Tail has a coloured lower tail covering, and with well coloured and well shaped lower tail feathering, this variety is of great value.

Only the 12 tail flights are white and the upper covering of the body narrowly marked. All varieties have a dark orange iris. A light flesh colour on the upper mandible is desirable of all Toys, although this desire mostly remains a pious one, among dark Toys.

The dark varieties should have above all, always a dark coloured lower mandible, when a white upper mandible is desired, this be matched with a fairly large spot. The larger the spot is, the more chance one has of the upper mandible being white, therefore with a small refined spot, there is not the same value attached, as with the Saxon White Tail.

The spot being larger or smaller, a little longer or shorter, is not of the greatest importance, provided the spot is in the centre of the fore-head, and is symmetrically shaped, beginning at the roots of mandibles and not touching the borders of the eyes.



SOUTH GERMAN WHITE TAIL-COCK

Good bird. Deep in colour, good spot, tail with coloured lower tail feathering, continuous bars, might have been somewhat narrower through interception are somewhat irregular.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The number of coloured vars: of the South German White Tail, is as extensive as the Saxons.

To the best belong the blacks, blues, laced black and blue white; then follow the reds, yellows and copper reds. All the last mentioned, in the same case as in the Saxons, are without white bars; all colours being full and deep and tranfused with great lustre. The copper reds are the most common, their body being a deep black and green

lustre, the wing covert copper brown, each feather black laced.

The primary flights having a brown spot or eye at the ends, the same as the well known gimpels.

The South German White Tail is a nice strong bird, an excellent flyer, and seeking its own food, easily satisfied and a good breeder.

Besides being a nice and well marked bird it is a first class useful one.

STANDARD

Land of origin: South Germany.

Size and carriage: In all respects those of field pigeon.

Head: Very long and narrow, well arched forehead, generally plain, odd tinies crested, and then broad, ending in a rosette.

Beak: Long and slender, by the reds and yellows, flesh colour and by all dark vars: dark horn colour.

Eyes: Always orange iris surrounded with pale flesh coloured cere.

Wattles: Small and white.

Throat: Well carved.

Neck: Short, widening out to breast.

Breast: Moderately broad, somewhat arched.

Back: Flat, and sloping slightly to the tail.

Tail: Fairly long, well closed, and only a little longer than wing flights.

Wings: Fairly long and broad, resting on tail.

Legs: Moderately long, and always featherless.

Colour and design: Wholly self coloured, with exception of upper tail cover, consisting of 12 white flights, sharply delineated on back. A white spot, which is of secondary importance, provided it is placed symmetrical, and in centre of forehead, beginning at root of beak, reaching no further than to the eye, without touching it. The blacks and blues, also black and blue white laced, have two narrow white bars on wing covert. Copper reds,

wholly self coloured black, with red wing covert, of which each feather is black edged, and the tips of flights having a reddish brown coloured spot, "pearl or eye".

Gross faults: Inferior coloured lower tail feathering, or white tiny feathers in lower tail. Two different eyes, absence of spot, insufficient or irregular white bars, bad colour and insufficient polish.

ICE PIGEON

D. Ijsduif *G. Eistaube* *Fr. Pigeon satin*

a. Clean legged *b.* Muffed

Among the Toy races the Ice Pigeon with its vars: hold a very high position, owing to its particular colour.

A colour which is not met with among other races, and considered the palest grade of blue, such as known to us, in the various tame and wild pigeon breeds.

The very bright, fine colour, looks like a pale blue object, that is sprinkled with a thick layer of silver coloured white powder.

Owing to this the strong neck colour nearly disappears, which among nearly all the blue pigeon breeds is a strong metal colour.

The same applies to the wing and tail feathers which through the powdering lose much of their strong colour, adopting a more blue grey colour. The whole body including wing coverts, breast, belly and neck, must show a same regular colour, also the head and ears must not be darker, frequently the neck is too strongly coloured, more of a darker blue, this is a gross fault.

The primary and tail flights are of the strongest, must be thoroughly coloured, showing no rust or mould on the inside webbing, the whole must be equally coloured, and sufficiently covered with the powder.

The tail flights provided with a rather darker, well edged with a bar two fingers in width.

The outside shaft feathers of both tail flights white, the colour of the whole of the foot feathering, combines itself with the remainder of the body, although it often happens that the upper part is too white, and the longer quills on the outside of the feet become too dark, the

hocks also ought to have the same colour as the whole body.

The whole of the bird as mentioned is provided with a layer of white powder, that proceeds from a fatty gland above the rump. Each bird has this gland, but varying, one producing more fat than another. The birds rub this greasy substance all over their body with their beak, the Ice Pigeon possessing abundant fat.

Hold a healthy well cared Ice Pigeon for a moment against your black coat, and you will look the same as after having paid a visit to a miller, it is moreover most difficult to remove.

Thence we heard formerly of the "Miller" (in German "Müllertaube") for Ice Pigeon.

The original Ice Pigeon was clean legged and self coloured with black bars. Afterwards came the black laced, which was wrongly named the "Forellen Pigeon", later on the white barred, white laced and barless, firstly, originated; all however clean legged.

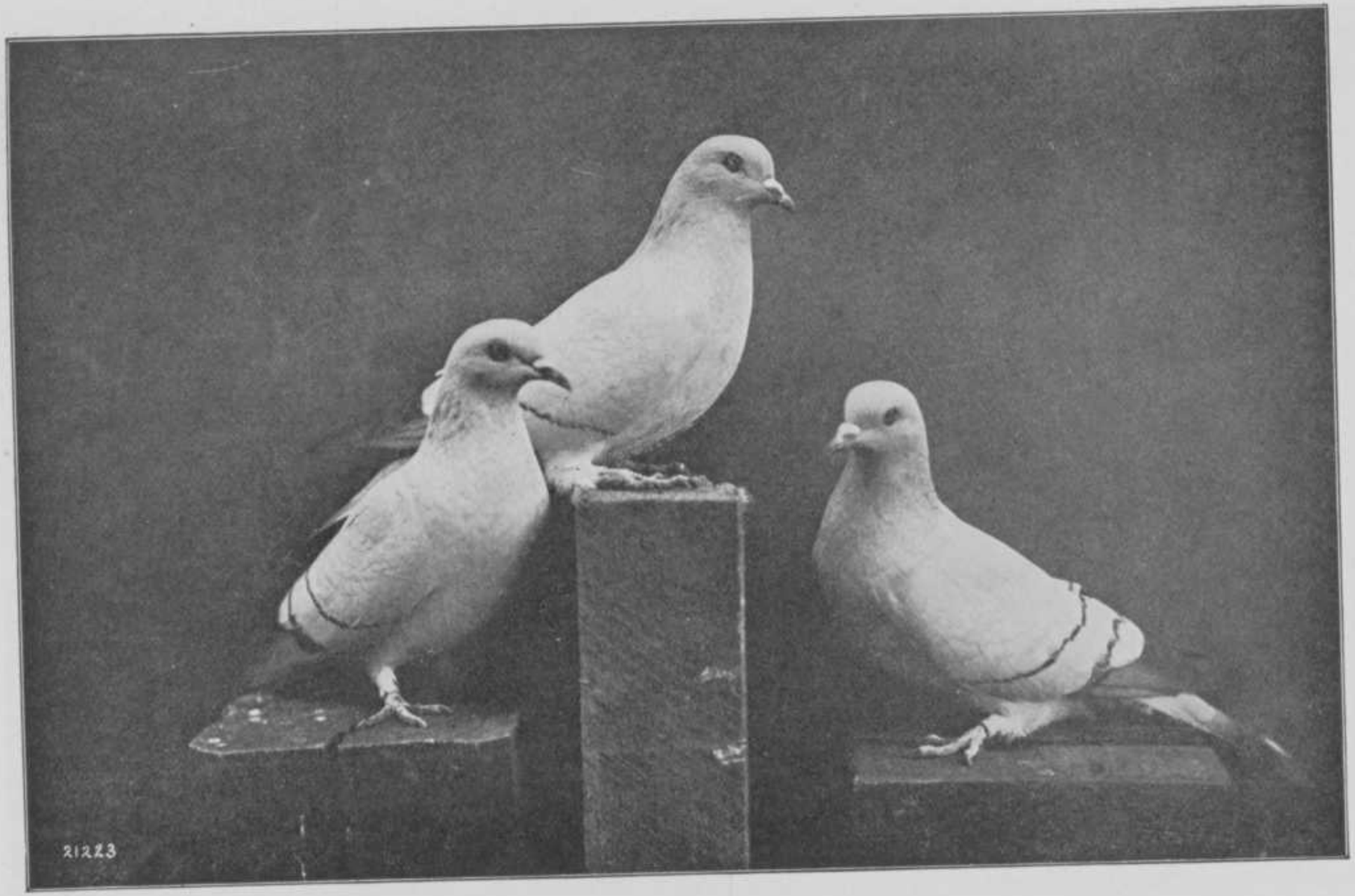
The partiality for feather footed birds in the years 1850—1870, was the reason that the breeding of the Ice Pigeon was continued with foot feathering, and now we find the white bars, white laced, barless black bars, and black laced, all of them with foot feathering, muffed.

Still this foot feathering is not the same we are acquainted with among the Toy vars: such as Monks, Trumpeters, Dutch Tumblers and Dutch Croppers. The feather shafts are not very strong, and consequently break off half way, so that many birds at the shows in November have broken foot feathers, especially if no special arrangements have been made for their accomodation and care.

Therefore a bird which is an exception to this, is always an advantage to breeders especially if it is a valuable hen.

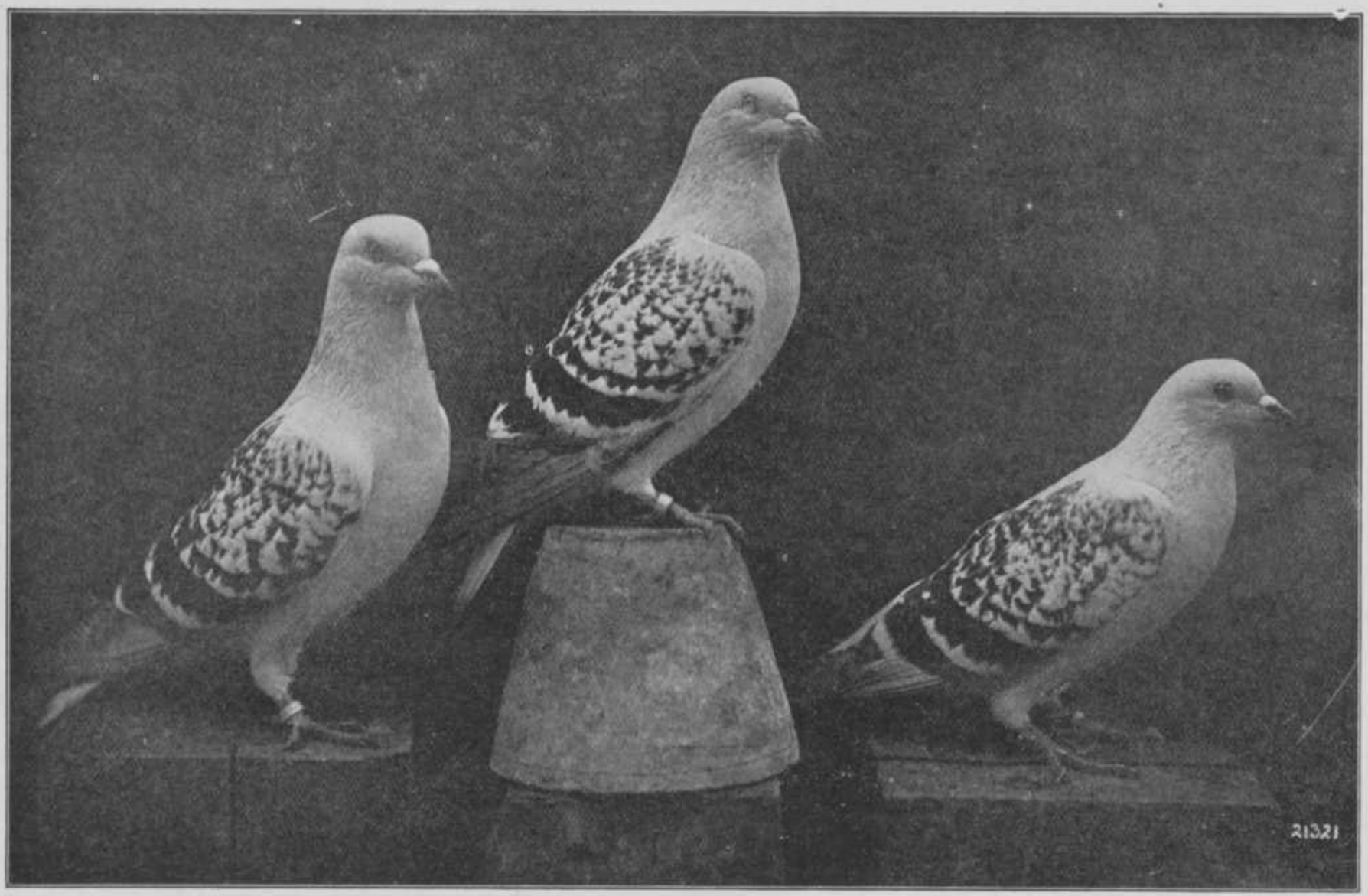
All clean legged Toys, have also coloured eyes, that is a yellow or orange coloured iris.

The muffed however have always bull or dark eyes, therefore no coloured iris. Now and again black bar-



THREE RARE CLEAN LEGGED ICES WITH WHITE BARS

Refined prime colour, with continuous, well hemmed tiny bars, light neck colours and excellent tail and primary flight colour.



BLACK LACED CLEAN LEGGED ICES (FORELLEN)

of highest quality. Especially the centre one and the hen on right exeel in prime colour and design. Also the cock on the left is very good. Head can be a little longer and narrower.

red and black laced·specimens with coloured eyes are met with; in this case the birds have extra heavy foot feathering.

Formerly Ice Pigeons also existed, which were crested and also with white head marks. Neumeister in 1836, mentions this sort.

I have given this in detail so as to show how absurd it is to give the ancestors of all Ice Pigeon vars: another name, to consider or to name them another variety.

The "Forellen" Pigeon is a clean legged Ice Pigeon and differs from the muffed Ice Pigeon, only in foot feathering and colour of iris.

The feathered footed and clean legged Trumpeter, the feathered footed and clean legged Shield Pigeon, and also Fairy Swallows are all called the same.

It is all one and the same race, that only must be divided in classes and markings, with the same family name or breed, "The Ice Pigeon".

The clean legged Ice Pigeon.

The clean legged Ice Pigeon is a comparatively cheerful bird, with a fiery temperament.

They are grateful birds during breeding time hatching and taking care of their youngsters.

In carriage and size they correspond very much with the field pigeon. Have also a long refined head with a comparatively thin black mandible, coloured eye (rather orange coloured); throat well rounded, neck short, widening out towards the shoulders.

Fully broad breasted, fairly broad between the shoulders, and narrowing towards the tail, wings moderately long, resting with the tips on the tail.

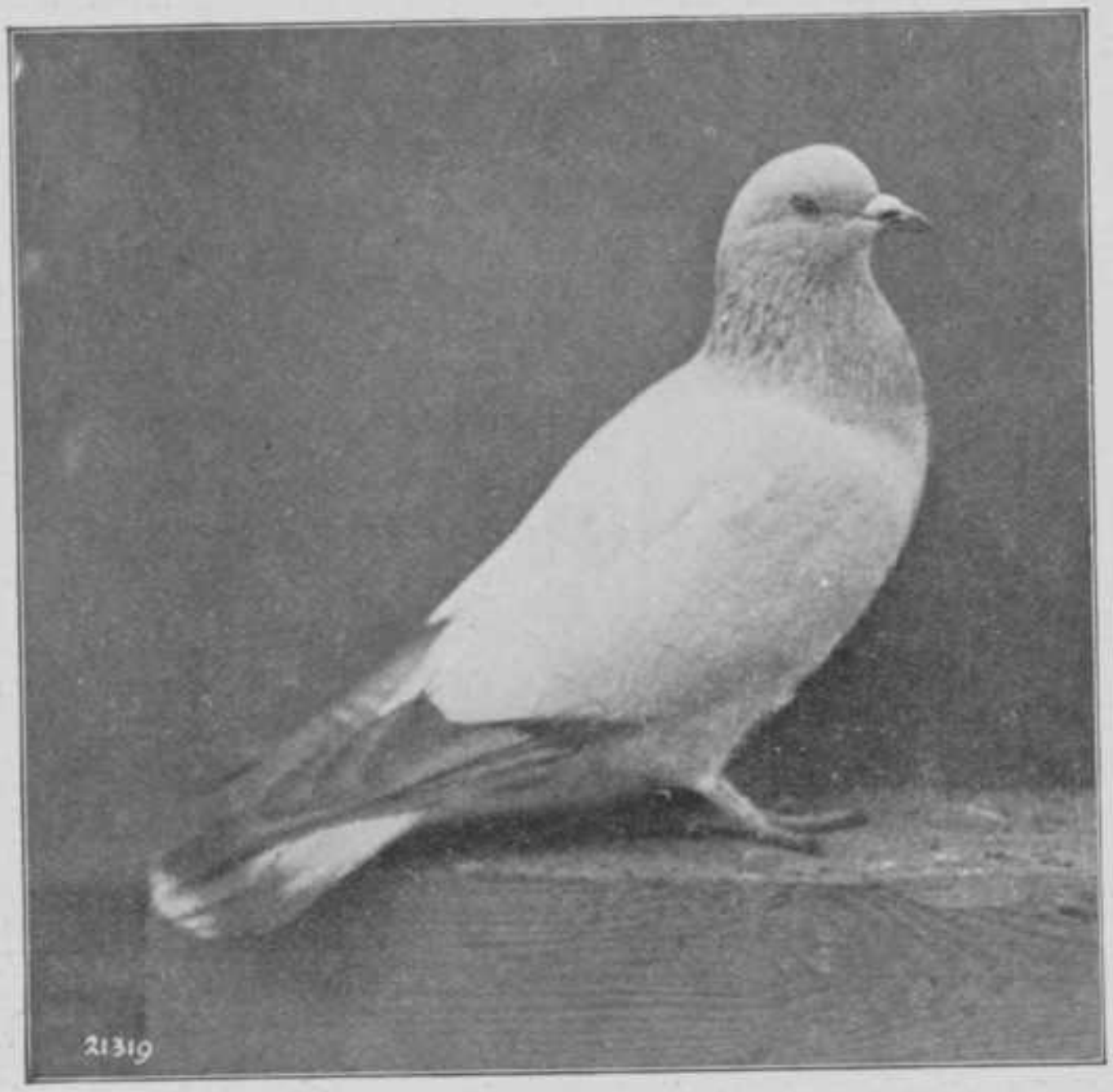
Legs short, clean and coloured bright red.

The prime colour of the softest tender blue, no part of the body may be coloured otherwise, excepting the markings and bars.

Only the wing flights must be dark, just as the tail

marking which is a tail bar the width of two fingers. The darker these parts are, and the lighter the prime colour is, the more valuable the bird.

Very common are those with a neck too dark in colour, and tail, which becomes quite scaley and rusty, these faults are mostly found in the laced and black barred,

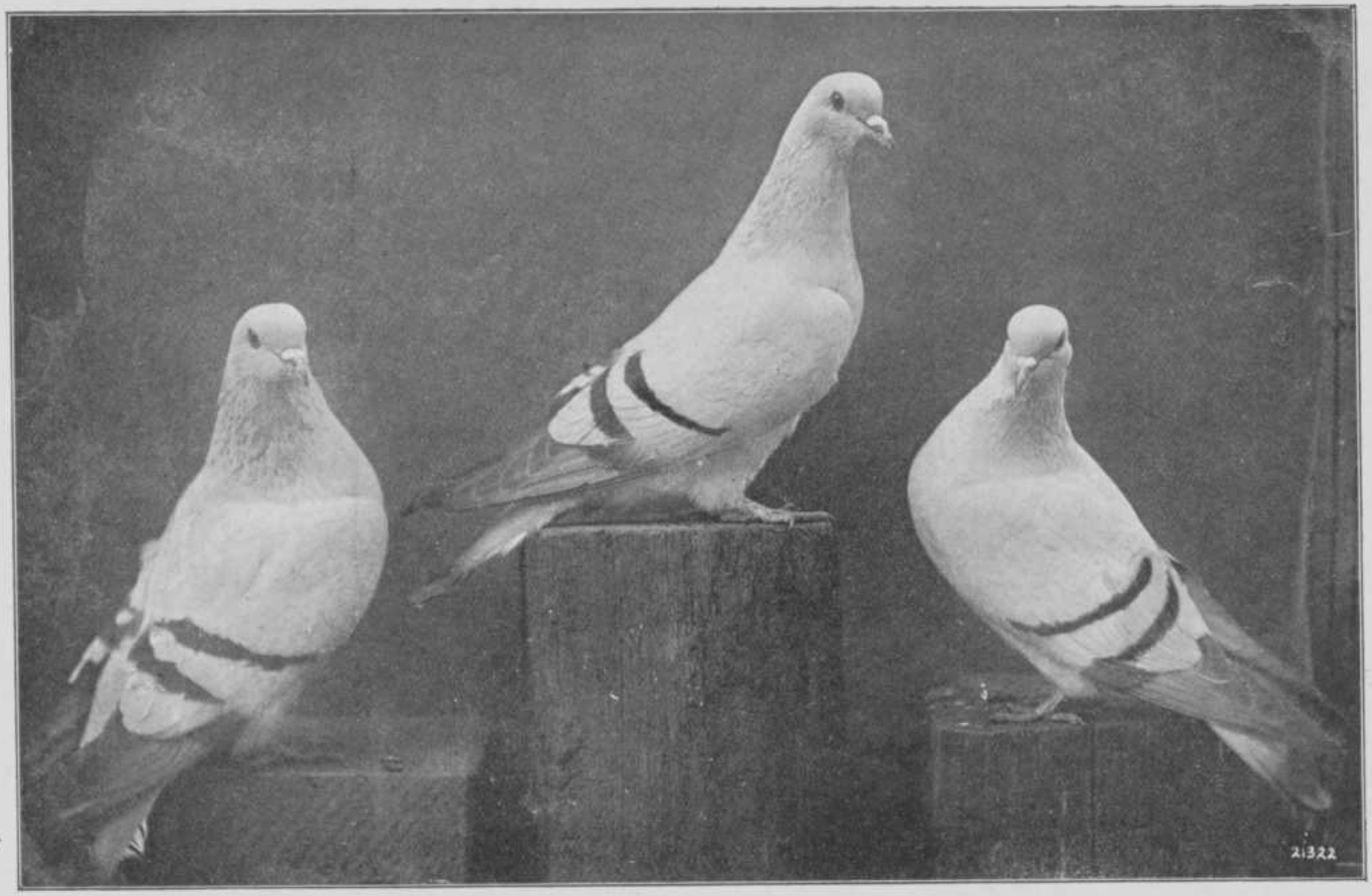


CLEAN LEGGED BARLESS ICE HEN
a rare speciman of highest quality. The light wing covert, the pure neck and dark primary flights are beautiful.

especially when they are heavily marked, the neck is then of a dark colour.

Nobody should thus pair two such birds, but choose a light coloured one, of which the marking and bars have nearly disappeared, the lower feathering hardly showing any colour, just looking like a white pigeon.

The clean legged Ice Pigeon is easily satisfied, an ordinary nest and free flight being sufficient for it.



A PRETTY COLLECTION OF CLEAN LEGGED ICES WITH BLACK BARS

Refined light prime colour with good bars, especially the centre and righthand bird, both hens, are excellent. The lefthand one is for a cock also excellent.

The coloured vars: known to us are:

1. *The black chequered:* which we in general wrongly name the Forellen Pigeon.

On a whole light prime colour, a regular marking is seen on the wing coverts, including the back, called the core, consisting of three angular feathers or arrow points of a deep black colour.

2. *The Black barred:* The wing covert is divided by two deep black bars, from top to bottom, as narrow as possible, without interruption.

3. *Barless*. The wing covert is absolutely self coloured, the primary flight feathers and tail, being the only other coloured parts.

4. *White barred:* The wing covert is intermixed with two narrow white bars, from top to bottom, the white bars being coloured with an extremely narrow black border.

5. *White laced:* The wing coverts are, including the back, provided with three white angular spots, each spot being tinted with a narrow black edging. The largest spots beginning near the bars and gradually lessning in size up to the wing butts.

6. *Porcelain Colour:* The same as the white laced, however the scales having four colours, whereas a yellowish brown colour appears between the white spot and the black edging.

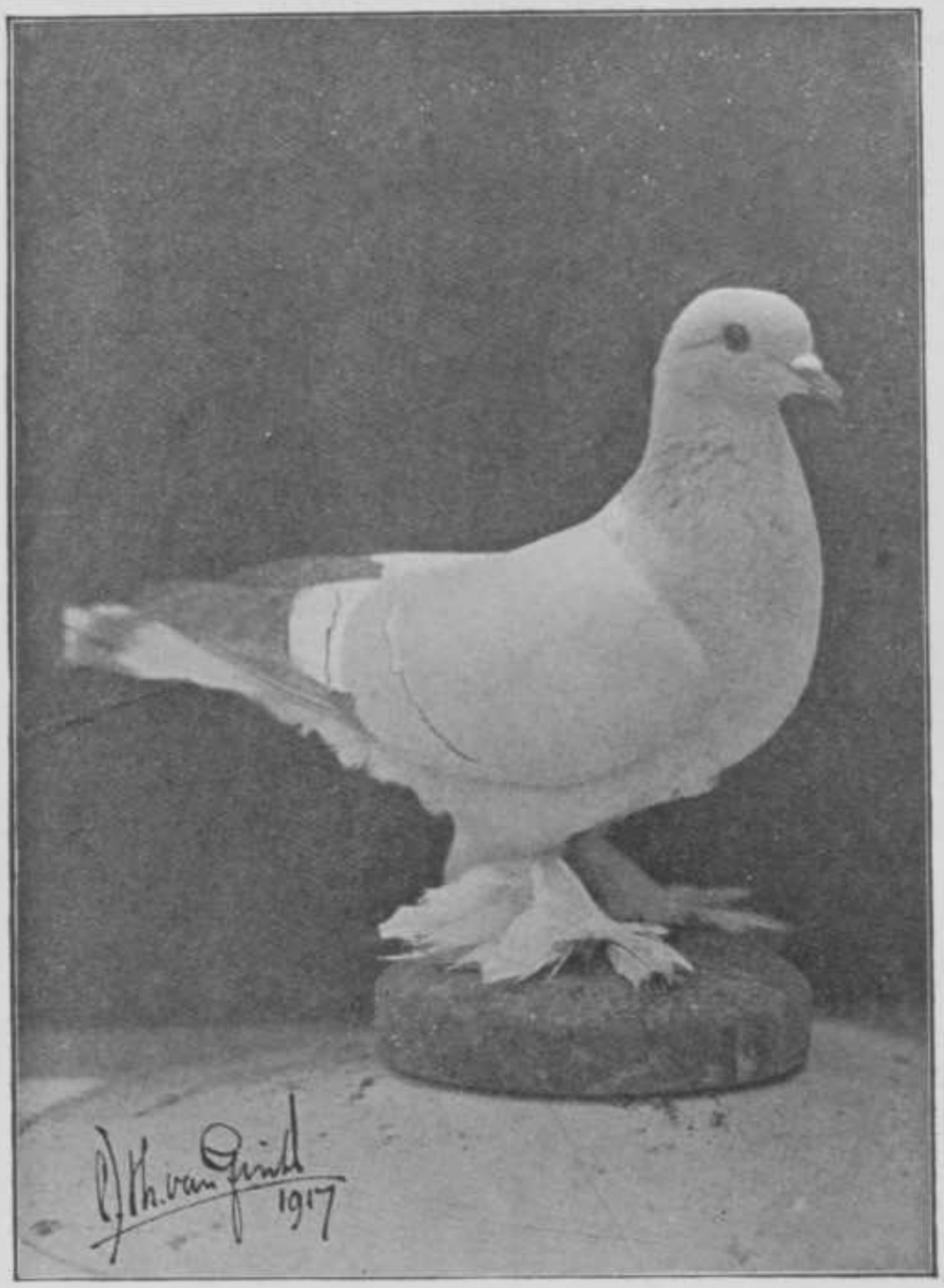
The muffed Ice Pigeon.

All colour vars: are similar in carriage and manner as many other toy pigeon breeds.

The mandible should be long and slender, the upper mandible a little bent at the end, the nostrils only slightly developed, smoothily bordered and well powdered white, the head more round than oblong and top of head not level, yet all the same rounded, the eye is darker and surrounded with a narrow obvious cere.

The throat is sharply carved, neck rather short and

appearing very powerful at breast and shoulders. Broad breast, full and well curved.



WHITE BARRED, MUFFED ICE HEN
Refined prime colour with extremely fine bars, deep primary flights and pure neck. Head is rather flat and short.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Short legs and feet as heavily feathered as possible no toe or nail ought to be visible.

The back at the shoulders broad and looking somewhat hollow, tapering towards the tail.

The tail well closed and a little longer than the wing flights.

Good stature is very much appreciated.

There are four marked vars: among the muffed Ice Pigeons.

1. *Self coloured barless:* A regular soft colour divided over the whole body, without dark metal brilliancy on neck, head or throat; only the webbing of the primary flight feathers and tail bar delineate without any resemblance of rust, excepted.

2. *The Black barred:* Exactly the same as the barless, but provided with two narrow deep continual pitch black dark wing bars. The colour of this variety is remarkable enough, always hard and too blue.

Some fanciers don't recognize this var: as being true, maintaining, that it is a crossing with a black barred field pigeon and a barless Ice Pigeon.

They are not much in demand and are only met with in Silezia.

3. *The white-black barred colour var:* display on each wing covert two pure white tiny narrow bars bordered with a narrow black margin, all so refined as possible, continuing over the whole of covert.

Among this coloured var: many pretty birds are found especially the hens. The cocks have very seldom pure white bars, mostly too heavily margined or too often rusty.

4. *The white laced colour var:* the same as the white barred, only that the wing coverts are tricolour and not self coloured, these feathers having nearly at the end of tips an oblong spot or eye, which is divided from the blue ice colour by an extremely refined black bar.

All covert feathers should be marked in this manner from the bars to the wing butts. The larger ones more vigorous and regular, the smaller ones somewhat irregular, the whole of the white, losing its design, transposing itself towards the middle of the feather.

The black feathers are also designed in the same manner.

They are commonly called faulty Porcelain Pigeons. They are all of the same prime colour, at least they



WHITE LACED, MUFFED ICE COCK
Beautiful prime colour, pure design, dark primary flights, pure, long, thick foot feathering and good size.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

ought to be, only distinction being in the bars. It is not an easy matter to obtain good colours, and a thorough knowledge of the pedegree of each bird is urgently desired.

Hence beginners have little success, and the Ice Pigeon in general being not in great demand a fact that from barred, turn out barless, proves itself, that we can and shall couple barred and barless together.

We shall never place two closely barred birds together



WHITE BARRED MUFFED ICE COCK

Of rare quality. The prime colour is almost too light, too white. Primary flights particularily dark, while the deep stature and the heavy footfeathering are very striking. Also the long head and fine black beak are worthy of attention.

always giving bad results. We take a refined barred hen and couple it with a barless or with a cock with coarse plain bars, also with a pale laced with dark primary flights and tail.

Barless can always be paired, but by no means necessary.

As a matter of course laced are seldom together.

We pair these mostly with a dark or light barred specimen, all depending if the laced are dark or lightly marked; the shape and carriage must of course not be lost sight of.

The Ice Pigeon naturally is rather a shy bird who cannot easily accustom itself, and is best kept alone with



BARLESS ICE HEN

with beautiful prime colour, good primary flights, deep stature, footfeathering, head and beak. Neck colour light, beak dark.

its own species. They are fast and silent in flight. When they begin to feel at home and are used to their owner and circumstances, much satisfaction can be derived from them.

Above all they are very easy to keep, being satisfied with very little, and all they desire is a dark nesting pen,

then they rear their youngsters well, growing up quickly and soon appear outside.

In the breeding season however, they are rather troublesome, because they won't be forced to pair with a definite hen, they can sit next to each other for weeks, without making any approachment.

One must be very careful when examining their nests, and it is advisable to disturb them as little as possible, and let them have their own way, they never frequent other pens, and also never interfere with other races.

Especially it is difficult to tell the sex of the youngsters, and the cocks which are never seen cooing is no rarity. The bars being usually larger, the head bigger, the back broader and the heavier weight, makes the distinguishment between the cocks and hens.

They seldom show their qualities when young and for this reason, one must wait until they finish growing. Colour and bars change without being noticable.

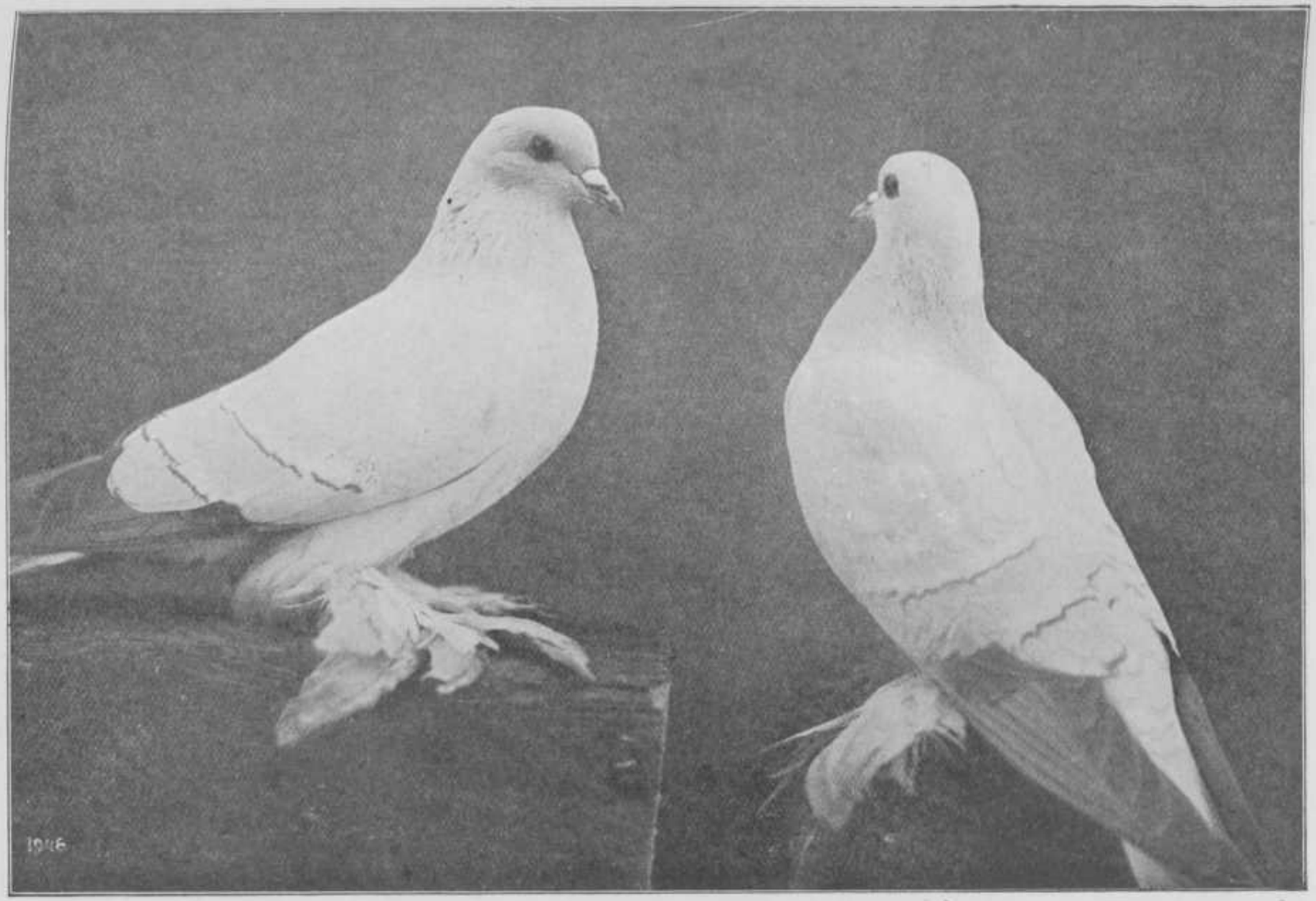
They are easily satisfied, giving them in the morning barley and wheat, in the evening mixed food with a few beans, and now and again a few small seeds; then the Ice Pigeon will flourish. Do not however begin breeding before May. The birds are born between May and August, all those born before May and after August are no good. Handle them calmly, talk to them much and try to fathom the nature of each bird, then these beautiful toys, will become a pleasure to you. The satisfaction of having bred a refined bird, is worth the trouble and care.

STANDARD (MUFFED)

Descent: The heavy feathered, dark eyed variety from Saxony, the clean legged, colour eyed from Silesia.

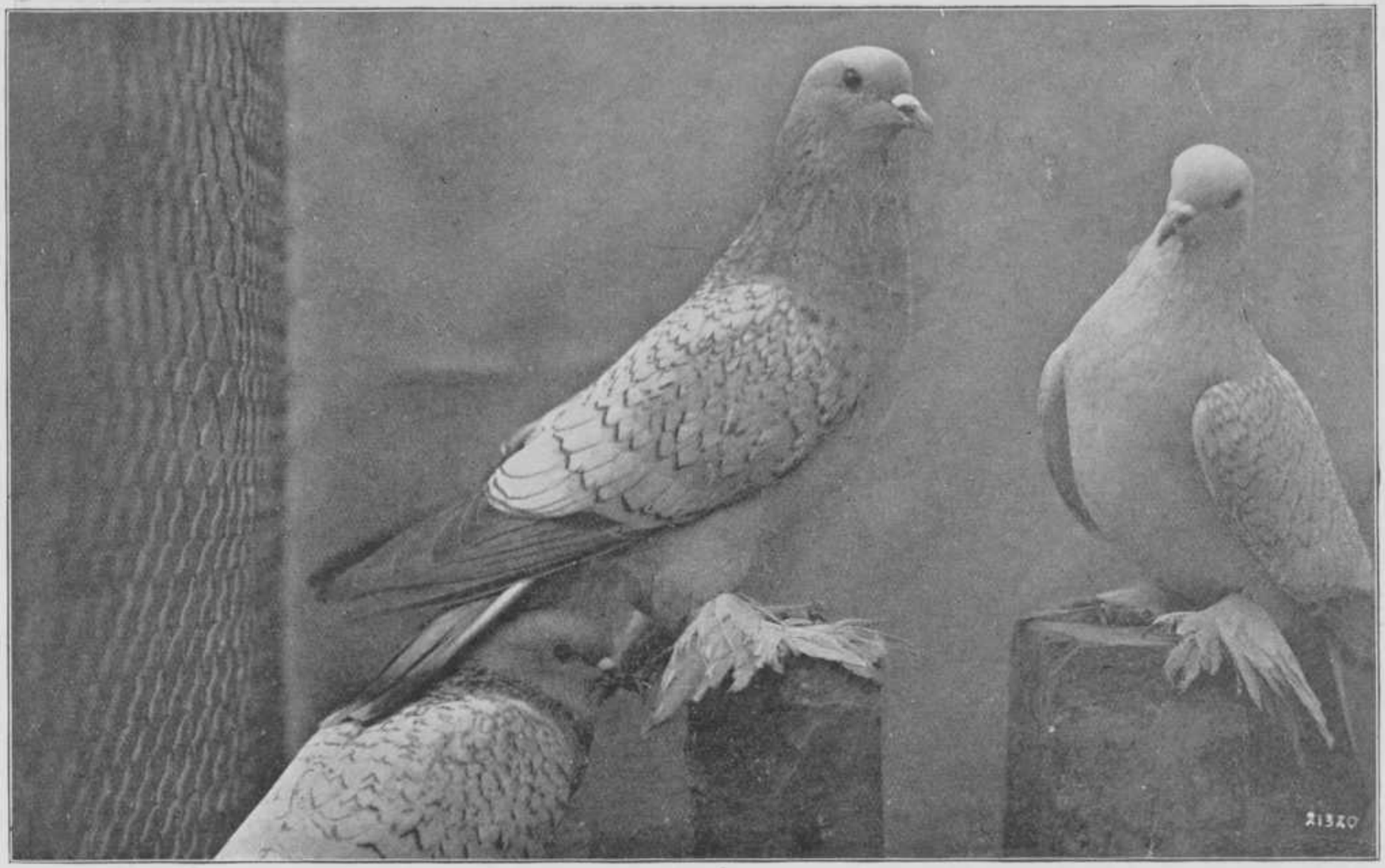
Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, rather thicker set height 33 to 35 centimetres.

Head: very long and narrow, with rather high forehead, well arched, always plain.



PAIR OF WHITE BARRED MUFFED ICES

such as have been very rarely exhibited. Both birds with a beautiful prime colour, narrow deep continuous well hemmed bars, dark primary flights, low stature and full foot feathering.



PAIR OF WHITE LACED MUFFED ICES,

of particular powerful type. The cock on the left, is rather dark in neck and somewhat coarse in wing design. Primary flights and feet are very good. The hen on right is very good in breast, head colour and feet.

Beak: very long and slender, always deep black, frequently bent at tip. Wattles very small, firmly laid, and white powdered.

Eyes: By the muffed, always dark, by the clean legged bright orange to dark red.

Neck: short and thick, very broad at shoulders.

Breast: broad, low, extended.

Back: broad between shoulders, sloping just a little to tail.

Wings: moderately long, well closed, resting on tail.

Tail: not too long, forming a line with the back, well closed.

Legs: short, by the muffed, heavy thick feathering, by the clean legged, a bright red colour.

Colour and Design: very pale ice blue all over body, with a thick layer of silver coloured powder. Free of strong blue lustre on head, cheeks and especially in the neck. Primary flights are deep black, also tail bar. By the dark laced, the prime colour is rather darker, but then regular all over body.

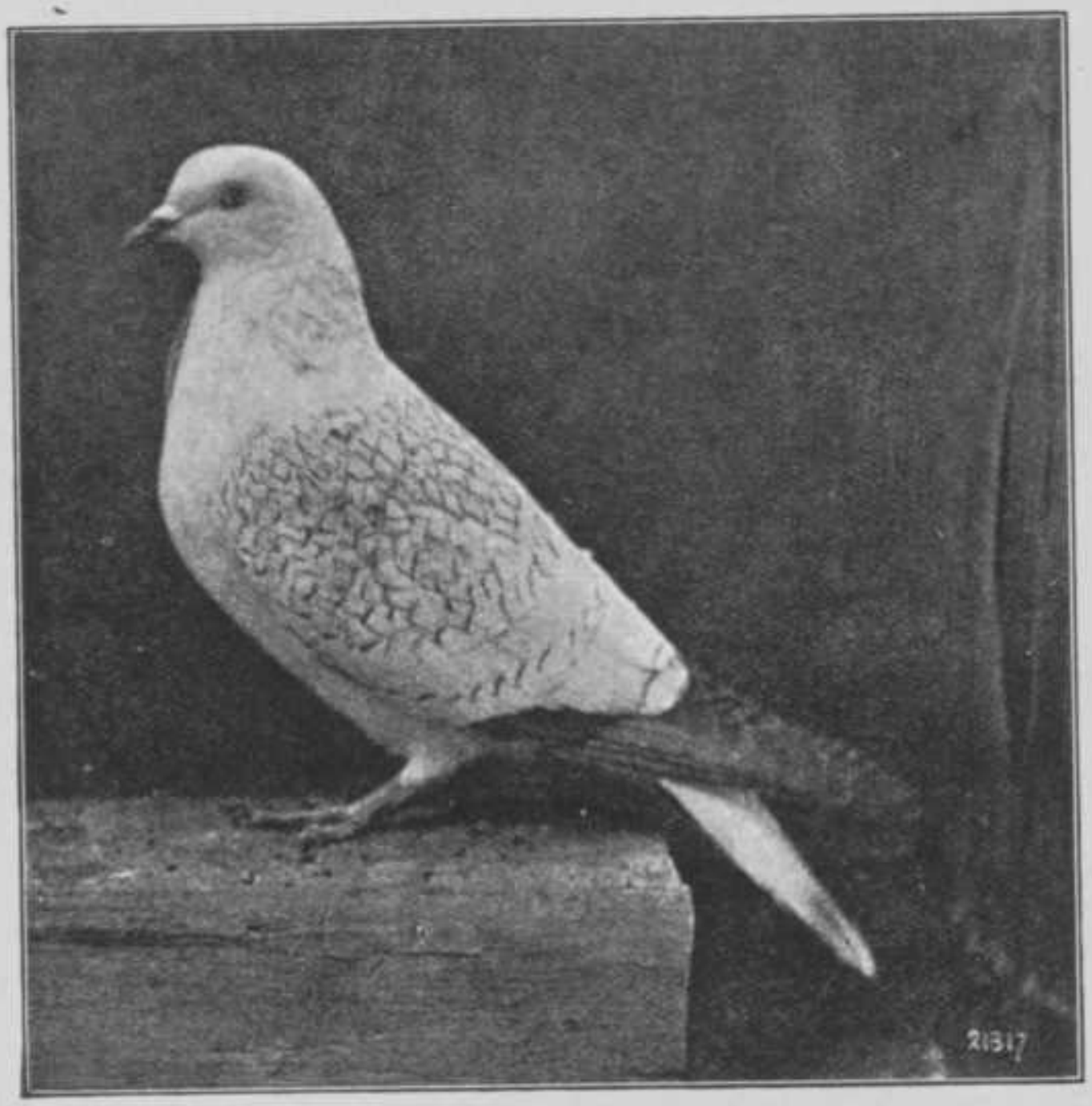
1. *Self coloured without bars,* may not have any indication of bars. All tips of primary flights and tail bar are dark coloured.
2. *Black bars,* on each wing, with two narrow deep black continuous tiny bars. Prime colour is often too "hard". Mostly provided with an orange iris.
3. *White-black barred,* with two narrow tiny bars on each wing, edged with a extremely narrow black bar. Pure white and deep black.
4. *The white laced,* whereby the wing covert has white triangular lacings, each lacing bordered with a narrow black edging.

Gross Faults: Two different or coloured eyes, short thick head, short beak, insufficient foot feathering, too small in build, inferior prime colour and especially too blue on head, neck and cheeks. White in the lower tail cover or on the seat. Rust by the white barred, and by the laced in the bars or lacings.

STANDARD CLEAN LEGGED

Same as the feathered variety, all the coloured vars: having however a dark red or dark orange eye, these colour vars: extend to the black laced or chequered, but

being mostly faulty, are called the "Forellen" pigeon, also the porcelain coloured which have a narrow brown edging between the white lacing and black bordering. The plain legged are rather thick set in build and stronger in the feathering, making them taller and smoother.



CLEAN LEGGED WHITE LACED ICE HEN
Pretty prime colour, fine pure covert design with dark primary flights. Very bright neck.

VARIETY PIGEON CLUB

STANDARD FOR MUFFED ICE PIGEONS

General Remarks: the Ice pigeon is of medium size, broad chested, and having the remainder of the body tapering away wedge shape towards the tail. A bird of clear, well defined markings combined with foot feather.

Head: slightly arched; wide as possible at the back skull.

Beak: fairly long and slender. Both mandibles *black* in all colours.

Wattle: white, and not developed.

Eye and Cere: Eye is permissible in dark (*i.e.* black) red or orange. Cere fine and snarling coloured.

Neck: medium length and broad at the shoulder.

Chest: broad and well rounded off.

Back: broad at the shoulders, tapering away wedge shape towards the tail.

Tail: medium length and carried clear off the ground.

Wings: medium length, carried above the tail, but *not* crossed at the tips.

Legs: wide set and medium length.

Foot Feather: the feathers on the feet to be long, broad and close together, shooting forward from the middle toe, and coming round in an unbroken sweep.

Colour and Markings: the body of a fine soft blue silvery grey. Flight feathers dark black—also band on tail. Colours are.

1. Self coloured *with* and *without* bars.
2. With *black* bars, very narrow, long and unbroken.
3. With *white* bars, very narrow, long and unbroken inclining up the wings. (Pure white, free from smuts or specks, and edged with a *very narrow* black seam).
4. White Spangled or Arrow Pointed. Bars white and *broader* than in the white barred.
5. Black Chequered. Bars black and very narrow.

Faults: too dark in colour, especially in the neck. Uneven colour. Smutty wing bars. Lack of foot feather. Too light in wing colour.

Scale of Points:

Colour	35
Wings	15
Bars	10
Foot Feather	10
Eyes	10
Wattle and Ceres	5
Beak	5
Condition	10
Total	100

SWALLOW PIGEON

D. Zwaluwduif G. Schwalbe Taube
Fr. Pigeon Hirondelle

One of the best known and most beautiful relative of the Toy races. A breed that is well known in Holland and already for a number of years has been met with regular at many shows.

Meanwhile there prevailed for some years a great confusion regarding the two principal vars: of Swallow Pigeon families, and firstly after many long inquiries, this prevailing confusion was luckily solved, so that now we can take it for granted that those who are interested in this race, are sufficiently acquainted with the different vars:

The Swallow Pigeons are included in two principal groups.

Firstly: The Nurenberg Swallow, to which belong as a subdivision the Thüringer Swallow.

Secondly: The Saxon Swallow.

The first mentioned are the best known.

The second group resemble the Fairy Swallow, especially concerning the type, thus these often became classified with the Fairy Swallow, and vice versa, the Fairy Swallow with the Swallows; especially if these have a crest and moreover a coloured sport, this breed was then named the "Spot Swallow", both races being exhibited at the shows in one class viz: "Swallow Pigeons".

Now it is impossible to make a mistake.

Each Swallow, no matter how marked or coloured, first of all carrying a fully coloured cap, that means to say the whole upper part of the head is coloured con-

formable with the prime colour of the feathers, while the birds at all times shall be shell crested.

The design reminds one, of a line drawn from the corner of the mandible over the eye to the crest which borders close to, and ends at both sides with a well shaped rosette, this coloured upper part of the head is called cap.

It very often happens, especially with the Saxony or white barred variety, that the coloured head markings nearly reach the crest, consequently being too short, this is an ugly fault, also a white spot on the forehead or tiny white spots above the eyes are considered faulty.

The so called "Whiskers" left and right of the beak between the corner of the beak and eye are not called faulty, provided they only consist of a few feathers. Especially with the Nurenberg Swallow, these "Whiskers" constitute a mark of beauty. Now the Swallows may have self-coloured markings or coloured with coloured bars, then they become classified under the Nurenberg Swallows, if they have white bars then they belong to the Saxon Swallows, this is the kind which is the nearest related to the Fairy Swallow.

NURNBERG SWALLOW OR ENGLISH SWALLOW

D. Neurenberger Zwaluw (Zijde-Zwaluw)
G. Samtschwalbe (Samtfee)

Is the purest representative of the Swallow Pigeon families, and is chiefly bred in South Germany, where it is a very much beloved race.

It is in all respects a true field pigeon, to which the type of the bird wholly compares with, also the typical short foot feathering, about the same as found in the Oriental Frills and Toys, is a specific characteristic of the Nurnberg Swallow.

Through this their fitness for flying in the open, by which they are commonly known.

They don't wish to be fee in their pens, and will only

pick up the food thrown to them when in urgent need. The bird is pure white, excepting the top of the head, flights and foot feathers. Forehead is level, mandible long and slender and somewhat bent at the tip. The mandible should never be wedge-shaped, being counted as a gross fault.

The colour regulates itself according to the prime colour of the feathers.

The red and yellow have a flesh coloured beak but the black and blue a darker.

Throat is well formed, breast broad and full, and extending a little forward. Coloured flights must be as narrow as possible, that the heart on the back be as large as possible.

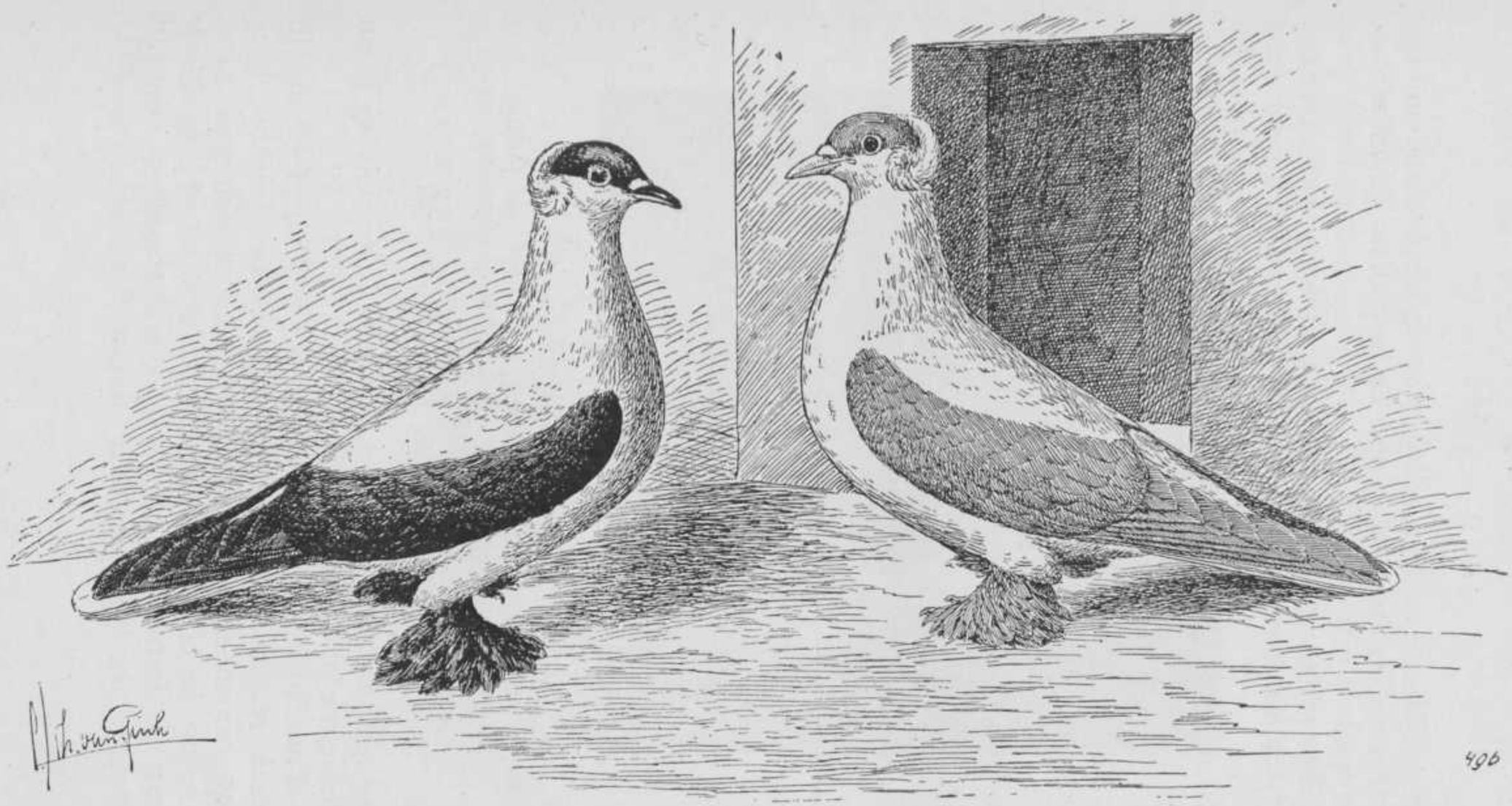
The body is borne on short legs, the shorter the better, so that the structure of the bird is as low as possible.

Thigh bone provided with long thick white hocks, lower leg part and toes covered with short closely coloured small feathers, 5 centimetres in length being more than sufficient.

Prime colour is white, the head has the well known cap markings, wing coverts and primary flight feathers are coloured, shoulder and back feathers forming a pure white heart, which is required as large as possible, therefore the smaller the coloured wing covert is, the more valuable the bird is.

The short coloured foot feathering shows off the white hocks and white belly. A great feature of the Nurnberg Swallow is the silkiness of the feathering, the enormous depth of colouring and the supreme lustre, which is not met with in any other pigeon race.

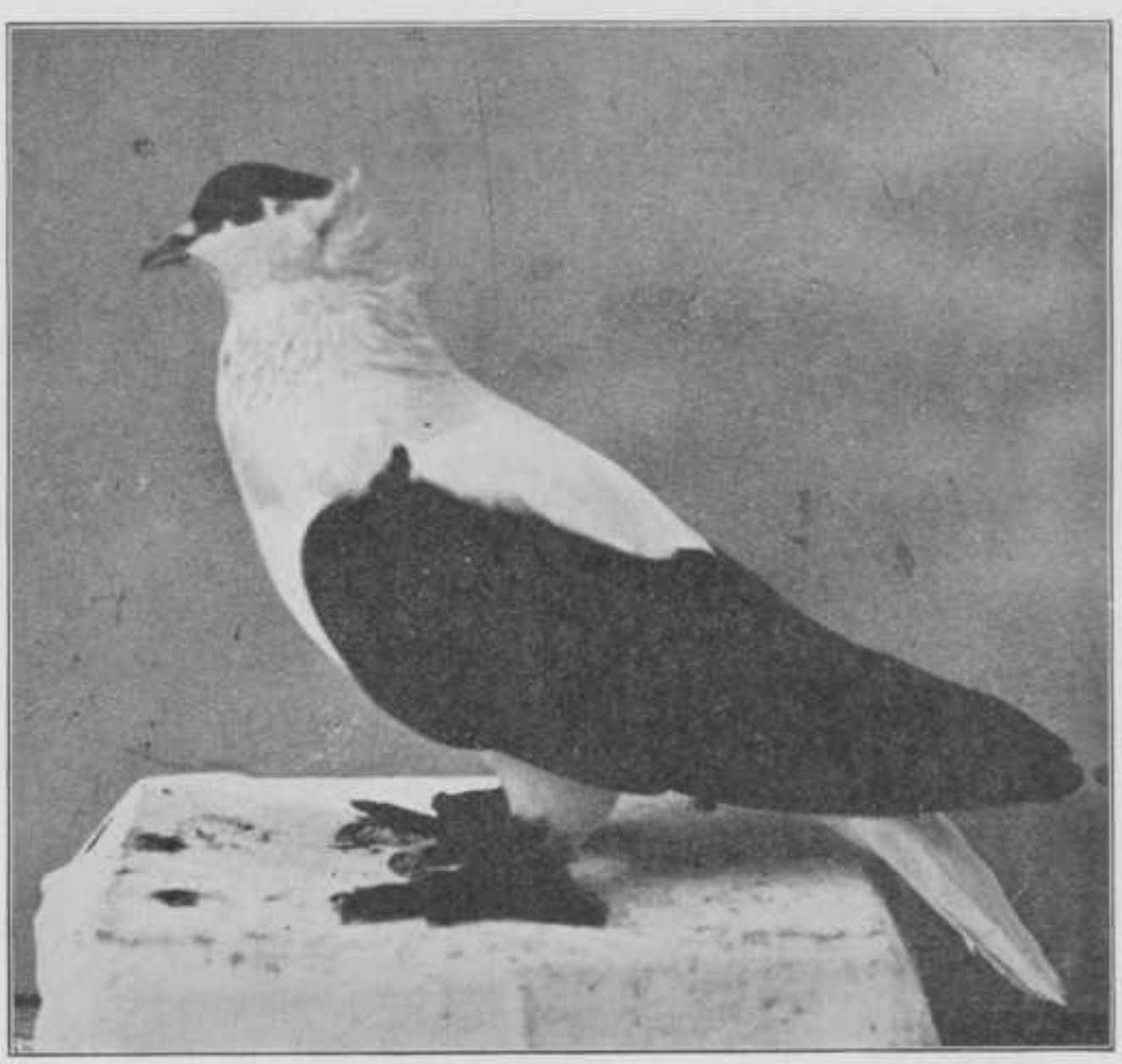
This depth of colour and supreme lustre originates by reason that the birds have under the wings from the shoulder to root of tail, a large number of feathers of unfinished growth, which look like tiny tubes, being full in the inside, with an oily yellow substance. Out of these unfinished tiny feathers, called "Schmalzkiele", the oily substance circulates and spreads all over the feathers, and



STANDARD DRAWING OF THE NURENBURG SWALLOW (SILK SWALLOW).

by which in time a yellowish tint is obtained on the feathers. The birds then also become dirty, which cannot be washed off.

The white colour appears in its purest state after the first moulting. This peculiarity is thus the reason that



BLACK NURENBERG SWALLOW HEN
A good bird, with pretty colour, good head and footing. Heart design rather small. Head design somewhat too short at the angle.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

the feathers have such a nice bright lustre, giving them the name of "Silk Swallow".

The Nurnberg "Silk Swallow" or "Samtfee" are in black, red and yellow, always barless, besides blue, blue and brown silvered, with and without coloured bars. Among the blues the chequered which out of blue, black bars are frequently conspicious, and the silver coloured Swallow the "Schmalzkiele" is not desirable.

The Nurnberg Swallow during breeding time is a very grateful bird, hatching one batch of eggs one after the other with great care.

Easily satisfied, they are very hardy, differing from other field pigeon vars: they are tame and restful easily becoming accustomed to other kinds.

Red and yellow are mostly bred together, black with black or with blue chequered, or sometimes joined with red, whereas blue, silver blue and brown, as well as with as without coloured bars are matched together. Generally the blue coloured vars: will have somewhat longer foot feathers than other coloured vars:.

Many difficulties are met with in obtaining good white hocks among these colour vars:.

Special notice must be taken of the presence of "Schmalzkiele", but the head markings and the "heart" must not be neglected.

Among birds that have much colour, with which mostly is coupled a small heart, often appear tiny coloured feathers on the breast, this can already be seen at the age of 3 weeks. Many disappear at the first moulting, it is advisable to take those away which remain, if they are left then it disturbes the appearance. The question of foot feathers, is the last to be considered.

Many clean legged Swallows are still bred in Thüringen, which are somewhat higher in frame, and mostly a little taller in build.

The head markings could be better, which shows a crossing with a Thüringer clean legged Fairy Swallow.

These Swallows which are also indicated by the name of "Thuringer Platzwaluw", are outside of Thüringen not much in demand.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South Germany.
Height: 35 to 37 centimetres.
Carriage: that of a thick set field pigeon.
Head: narrow, and slightly arched.

Crest: a shell crest, placed well forward, and ending on both sides with a well shaped rosette.

Eyes: entirely dark.

Cere: narrow and smooth, red coloured.

Beak: thin and long, bent at the tips. The Reds and Yellows are flesh coloured. The Blacks, blues and blue chequered, dark colour on upper mandible. All colour vars: flesh coloured on lower mandible.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather shorter than long, and broad at shoulders.

Breast: broad and well arched.

Back: broad, gradually sloping to the tail.

Wings: long and resting on tail.

Tail: rather longer than short, well closed, rounded at corners. A little longer than the wings.

Legs: as short as possible, short and thickly feathered, 3 to 5 centimetres in length is sufficient. The Thuringer must be always clean legged.

Leg below Hock: provided with long hocks.

Colour and Design: prime colour of Nurenberg Swallow is white, only the wings, head and footfeathering are coloured. The crown extends to the crest, is sharply designed, being divided by a straight line underneath, running from corner of mouth, across the eye to the crest. Tiny coloured feathers between corner of mouth and the eye, called "Whiskers", are counted as a characteristic of beauty. Wings and primary flights are coloured on both sides. Wing covert must be as narrow as possible, forming a white heart on the back as large as possible. On under side of wings, on both sides of body, from the breast to the tail is provided with the so called, "Schmalzkielen", (fatty substance) giving the bird a remarkable bright lustre. All colours must be of bright lustre, hocks are always white and sharply delineating from the coloured foot feathering.

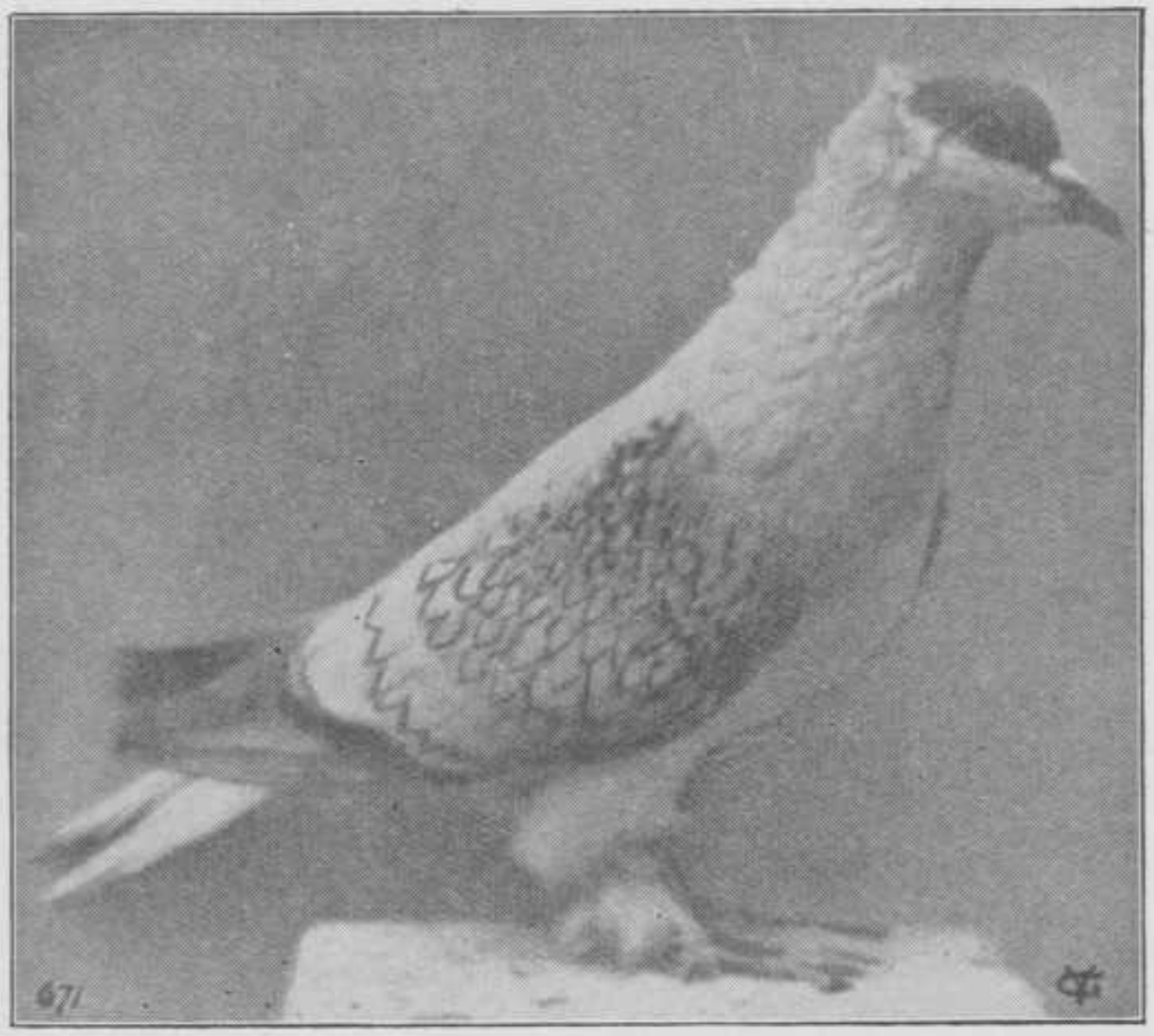
Colour Vars: Self coloured, red, yellow, black, blue with black bars and barless, blue chequered, silver laced, blue silver with and without bars.

Gross Faults: Absence of "Schmalzkielen" (fatty substance) dull and short of brilliance in colours, narrow "heart", inferior head design, insufficient crest, too long a foot feathering and too short in figure.

THE SAXONY SWALLOW

D. Saksische Zwaluw *G. Sächsische Schwalbe*

The Saxon Swallow recedes in type to the Nurenburg Swallow, having quite the character of the Fairy Swallow,



SILVER LACED SAXONY SWALLOW COCK
An exellent bird. Prime head design, with good regular laced wing covert, darker primary flights and sufficient foot feathering. The powerful body is noticable.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

with which they harmonize in build, feathering and colour.

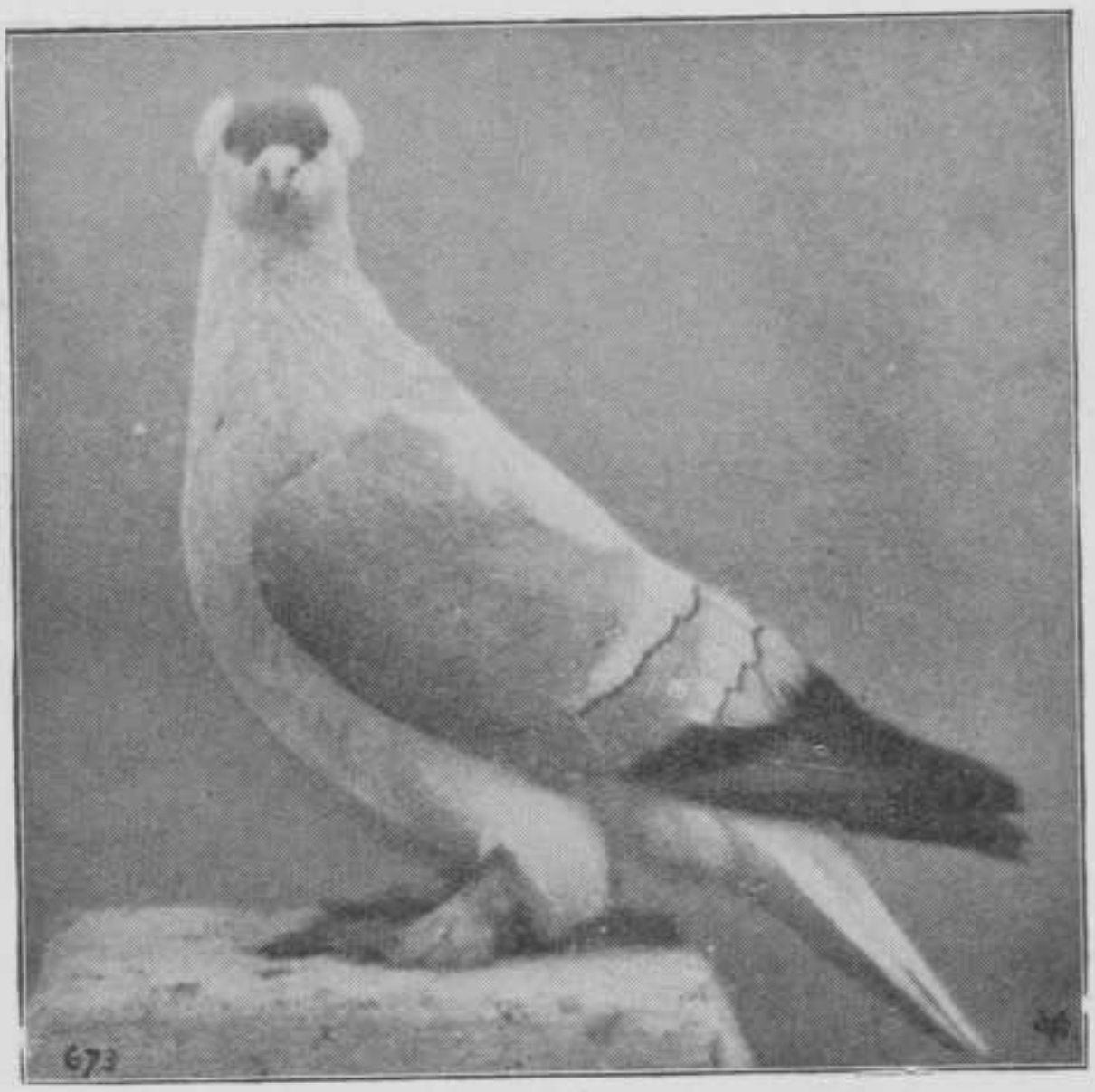
The indisputable proof, that it is a Swallow, is the full cap on the head and the smooth adjacent crest, which is always shown.

The cap must never be too short, but must absolutely continue to the crest.

The foot feathering is much heavier than those of the

Nurenberg Swallow; however not so long and thick, as those of the Fairy Swallow, from which the Saxon Swallow originates and whereupon the frequent short head markings, a very short design for spot shaped, but all too clearly prominent.

The Saxon Swallow is shorter and thicker set than the



BLUE WHITE BARRED, SAXONY SWALLOW
Large, robust, with excellent cap, fine light blue colour with narrow good hemmed continuous tiny bars. Very dark primary flights. Footfeathering is sufficient.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Nurenberg Swallow. Head is shorter, while the mandible is also shorter and more powerful, the breast and shoulders on the other hand are broader and more massive. The whole of the feathering of this bird is fuller, the feet much longer and more closely feathered. The "Schmalzkielen", is always wanting among the Saxon Swallows, which once more shows how, they are so closely related to the Fairy Swallow.

The colour and the marked vars: of the Saxon Swallow recede from those of the Nurenberg Swallow.

First of all we mention the blacks, blues, reds, yellow and silver, all without exception with white bars. These bars must always be as narrow as possible and be continuous to the underside of the wing covert, drawn tightly without creases, colour pure white, without the least rust.

The white bar of the blues is bordered by an extreme narrow black bar; further the black, blue and silver white laced, have besides, the white bars still a white laced wing design. When these birds are purely marked and pure white laced, well margined, then it makes a brilliant impression, especially among the blacks, the contrasts formed between the white and black are beautiful, whereby it happens, that at the tip of each primary flight feather a white eye exists (the so called gimpel marking).

The difficulty here is to curb the white of the design lest they do not become too coarse, wherby at the same time the gimpel design should become too large, thus the bird instead of having a refined, would make a coarse and irregular impression.

The remaining colours possess no gimpel design.

Red and yellow laced don't appear, at least the odd birds, those of which have been shown may have no claim to the name of Saxon Swallow.

Only in an extreme case one could if necessary recourse to a crossing with Fairy Swallows, and then only with those, which have a large and too broad a spot, still better with one, where the spot reaches to the eyes, and touches the cere on both sides.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Germany.

Size and Carriage: as the field pigeon, however taller and slender.

Head: long, only slightly arched, crested, with a strongly laid shell crest.

Beak: fairly long and thin, bent slightly at the tips, wattles small, smoothily placed, lower mandible always flesh coloured, upper mandible also, excepting among the Blacks and Blues, which is black.

Eyes: large, always dark, and enclosed by a pale cere.

Throat: well carved.

Breast: broad, well arched, and extended.

Back: long, slightly sloped, a little hollow.

Wings: long well closed, resting on tail, nearly reaching the end.

Tail: long, well closed, and rounded.

Legs: short and thick feathered, the longer the better.

Colour and Design: whole of body is pure white, with exception of head, which is entirely coloured, being divided by a line running from corner of mouth across the eye to the crest. The crest is pure white in and outside, must lay firm, and ends on both sides with a roselte. Wings are coloured and be as narrow as possible, forming a large "heart" on the back, feet are also coloured. All colours must be full and brilliant. Wing covert always having two narrow white tiny bars.

Colour Vars: red, yellow, blue, black, silver blue, blue white laced, black white laced. The laced as regular as possible. The Blues having a narrow black edging on each lacing. The black laced a gimpel design on the primary flights.

Gross Faults: inferior design, coarse, rusty uneven bars, short head design, slanting inferior crest. White feathers on wing butts, insufficient colouring on inside of wing. Short, thin foot feathering.

FAIRY SWALLOW

D. Vleugelduif *G. Flügeltaube*

Just as the Archangels, about whose name so much confusion prevailed, we have now another group of Toys, which were no less subject to a silly confusion. I mean here the large and extensive group of Fairy Swallows, about which hardly any Dutch fancier, had a clear insight. We shall deal with this group very accurately, hoping that the attentive amateurs, may have a clear idea of this very pretty and extensive Toy family.

There are still very many fanciers in our country *(Holland)* who simply class the Fairy Swallow among Swallow Pigeons, and generally call them Spot Swallow according to the head design, this is of course quite faulty. All Swallow Pigeons, whether Saxony, Thüringer or Nurenberg must have a so called "cap" that is, the whole of upper head, must be fully coloured at the crest, which all Swallow pigeons always carry. Now we know that Fairy Swallows never have a cap and that Fairy Swallows; as well with as without spot and as well as without crest exist, then it strikes us at once the big distinction they have with the Swallow Pigeons.

Undoubtedly the two races were formerly matched together very much, whereby a wrong idea existed regarding Swallow Pigeons.

This confusion was also experienced in Germany and although they were practical, they soon made an end to it. It was during 1901—1902, that the late German specialist du Roi, in a vigorous manner both verbally and in writing, ended the matter in Germany.

He divided the Fairy Swallows in groups as follows:

1st. The clean legged or Thüringer Fairy Swallow.
2nd. The crested or Saxony Fairy Swallow.
3de. The plain headed or Silesian Fairy Swallow.
4th. The double crested Fairy Swallow.
5th. The Bohemian Fairy Swallow.

All Fairy Swallow vars: are immediately recognizable by their peculiar wing design, the whole of the covert is with exception of the feather grouping of the upper arm coloured, whereby the well known heart shape on the back originates, marked as large and as pure as possible that one may desire. The coloured part of the wing covert having more prime colour showing many other markings.

Then the beak is coloured with a well known spot, which can be large or small, oval, pea-shaped or tape-shaped.

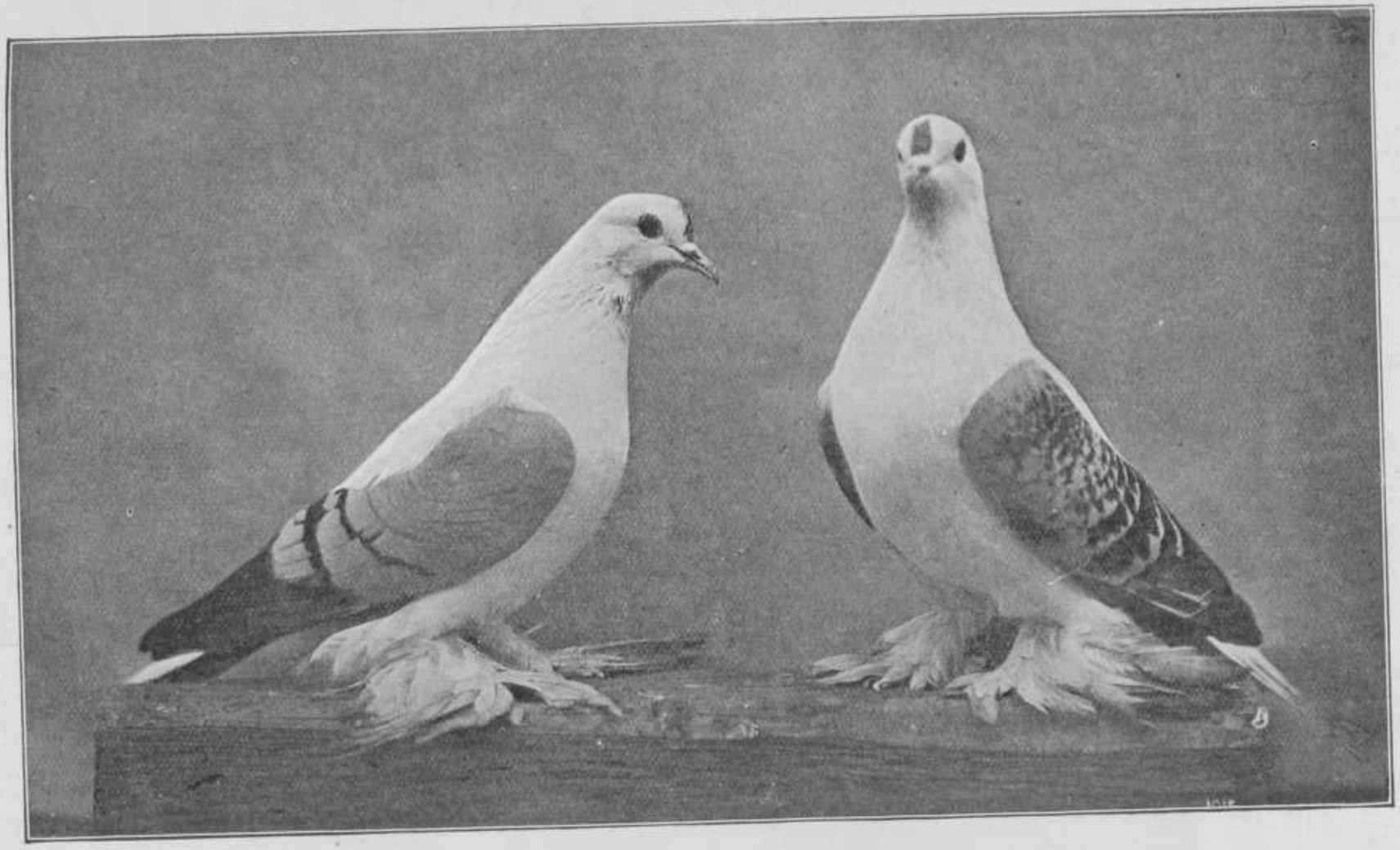
Further the legs may be either quite clean or very heavily feathered, the head clean or crowned with a broad, heavy shell crest, ending in a handsome pure rosette.

Now you have a general idea of the Fairy Swallow group. We now examine the kinds separately, taking the first one the plainest and the mostly propagated, and that is:

1. *The clean legged or Thüringer*

So as the name indicates this bird descends from Thüringen, and more specially from the neighbourhood of Sonnenberg in Grand Duchy Saxe-Meieringen. Here one meets a great many enthusiastic breeders of this variety, and many birds bred to the highest degree of perfection, all designs and colours, the one more beautiful than the other.

The Thüringer Fairy Swallow is in its right place in this mountainous district, and is kept at very little expense. It is mainly an excellent flyer with good locating abilities, and greatly attached to the pen; all qualities which assist them in training for open flying.

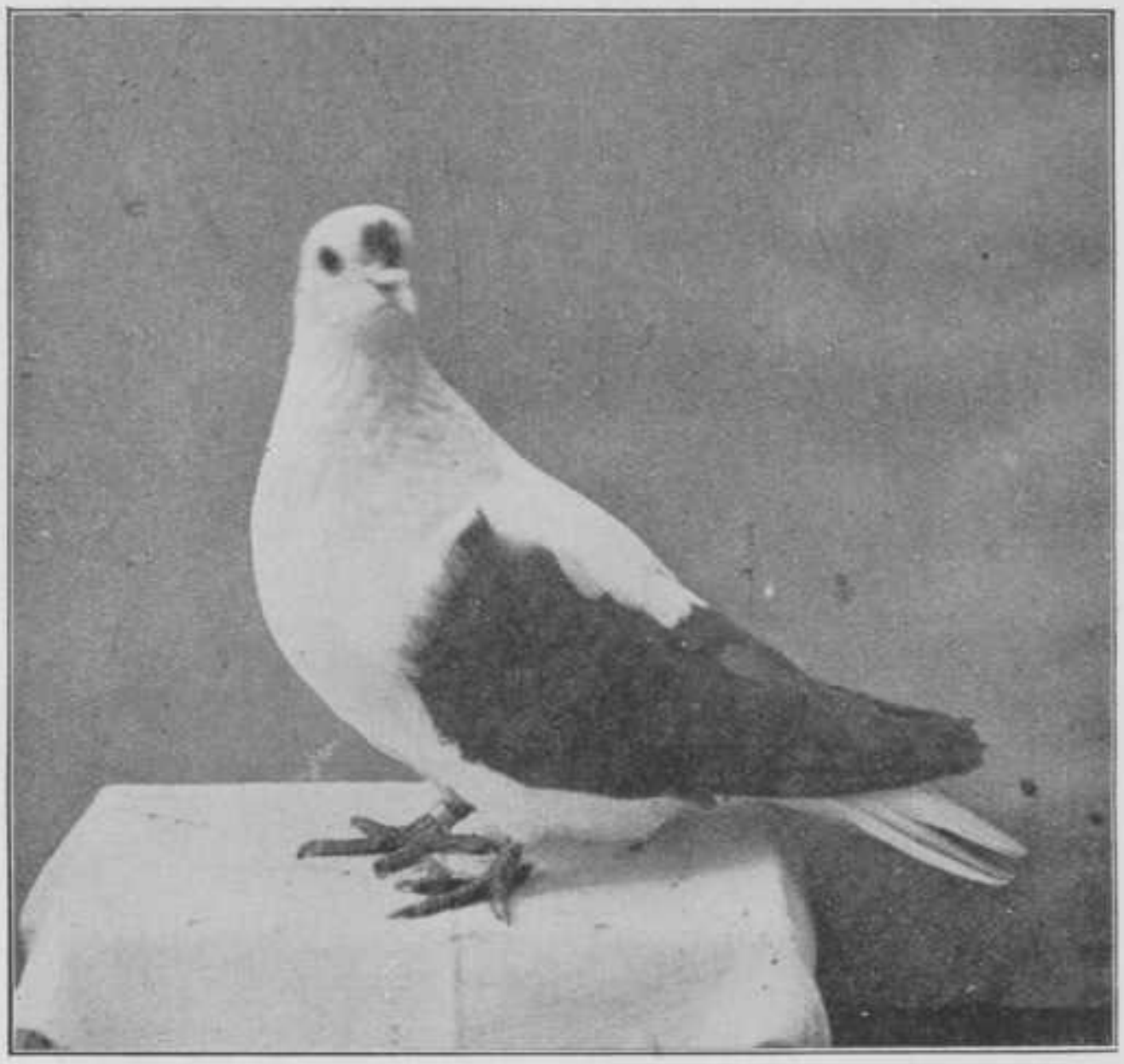


PAIR OF SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOWS

Good specimens, the blue hen as well as the chequered cock have a rather too small heart. Otherwise they are everything that can desired. Carriage of the hen is very typical.

This is done by the Thüringer fanciers, and many are met with on the fields from early spring until late in the autumn.

Knowing further that the Thüringer Fairy Swallow is an excellent hatching bird, hatching its eggs with great



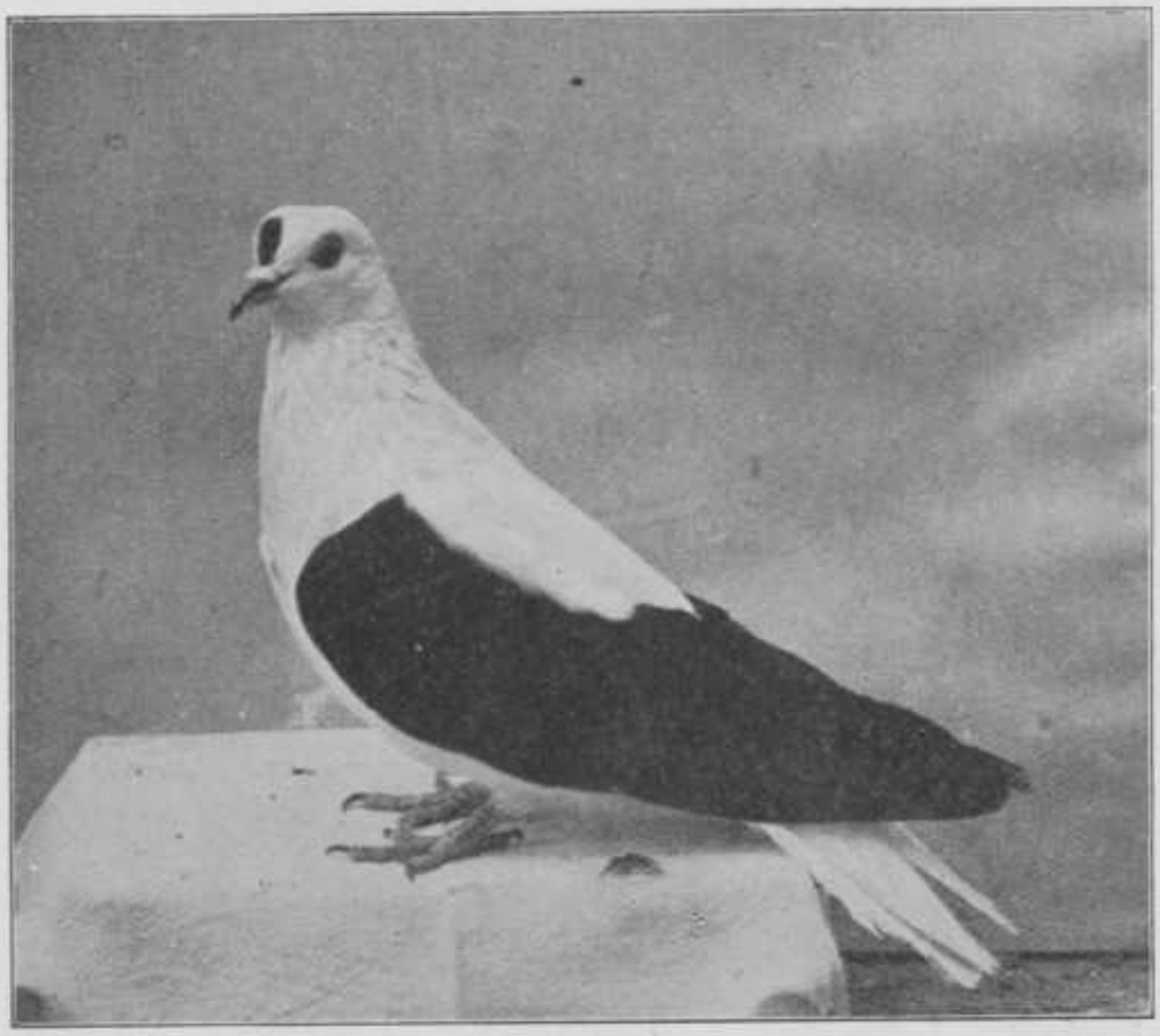
YELLOW THÜRINGEN FAIRY SWALLOW COCK
Spot could be a little more regular, and wing covert design a little lower and tighter. Good flesh coloured lower and upper mandible.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

care, and rearing its youngsters, we can then understand that it is a first class useful bird.

Where the oldest generations have been purely bred from one to another, then the qualities of future generations is equally good.

The Thüringer Fairy Swallow has quite the type of the field pigeon, though somewhat taller, and for this reason more elegant.

The head is oval and refined, the forehead moderately high and smooth, uncommouly crested, beak is long and very slender, the upper mandible bent at the end, and remarkable enough flexible, especially the younger birds possess this flexibility to a great extent. Colour of upper-



BLACK THÜRINGEN FAIRY SWALLOW HEN
Brilliant bird, beautiful spot, black upper mandible, dark wing covert good heart design and deep low stature, long reaching body.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

mandible among the blacks, blue, blue chequered is black; among the silver and silverlaced, the end of the upper mandible is horn colour. The lower mandible is always a very pale flesh colour, nearly white.

Reds, yellow and other pale coloured vars: have also a pale flesh coloured upper mandible.

The mandibles are very small and powdered pure white. Eye is dark and surrounded with strong red coloured cere, which are quite smooth and of fine tissue. Neck is

rather short, and sharply carved at the throat. Breast broad and somewhat rounded. Back is long, varying very little towards the tail. Tail is fairly long and is well closed. The feathering which is very soft and highly polished is firmly laid.



BLACK SAXONY FAIRY SWALLOW COCK
Good bird with pretty crest and spot, good colour and legs. Bars ought to continue further.

The design of the Thüringer Fairy Swallow, is the same as other vars: The bird is entirely pure white. Wings are however coloured, and must be so narrow as possible. The heart markings originate because the group of feathers on shoulder top are white. The whiter the shoulder top feathers are, the larger the white heart, and

the smaller the coloured part of the wing covert, consequently makes the wings look longer. The under wing has the same colour of the wing covert, nevertheless shall this colour never be so strong and bright as the colour of the covert. The primary flights also coloured, especially the inner webbing of the flights. Are the birds barred, then the bars shall be, whether white or coloured extremely narrow, and continuous.

Now the coloured spot, which appears on forehead; it is clear of the root of beak, and is perpendicular.

Once more the spot is long, narrow, bar shaped, which again has the shape of a pea or lancet.

All only a question of taste, provided they do not extend beyond the eyes, quite symmetrical, and not touching the cere.

The Fairy Swallows are in the colours, black, red and yellow. Further blue chequered, black chequered, silver coloured, as well as without bars, besides blue with black bars, and also very seldom blue with white bars.

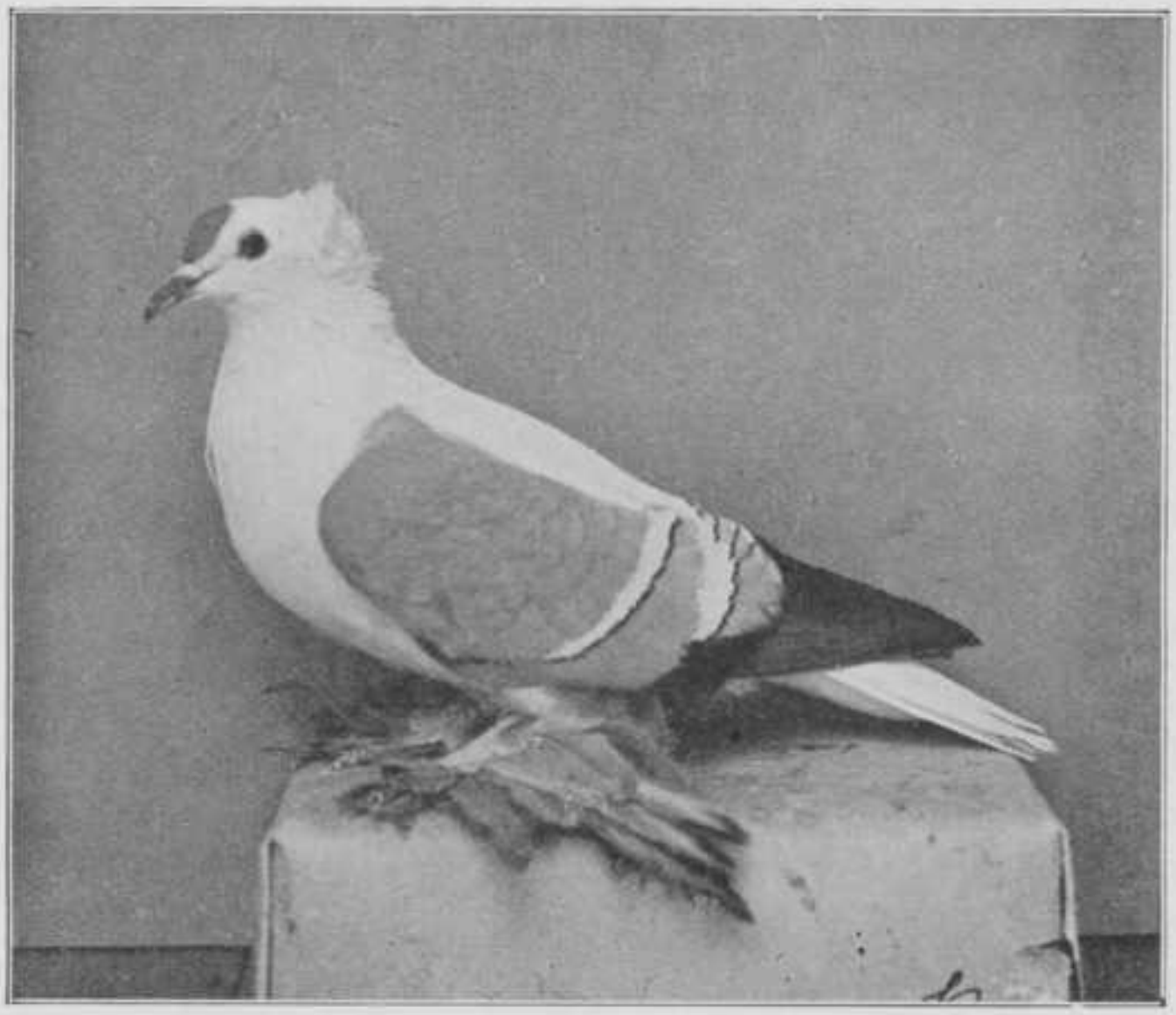
Often among the red and yellow coloured vars: the primary flights show much white.

Among the blue, and more especially the cocks have frequently this fault, it is named rust *(scale)*.

This must be taken into consideration when matching pairs for breeding, because it is at all times faulty. Other faults are: dark lower mandible or pale beak tip among dark coloured vars. Dark upper mandible among light coloured specimens, coloured tiny feathers round and near eyes, bad markings, badly set, or a too continuous spot, irregular or too small heart design, broken eyes coloured thigh feathers or a bad colour under wings.

As already mentioned, the Thüringer Fairy Swallow well generated black, red, yellow and silver can be easily matched together. It being the between colours, tawny red, black chequered and such colours, which are again paired together producing the most beautiful, and deepest coloured generation. Blue are coupled with silver, silver chequered, and also with yellow.

Regarding the spot, this must be taken into consideration when pairing. In general the sport marking shows an inclination of becoming larger, with which at the same time, the consequence is, a diminuation of the wing covert. If now and again a bird is reared without spot, having for the rest good qualities, then it has great value



BLUE WHITE BARRED SAXONY FAIRY SWALLOW HEN

Excellent bird, prime in build, colour, feathering and design. Primary flights dark black, bars narrow and continuous. Full crest, good shaped spot.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

for breeding. Birds with coloured back or too pale under wings, are absolutely excluded for breeding coupled with bad colour of the primary flights.

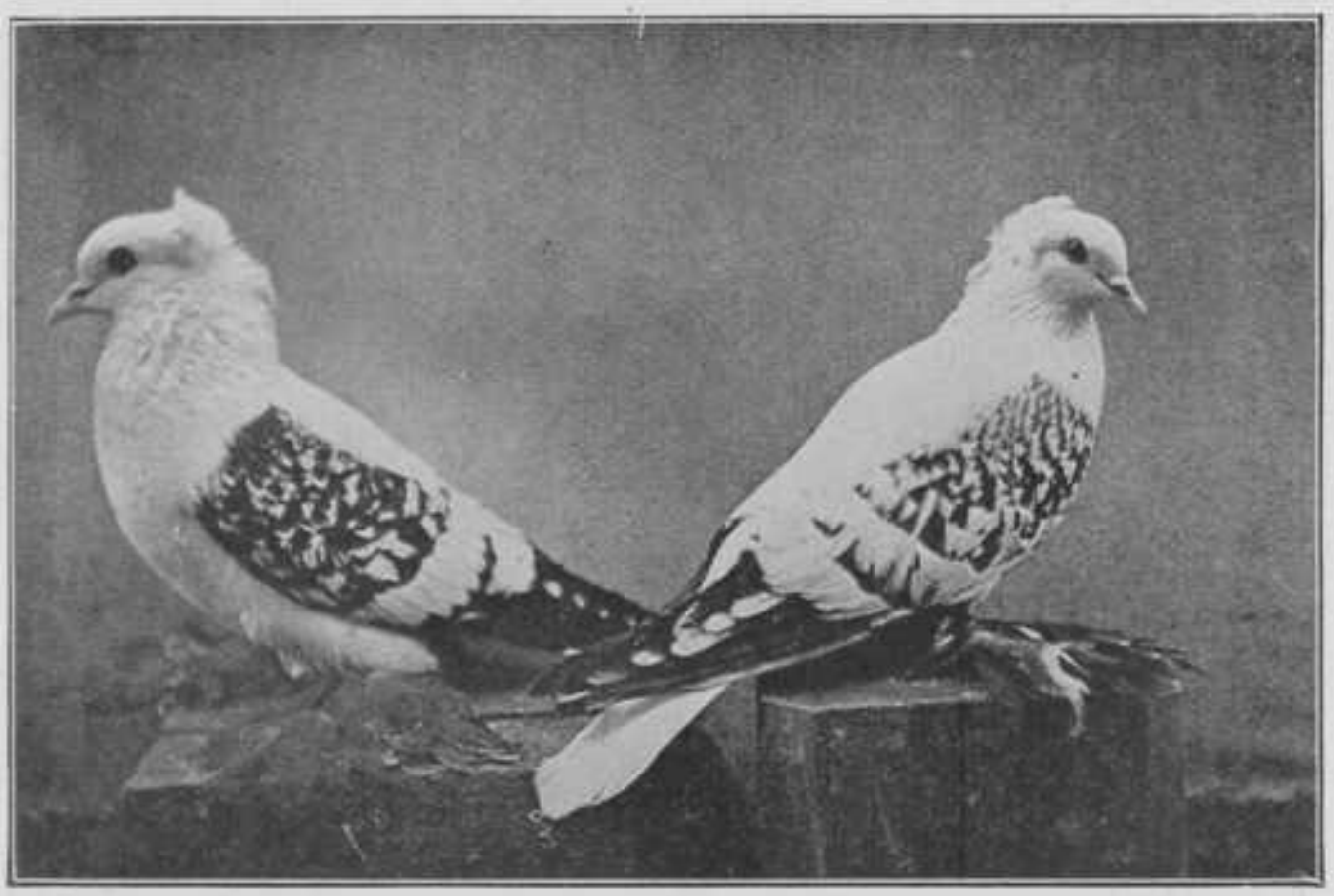
2. *Crested or Saxony*

This variety originated in Saxony, and is still there

up to the present day in great demand; and which has been bred to the highest grade of perfection.

The type of the Saxony Fairy Swallow, which is heavily feathered, recede from the Thüringer in many respects.

Build is the same as a field pigeon, though larger, and more rich in feathering. Head is arched, with high forehead, and crowned with a magnificent, full, broad shell



BLACK WHITE LACED SAXONY FAIRY SWALLOWS

with Finch-design of tip-top quality. Both without spot though with excellent shaped and well placed crests.

crest, which ends on both sides, in a well developed, regular rosette.

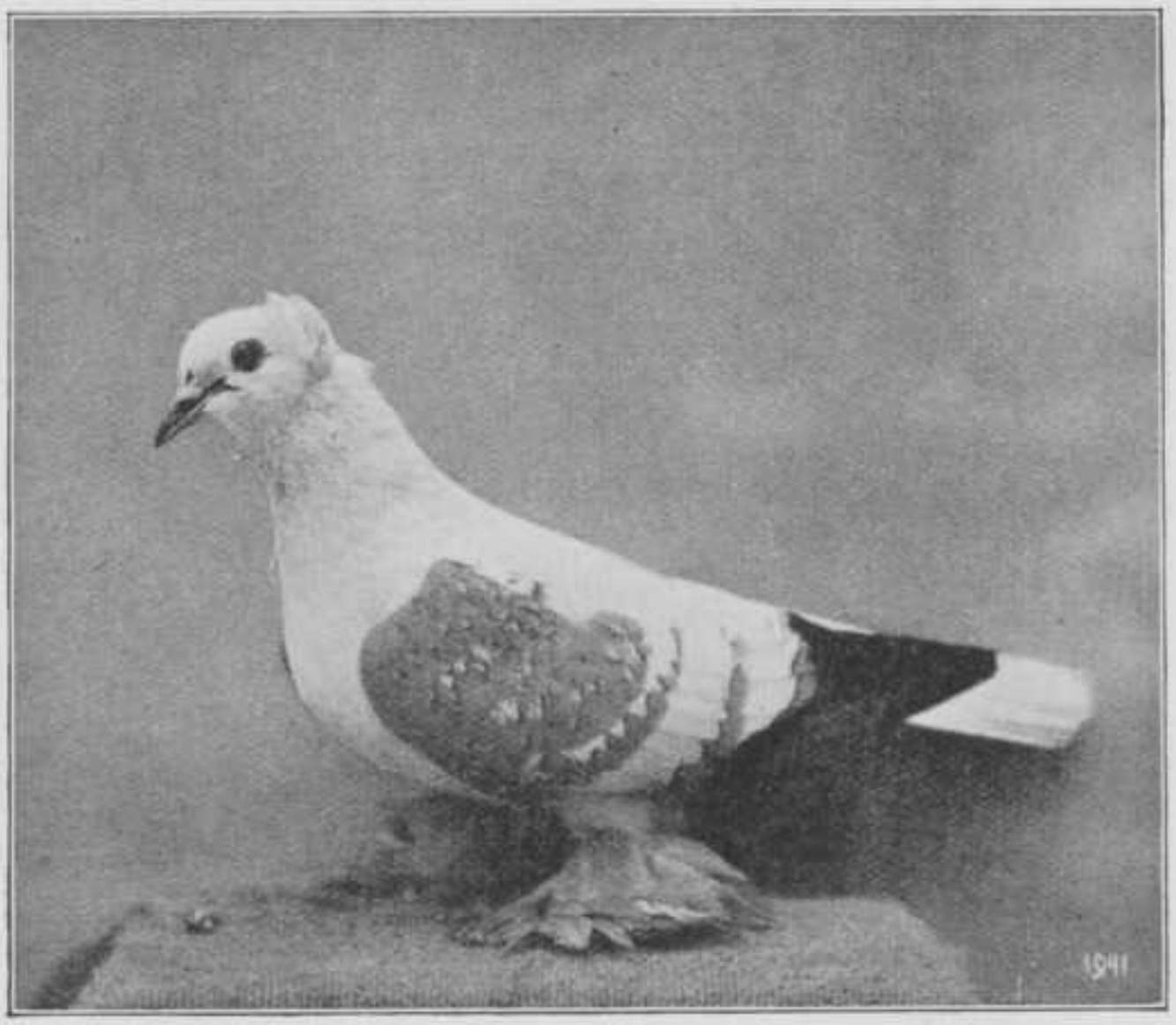
The beak plays an important part, moderately long, while the upper mandible is slightly bent at the end. Wattles slightly developed, small, of very fine tissue, and powdered pure white.

The upper mandible of the black and blue with spot, is dark, and among the black and blue without spot, the same as all other colour vars: is flesh coloured. Lower mandible always flesh coloured. The silver coloured, silver laced, have a pale horn coloured upper mandible.

Eye is dark, bordered by a clear red, mostly pale cere, which is somewhat broad.

Throat is well carved; neck moderately long, rounded well off towards breast and back.

Breast broad, sloping well forward. Back is broad, straight, sloping somewhat to the rear.



BLUE LACED SAXONY FAIRY SWALLOW HEN
Excellent type, long and level. Pretty in bars, wing colour and flights. Lace design could be somewhat fuller and the spot rather larger, footfeathering rather broken, though thick.

Wings moderately long, broad, resting on tail, extending within one centimetre of end of tail.

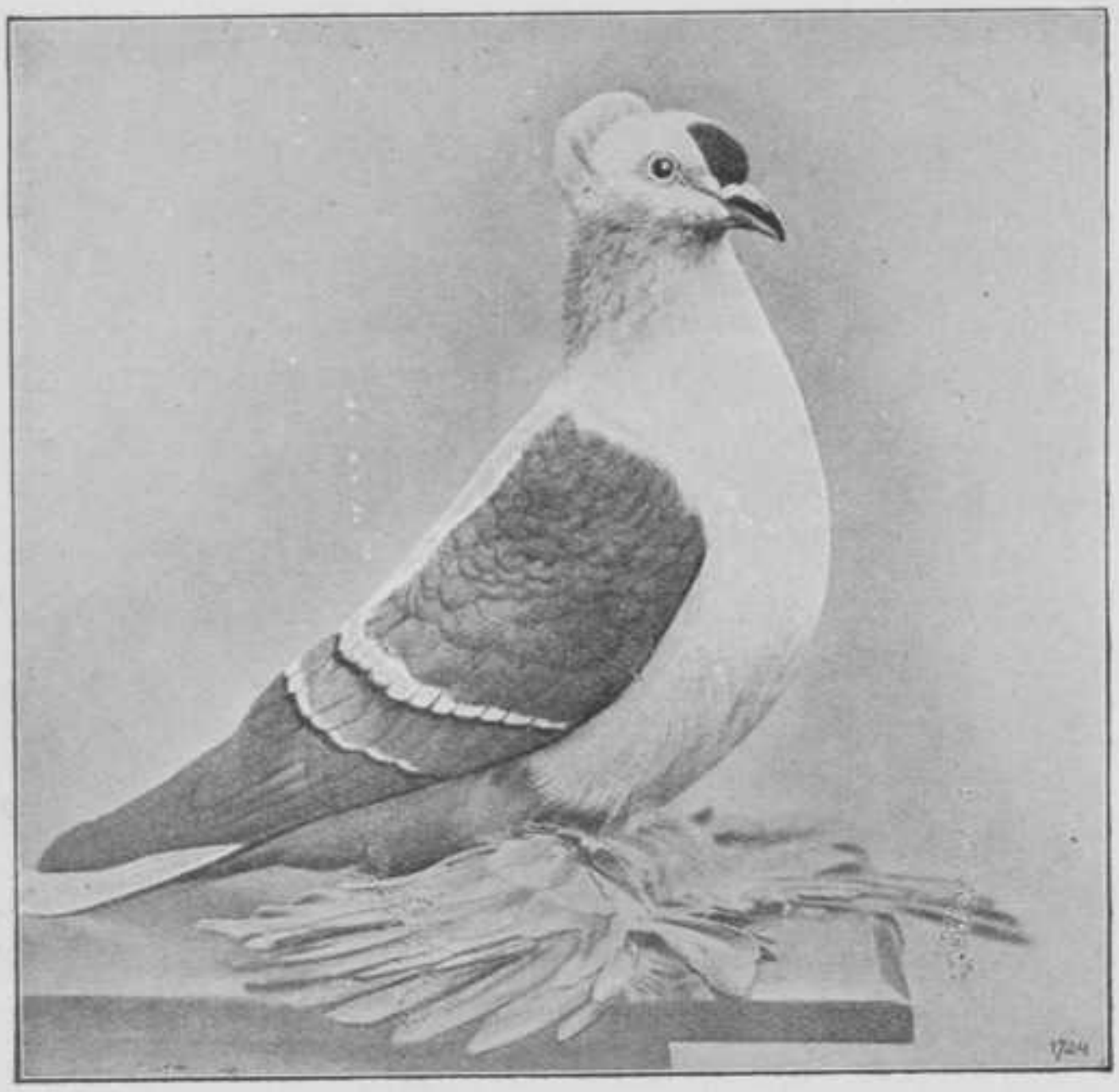
Tail long, well closed, rounded at edges, horizontally placed.

Legs are very short, the blacks seemingly more so Stature cannot be too low.

Colour and marking. A pear-shaped spot is desirable, the greatest width just in front of eyes, becoming 1 centimeter narrower, declining towards root of nose; exactly

in the middle of forehead. Crest extending from front to back of head, and ending at the ear holes in a well shaped rosette.

Wing is coloured with exception of feathers on the back, which are white, the so called heart shaped. These being as large and regular as possible. The legs are extra



BLUE WHITE BARRED SAXONY FAIRY SWALLOW COCK

excepting the too small heart, in all other respects, can be called excellent, Carriage is rather elevated.

heavily feathered, with long firm feathers, also the thighs are to the rear provided with long, filled hocks, which always must be as white as possible. The foot feathers have always the same colour as wing coverts.

The Saxony Fairy Swallows exist in four prime colours: blue with black bars, blue, black yellow, and red with white bars, silver coloured with brown bars, silver

chequered, at the same time also, blue chequered, the two last mentioned however, are a rarity.

Then we still have the white laced, in blue, silver, in these coloured vars: the wing covert is marked with regular white tiny spots, each spot bordered with a narrow black edging; also the white bars of these coloured vars: are provided with a black edging, and must be as narrow as possible.

Bad faults are: black lower mandible, coloured spots on throat, above and near the eyes or on the corners of mouth, bad heart design, insufficient colour, plain thin crest, badly designed or crooked spot, much rust on primary flights, short, slender, irregular foot feathering.

The best known, and most perfect of the Saxony family is the black white barred, which, has been raised to a rare perfection.

The deep black with its large white heart, the narrow continuous white tiny bars, with its innumerable heavy foot feathers; the pure spot with black upper mandible, marks this bird as a gem in the art of breeding.

Only odd ones in other colour pigeon races can rival with it in colour and foot feathering.

Even if the hocks are not entirely white, this is not of great importance, in comparison with other points.

Regarding the foot feathering of the red and yellow they don't compare with the blacks, although the spot is usually good.

The white laced are, all the same of excellent quality; although the feathering is not vigorous as the blacks, still they may be spoken of as heavy feathered.

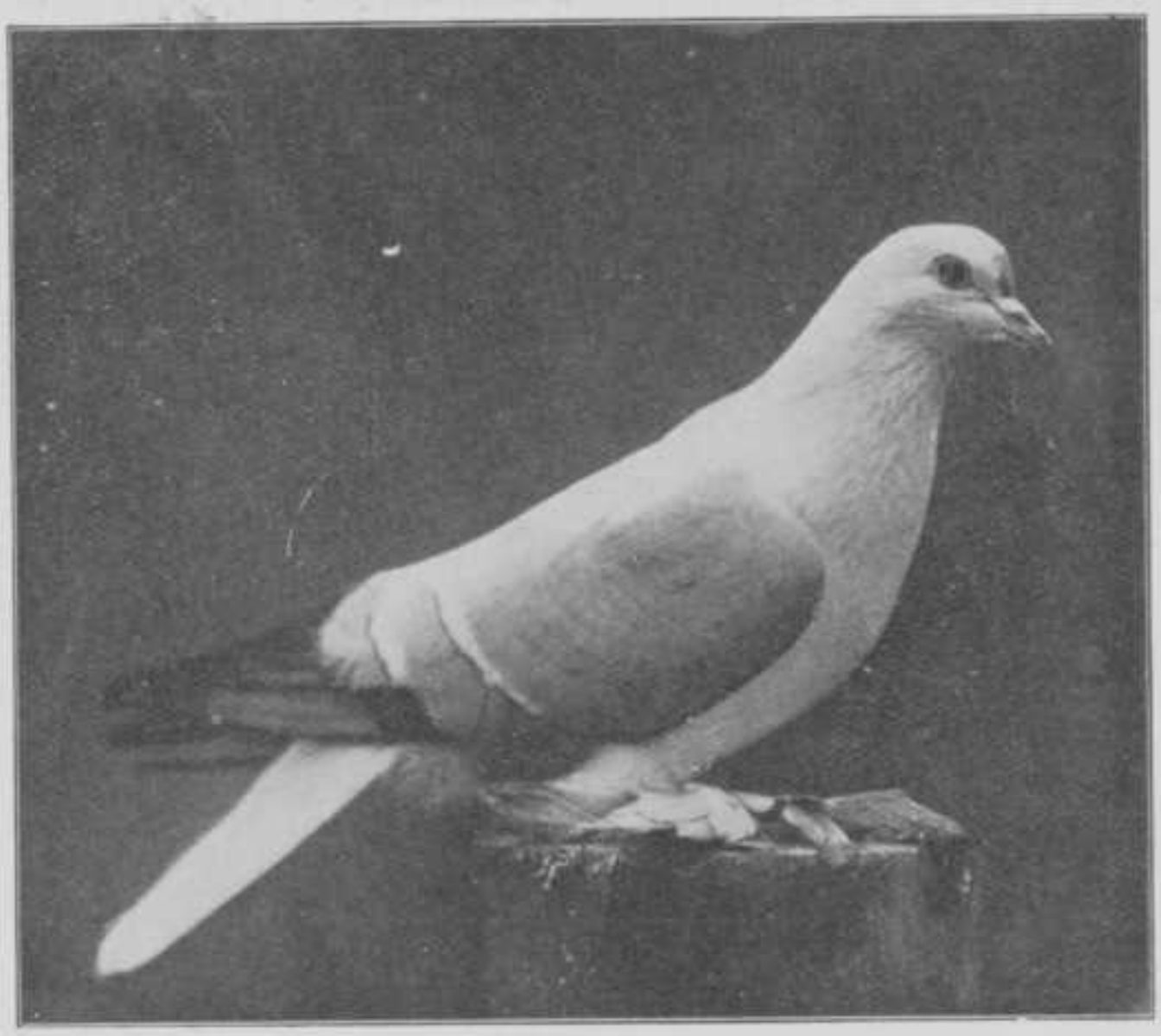
The spot of the Saxony Fairy Swallow is often robustly developed; being a relic of the former attempts of the many crossings with Nürenberg Swallows.

Where the spot is accidently marked and has no resemblance to the feathered group, we can still say it is a constant inheritance, although the tiny spot feathers transpose themselves to the corner of the mouth, upper part of head, the cere or similar places.

When pairing for breeding this must be thoroughly taken into account.

A thorough knowledge regarding antecedants and successors being necessary.

The white laced which one can distinguish from those which form a triangular or arrow shape, and those which



BLUE WHITE BARRED SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOW HEN

Plain headed. Beautiful in every respect. Fine colour narrow continuous bars, smart figure, good footfeathering.

have a round or laced design, are also bred with the so called "spot" on the primary flights. A white tiny spot is desirable at the tip of every quill.

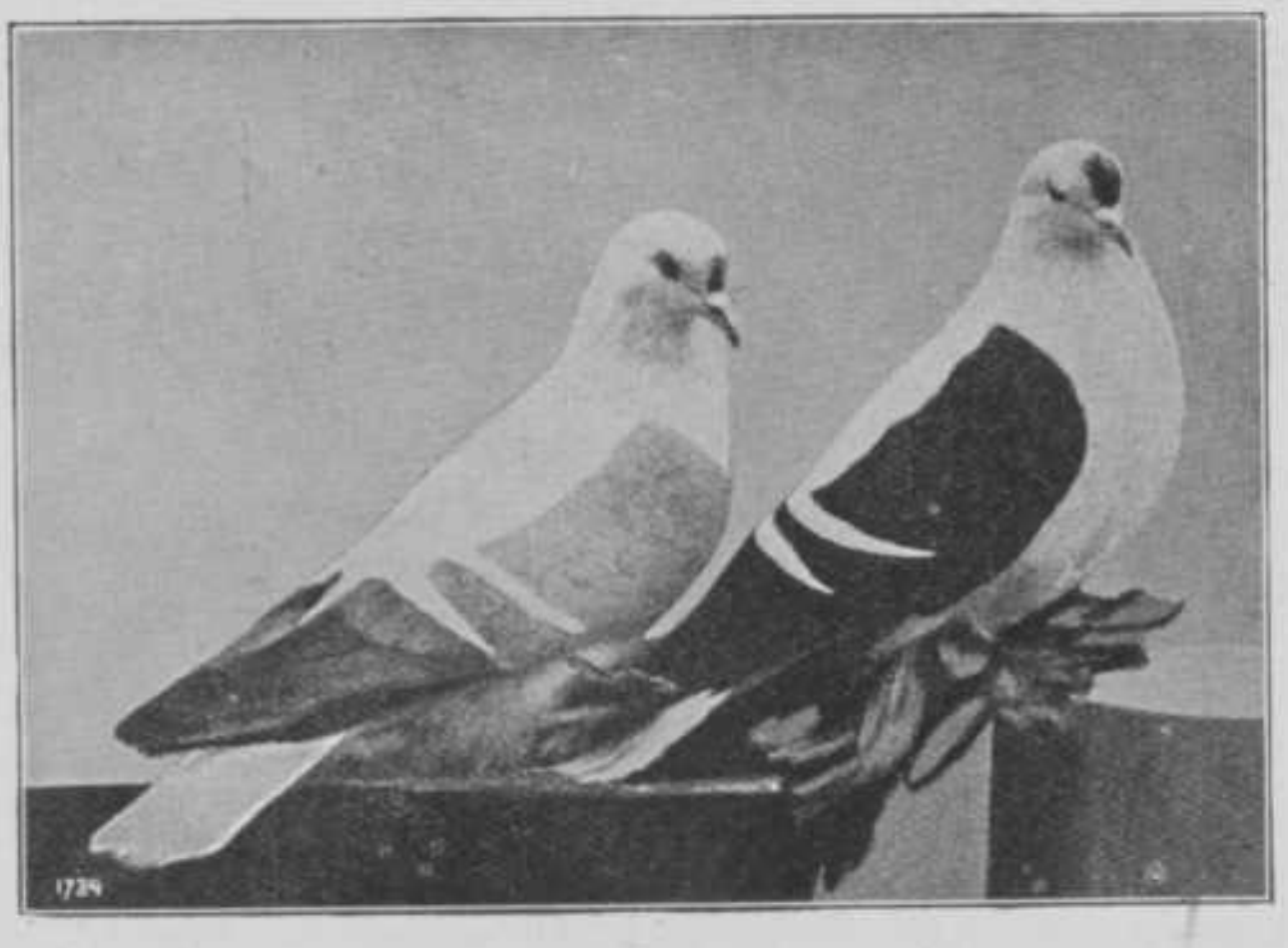
It is however, a difficult problem, at the expense of a correct wing design, which becomes impure, the spot marking becoming purer and more exact, then the much hated rust being more visible.

It is an influence of little use, and real correctly laced birds, with exact spot marking are nearly never attained.

It is much better to leave off the unattainable, and to breed a fine pure laced with nice dark primary flights, quite free from rust.

3. *Plain headed or Silesian*

This variety in all respects resembles the Saxony, only the crest is wanting.



BLUE AND BLACK SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOW

of rare quality, especially the blue bird, low stature, broad and level in back. Fine in colours with good bars, long head and spot. The „heart" of the black one could be rather larger, otherwise also a nice bird.

These also appear in many colours. Blue with black bars, blue chequered, black and blue with white bars, silver with brown bars, and entirely without, blue white laced with white bars.

The best known of the Silesian family is the blue black barred, which has reached a high stage of perfection.

The blue colour of this bird is an ingenious rarity of clearness, bars being very very narrow, continuous and very black, while the spot is all that may be desired. The

silver with or without bars are also perfect, and the last mentioned are in much demand and dear.

4. *Double-crested*

A local variety, which limits itself to Lausitz and Thüringen. One of the rarest varieties, whose decline is doomed.

These birds resembling the Saxony Fairy Swallow have yet another rosette of tiny feathers on the mandible, of a half circular shape, very regular with a few feathers underneath.

The rosette ought to be quite coloured, but that is a great puzzle. Because this race is decadent, they have been crossed with Shield pigeons, whereby the rosette colour has been lost, and also the dark coloured mandible among the blue and black.

The colour, white bars and footfeathering of this variety is of the highest grade.

5. *Bohemian*

The last variety of this large family, and not the least beautiful in appearance.

They resemble the Silesian Fairy Swallow in everything, markings excepted.

This is a peculiarity, and consists of that all the primary flight feathers are alternately coloured white, also every other feather of the wing covert coloured and white, also the foot feathering take part in this. When the wing covert is closed, it looks as if tiny white bars are threaded through the covert, by which they are sometimes called "Barred Winged". The outside primary flight of each wing is coloured.

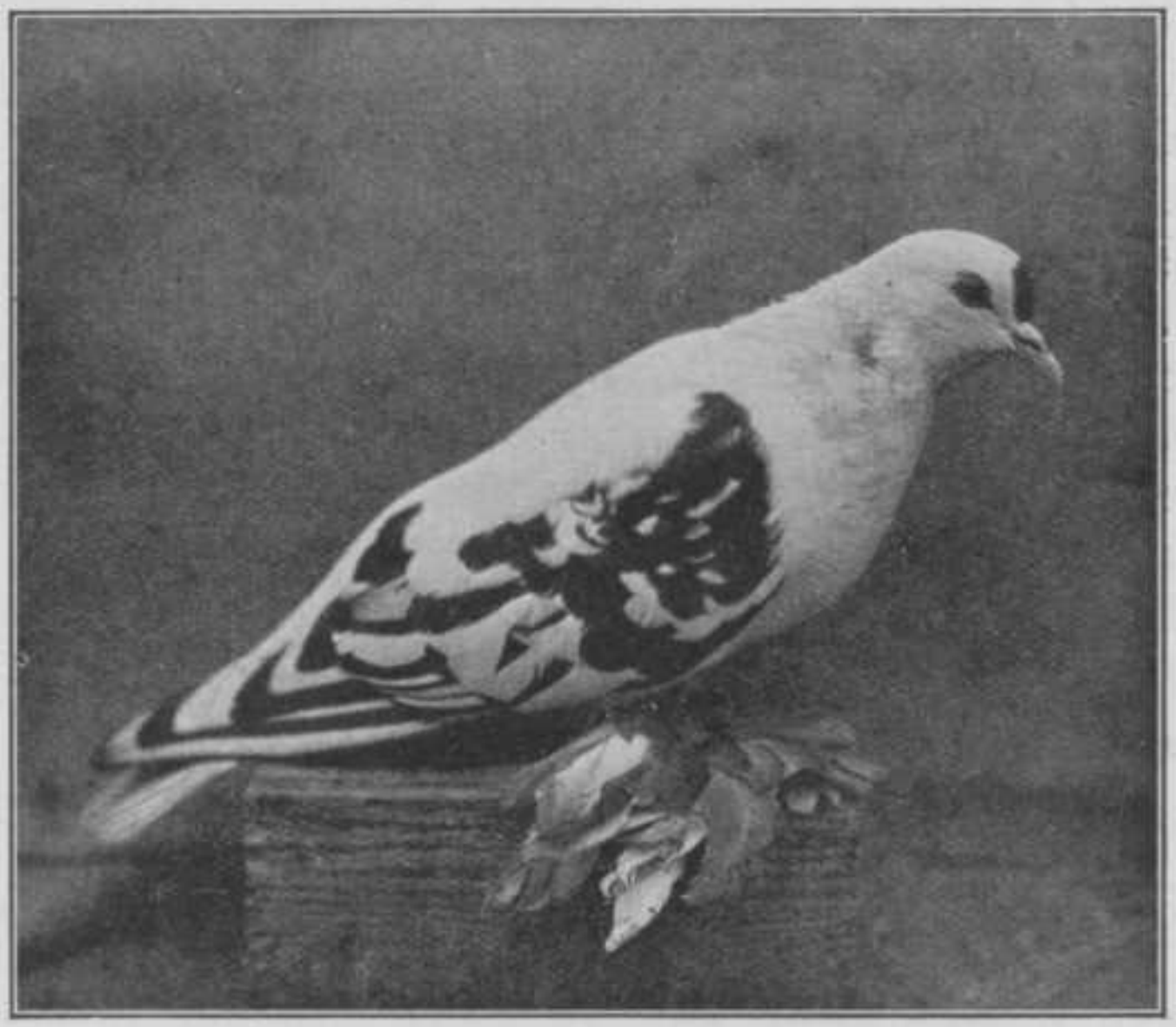
Two colours only exist in this variety, first of all black, which has the preference and then dark red.

All specimens are plain headed. The foot feathering being the heaviest of all muffed races. No race can

be compared with the Bohemian Fairy Swallow in this respect.

They originated from a crossing of Silesian Fairy Swallow with white plain headed Trumpeters, from which they owe their enormous heavy foot feathers.

A curiosity is that when pairing for breeding, that only



RED BÖHEMIAN FAIRY SWALLOW HEN
The real swallow pigeon type. Excellent in primary flights, wing covert especially at the wing butts, could be more regular in design.

two birds with the same outside quills, give good results, either thus both white, or both coloured outside quills.

If this not being the case, then we only obtain badly coloured, variegated Fairy pigeons.

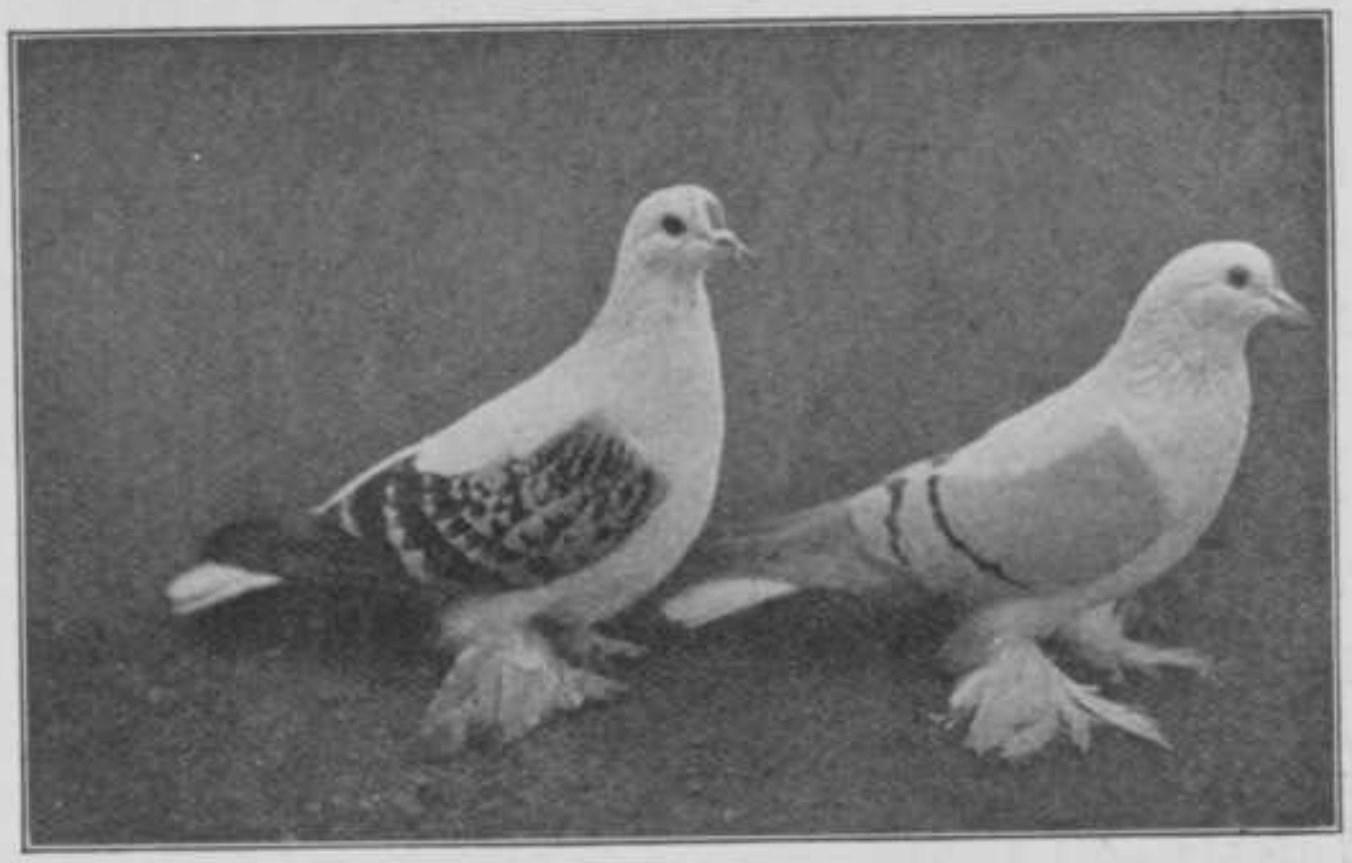
To those unknown, the Fairy Swallow is really nice, but shy bird. This is really so, to those who are not used to them, and who have them for the first time penned. You must know and have them for a whole winter, then they become tame, and breed with great energy. Before

that it happens that they will not pair and will not begin to breed.

When used to their provider and circumstances everything runs smoothily.

Introduction of new blood from constant breeding races must be cared for, then much satisfaction will be derived from them.

We were the first (in Holland) in 1908—1909 to import



TWO SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOWS

of good quality; especially the silver coloured hen on the right with the nice wing covert, the narrow coloured tiny bars and the full foot feathering. Also the blue chequered is very good, especially the head with spot, and the long thin beak is very pretty.

Fairy Swallows, since then we have been loyal to this race and its varieties, and have never been without.

It took many years before any Dutch fancier undertook to take a pair, and they are only a few in this country who possess any.

They are no special breeders; our best birds which compare with the best German ones pass over the frontier regularily, to the East as well as the South, while at the present day England is much interested, and many of the good birds have crossed the Channel.

Especially the blue black barred and blue which laced and blue white barred are in great demand, they being perfect.

STANDARD

Thüringer

Land of Origin: Thüringen.

Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, somewhat taller and not so broad.

Head: oval, very narrow, fairly high forehead, nearly always smooth, very seldom crested.

Beak: moderately long, thin and straight. Upper mandible bent at the end. By the black coloured, black and by the silver coloured, horn colour. Lower mandible is always flesh coloured.

Wattles: long and narrow, firmly laid, finely powdered.

Eyes: always dark.

Cere: flesh colour to red, smooth, not too wide.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather longer than short, narrow near the head, fairly powerful at breast.

Breast: broad and arched.

Back: long, slightly sloped.

Tail: long and narrow, rounded at ends.

Legs: rather shorter than long, bright red and always featherless.

Colour and Design: entire body is pure white, excepting the wings, of which the greater part of arm and primary flights are coloured, besides the coloured spot. "Heart" which is formed on back to be as large as possible. The primary flights of the Blues and silver coloured, are of a darker colour Blacks, reds, yellows and silver coloured, all barless. All colours must be full and brilliant. Birds with "Schmalzkielen" (fatty substance) are not rare, this being to their advantage.

Gross Faults: dark lower mandible, pale beak by dark coloured birds, or the opposite, absence of spot, inferior dull colour, insufficient heart design, coloured eyes, coloured feathers on beak, corner of mouth or throat, and coloured thighs.



BLUE BLACK BARRED SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOW HEN

Good shape, stature, fine head with long dark upper mandible, spot, wing covert and good bars.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

STANDARD

a. *Saxony* (*crested*) b. *Silesian* (*plain headed*)

Land of Origin: the crested, Kingdom of Saxony. Plain headed, Silesia, Bohemia, and Lausitz.

Size and Carriage: same as the field pigeon, but a little taller and more powerful.

Head: long and narrow, with high forehead. Plain headed or crowned with a full shell crest, firmly laid, and ending on both sides with a rosette.

Beak: long and thin, upper mandible bent at end. Wattles only slightly developed, firmly set and white powdered. By dark coloured, the upper mandible, with spot, is black, by all other colour vars, and all those without spot, then flesh coloured. Lower mandible is always flesh coloured. Silver coloured have a horn coloured beak.

Eyes: dark, by all colour vars.

Cere: narrow, reddish colour to flesh colour.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: not too long, broad and powerful at shoulders.

Breast: broad, well arched, extending forward.

Back: long flat and broad, slightly sloped.

Wings: long and fairly broad, resting on tail.

Legs: as short as possible, where by a well set figure is produced, upper part of legs, being provided with powerful hocks.

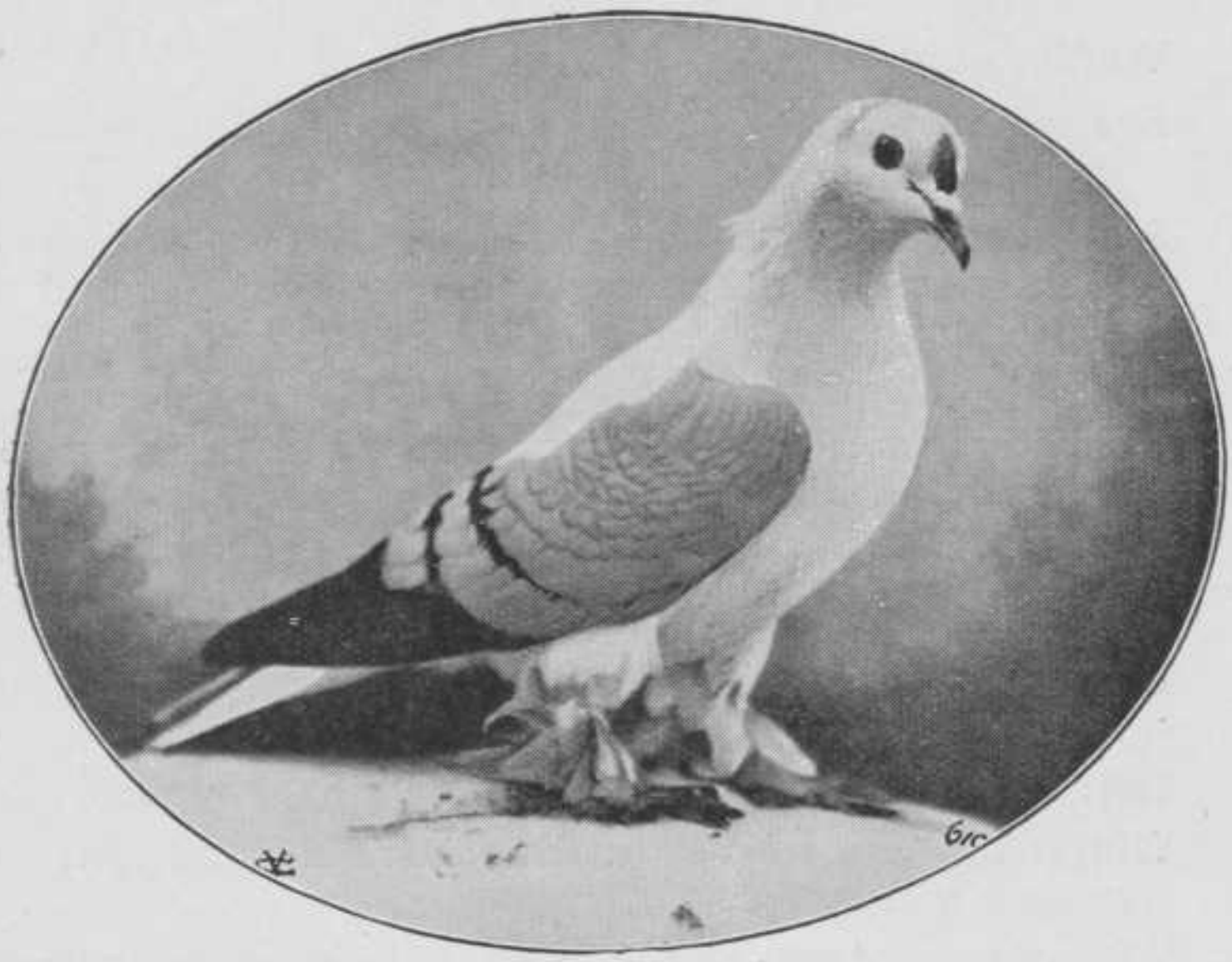
Tail: long, well closed, and rounded at end.

Feet: heavily feathered, being long, clean and closely fitting.

Colour and Design: body is white, with exception of the coloured spot on forehead, reaching no further than the eyes, but without touching them; also the wing covert, primary flights and foot feathering. Wing covert be however as narrow as possible, the white "Heart" being formed, which gives the bird a typical outward appearance. This "heart" shall be large and well rounded. All colours are represented viz, Blues, blacks, reds and yellows, with black and white bars, besides blacks and blue white laced, lark coloured, bluesilver colours, chequered, and mealies with brown bars. The blue white laced, also the silver white laced, have a black edging

on the white wing lacing, the wing bars, having this also. The black laced have besides this the well known finch marking. All colours must be bright and full of brilliancy, with much metal colour.

Gross Faults: Among reds and yellows, a dark or striped beak, among the dark colours a spotted beak, dark lower mandible, coloured eyes, spots on throat and lower mandible.
Slanting spot, or too large a spot. Slanting and insufficient crest. Small "heart" design, or irregular marking. Short or broken foot feathers, inferior dull colours. By the white laced, irregular, too large or insufficient edged lacings. Small, short in build, narrow breast and back.



BLUE BLACK BARRED SILESIAN FAIRY SWALLOW HEN

Brilliant light blue colour with beautiful bars, dark primary flights, refined long head, long beak, bar shaped spot.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

VARIETY PIGEON CLUB

STANDARD FOR FAIRY SWALLOWS

General Remarks: the Fairy Swallow is a pigeon of medium size, broad-chested, and having the remainder of the body tapering away wedge shape towards the tail. A bird of clear, well defined markings, combined with profusion of foot-feather.

Head: slightly arched, wide as possible at the back skull, making a good foundation for a good shell.

Beak: fairly long and slender, upper mandible slightly curved at the tip, which should be black in the case of blacks and blues—and their sub-varieties; reds and yellows—and their sub-varieties—horn or flesh-coloured. Under mandible white in all colours.

Wattle: white, and not developed.

Eye en Cere: former dark, bull, or hazel; latter fine red or flesh-coloured cere.

Spot: round and preferably about the size of a threepenny-piece, placed in the centre of the forehead, rising off the wattle, but not extending to the eyes.

Shell: high, with plenty of backing, and as wide as possible, slightly inclined forward, but not lying on the back skull (capped). Should finish near the ear holes with a rosette.

Neck: medium length and broad at the shoulders.

Chest: broad and well rounded off.

Back: broad at the shoulders, tapering away wedge shape towards the tail.

Tail: of medium length, carried clear off the ground.

Wings: medium length, carried above the tail, but not crossed at the tips.

Wing Bars: not too narrow, long and unbroken, inclining up the wings, pure white, and free from smuts or specks of black. Laces, Spangles and Chequers have broken edged bars. Blues and Silvers—and their sub-varieties—the wing bars to be edged on the outer side with a narrow dark border.

Legs: wide set, and of medium length.

Foot-Feather: the feathers on the feet to be long, broad, and close together, shooting forward from the middle

toe and coming round in an unbroken sweep, joining the hock feathers (which should be white) below the edge of the tail.

Colour and Markings: the coloured markings are the *spot*, the *wings*, and the *foot-feather*. The feathers which cover the top of the shoulders (wing coverts) are white—thus forming the saddle or heart marking on the back The colour of blacks and reds should be an even shade with a beetle green sheen. Blues, silvers and yellows an even shade throughout. Flight feathers of Laces and Spangles to be marked at the tip with white (finch marked).

Faults: open spaces in and short of foot-feather; dark or stained under mandible; coloured specks at the corners of the mouth and eyes; smutty wing bars; drooped flights; faded or uneven colour.

Scale of Points:

Wattle, Eye, and Ceres	5
Beak	10
Spot	10
Shell	15
Wing Bars	15
Colour	10
Foot-Feather and Hockings	25
Condition	10
Total	100

SHIELD PIGEONS

D. Schildduif G. Schildtaube
Fr. Pigeon à bouclier

Next to the Fairy Swallows and Swallows, and especially "the feathered legs" the Shield Pigeons belong to the most beautiful of the Toy races.

A very old race, and because it is a model of perfection, colour and markings, it holds a very high position.

Many vars: of toys appear among pigeon breeds, where the wing covert is entirely coloured, for example, this is the case, among saddle Fantails and different Owl races. Saddle = shield.

We then speak of red or black, or yellow shield Fantails, or red or black shield Owls.

The so called wing covert of none of these birds however, attain that intensive colour, as well on the outside as underneath, besides the exact shape and markings, as in the case of Shield Pigeons. Simply because among these races, the wing covert marking, besides the colour are secondary. In any case these qualities are inferior, to the more important ones.

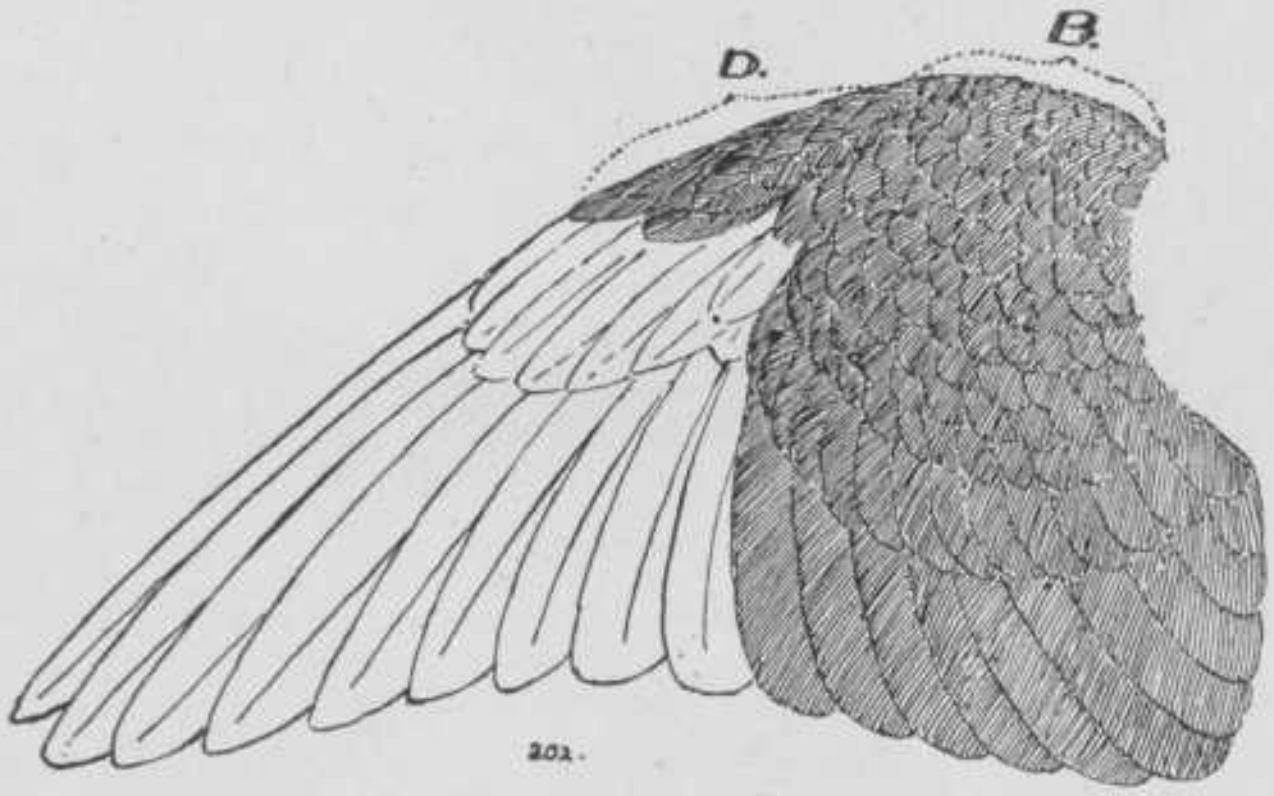
There are two kinds of Shield Pigeons, viz the clean legged and the feather legged of which the first mentioned, are unconditionally the descendants of the second mentioned.

The Shield Pigeon belongs to the oldest breeds and have during the last years assisted in improving the toy races, although not always directly of benefit to the race itself.

The muffed Shield Pigeon

The muffed, have deteriorated somewhat during the last ten years, they have also suffered much on account of the desire for more modern races, the same as many other older breeds have experienced.

The muffed exist principally in Saxony and Silesia, but also in South Germany, especially Wurttemberg, although there being more preference for the clean



SHIELD PIGEON WING, SPREAD OUT,
from which the 9 white primary flights and 11 coloured secondary flights and coloured thoumb are visible, birds with such an incoporation, have the prettiest shaped wings.

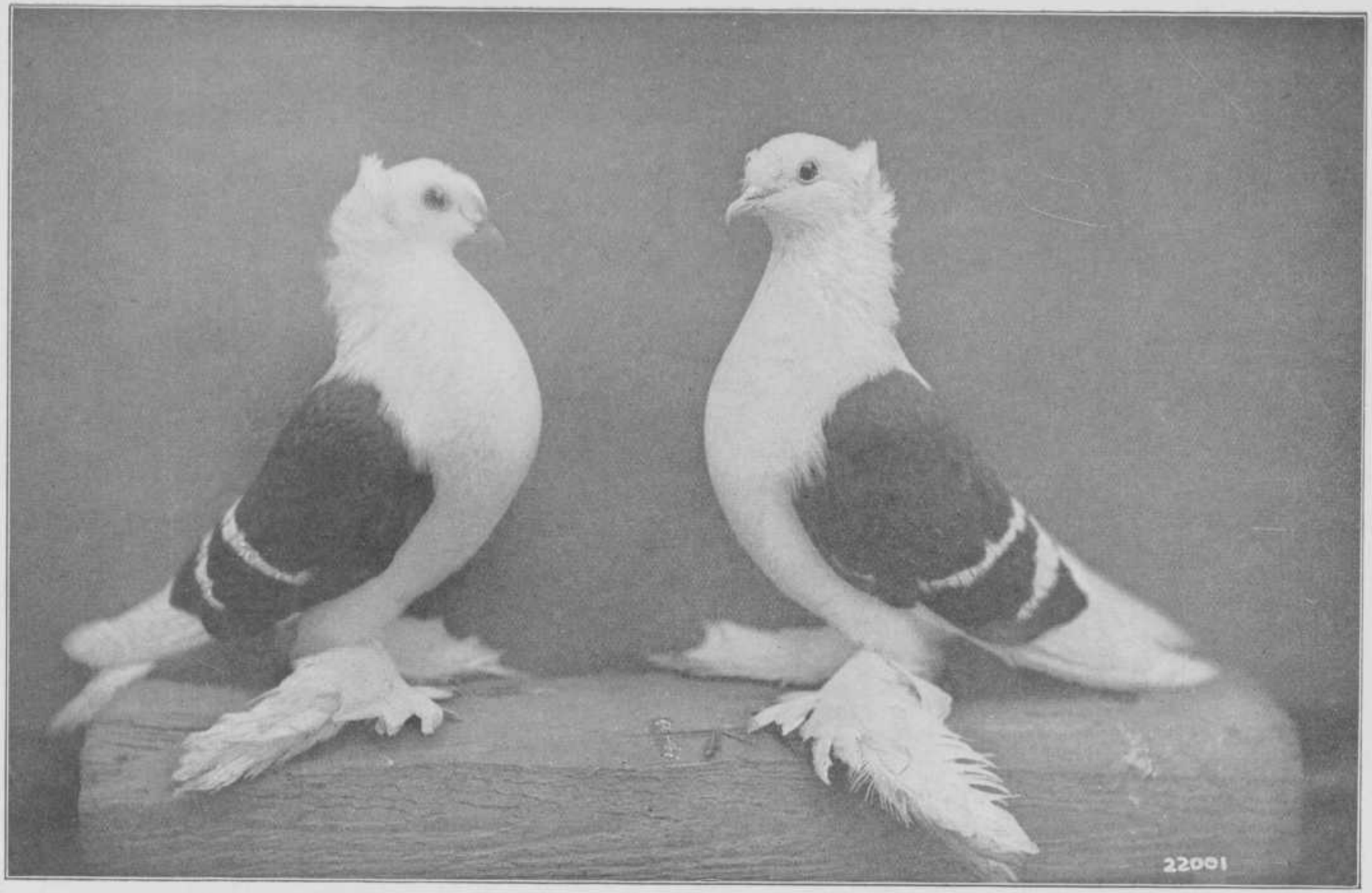
legged here (in Holland); on the other hand they have been less propagated in the midlands and North Germany.

The Shield Pigeon, has found very few fanciers in Holland, and although now and again odd pairs cross the frontier, they regularly disappear very quickly.

We have bred the Shield Pigeon year in and out in all kinds of colours, while before the war we sold many birds regular to German breeders.

The quality of the Shield Pigeon, especially the crested variety, is not so as it was formerly.

About the year 1900, swarms of Shield Pigeons of the highest grade could be seen in the villages, situated in the



A COUPLE OF DOUBLE CRESTED RED WHITE BARRED SHIELD PIGEONS
of exceptional beauty. Prime in colour, bars, feet, crests and size.

neighbourhoods of Döbeln, Meissen and Dresden; they also existed to a great extent in the Ertsgebergte and Voigtland now however they are in less quantities everywhere.

Many good breeders are found in Thüringen and the Lausitz, with good stocks.

It is not strange that the extreme heavy breeding of coloured coverts with narrow white bars is deteriorating. The present day breeder does not possess that patience to overcome the great difficulties, which their forefathers possessed.

Among these birds with, nearly entire white feathers, the bars become frequently too broad and too crooked, whilst the wing coverts readily adopt much white.

The Shield Pigeon is entirely white, excepting the wing coverts, the colour being so continuous, that both coverts touch each other on the back.

The back is entirely white, the white spreading from the neck to the coloured coverts, thus forming a triangle on upper part of back, a large and as pure design possible being desired.

The chief point of the whole breed, depends on getting a correct designed, deep coloured oval shaped wing covert.

Perfection regarding the shape, is obtained when the bird has no more than 9 white primary flights. This is very rare, and still more uncommon in case of both wings. The number being mostly 7 and 8, by exceptions more than 10 or less than 7. Both these exceptions spoil the appearance, and such birds are of little value for showing purposes.

Further the whole wing is coloured, also the thumb feathers, to which great value is attached.

Owing to the desire for coloured thumb feathers, it prevents the wing butts when closed, showing a white border, on the other hand this desire is the reason that coloured feathers appear on the sides of body, which as a whole are more detrimental than a white spot on one of the wing butts.

We have to be satisfied with 5 coloured thumb feathers.

Regarding the colour of the wing covert, we may say this must be impregnated, by which we mean that the outside and inside colour of the wing covert must be as near in colour as possible. The under wing part must



RED WHITE BARRED CRESTED SHIELD PIGEON HEN

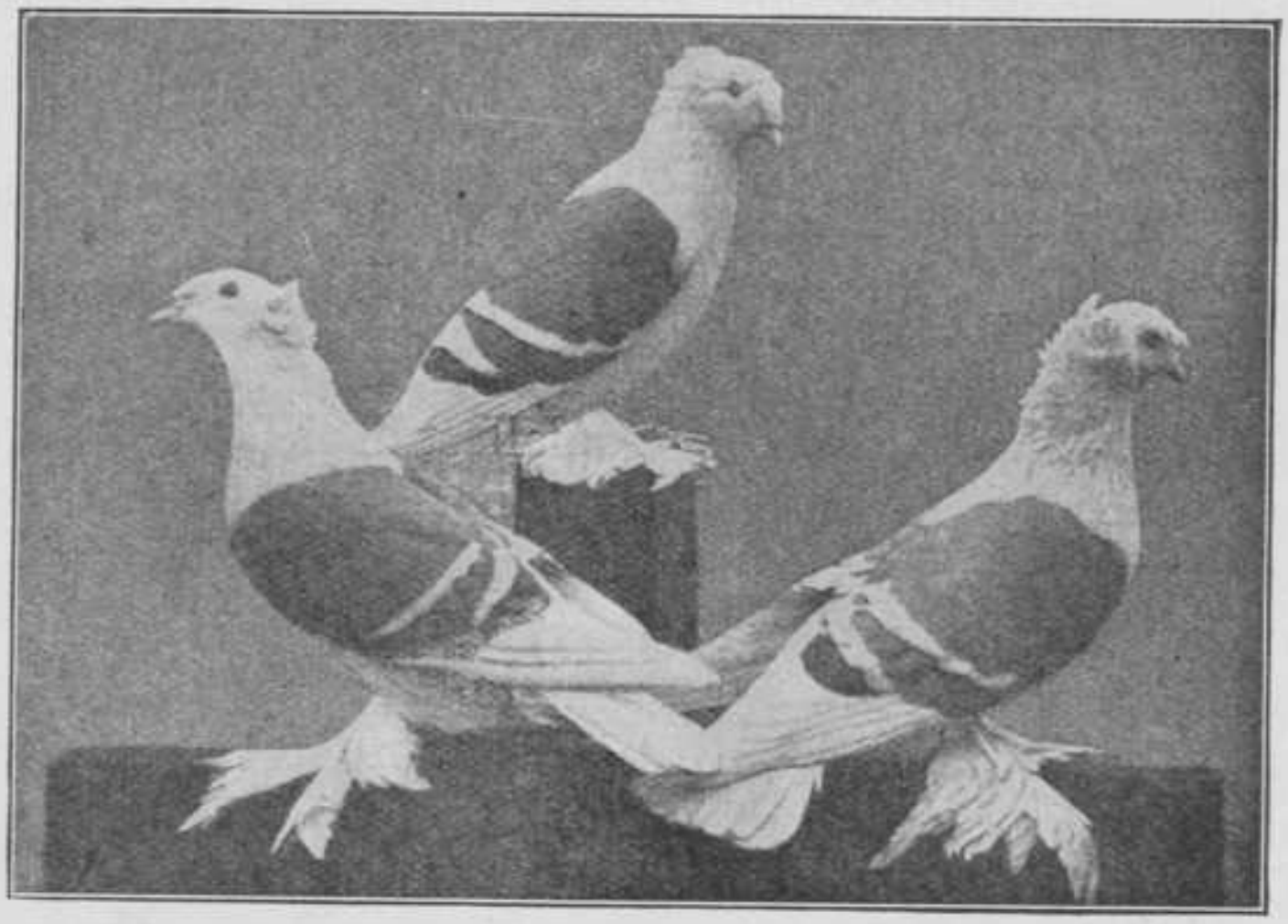
of rare beauty. The deep coloured, pure wing covert with the continuous white bars are very beautiful. Also the head and crest are typical footing satisfactory.

therefore be exempt from white feathers and rusty tint while the seconday quills, especially those, which are closest to the primary flights, must be free from rust, and also what frequently occurs pale coloured tips. Yellow and red birds are more especially troubled with this.

The expectations of this thoroughly coloured wing covert, results, that frequently coloured feathers appear

on the thighs and underneath the belly, also odd times on the rump, even the tail having one or more coloured quills.

Further the white bars must be continuous and as narrow as possible, not crooked yet sharply lined, broad in the middle, refined and delicate underneath. The appearance of a third bar growth is a gross fault.



THREE YELLOW WHITE BARRED, DOUBLE CRESTED SHIELD PIGEONS,
which cannot be improved on, in shape of the covert, bars, crests, footing in fact everything.

Frequently the bars are somewhat coloured or rusty, both are counted as faulty.

The bars of young Shield Pigeons are seldom correct, mostly having a rusty deposit, after the moulting and when they obtain a full warm covert colour, the bar colour up the design becoming more keen.

Blue birds have the best bars, yellow and red the worst.

Shield Pigeons exist in clean legged and crested, with shell crest and moreover double crested with mandible rose all with heavy full footfeathering.

The shell crest is broad, comparatively highly placed, strongly supported by a large number of fine tiny feathers; ending on both sides in a pure shaped rosette.

The mandible rose is always singular, the front part only, covering the mandible, purly shaped and supported only by a few feathers.

The feet are thick and heavily feathered, which are more in preference than thinner, yet long feathering. Hocks are long, thick and strong. Hocks and feet always a pure white colour.

It is remarkable that the crested birds are more robustly built than the clean legged, while the depth of colour of last mentioned is better than the crested.

The crested are more fully feathered, and somewhat lower in construction than the clean legged.

The double crested are the smallest of the three, whilst among these also the footfeathering is smaller, than the single crested. They originated from a crossing with Bernburger Trumpeters.

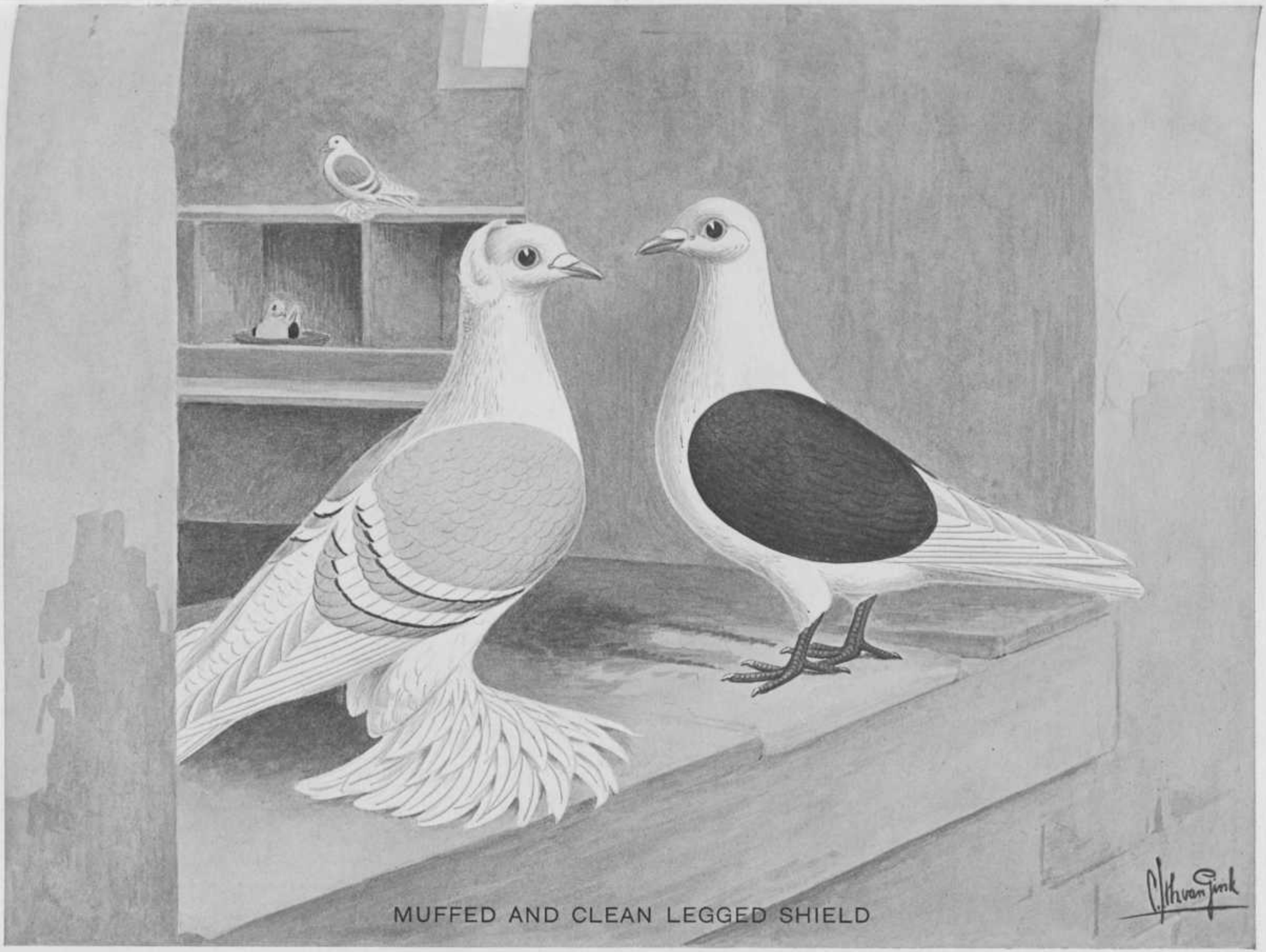
A casual production is the Shield Pigeon with a rosette only on the beak, they are however of no value for exhibition purposes.

Clean legged and single crested are represented with spot, which must be of a pea or lancet shape, these are however very rare.

These can be obtained by crossing with Fairy Swallows, which have a small heart design and a large spot, well narrowed bars, and footfeathering not too strongly coloured. Birds with a tint of white, though for the breed themselves is a coarse fault, are however for this purpose, exceedingly adaptable.

We ought just to point out, that young Shield Pigeons have hardly ever pure white, well marked bars, mostly they show a little "rust", and above all the bars are somewhat too broad. The exact colour and right shape appear after the moulting, still this is only a question of luck.

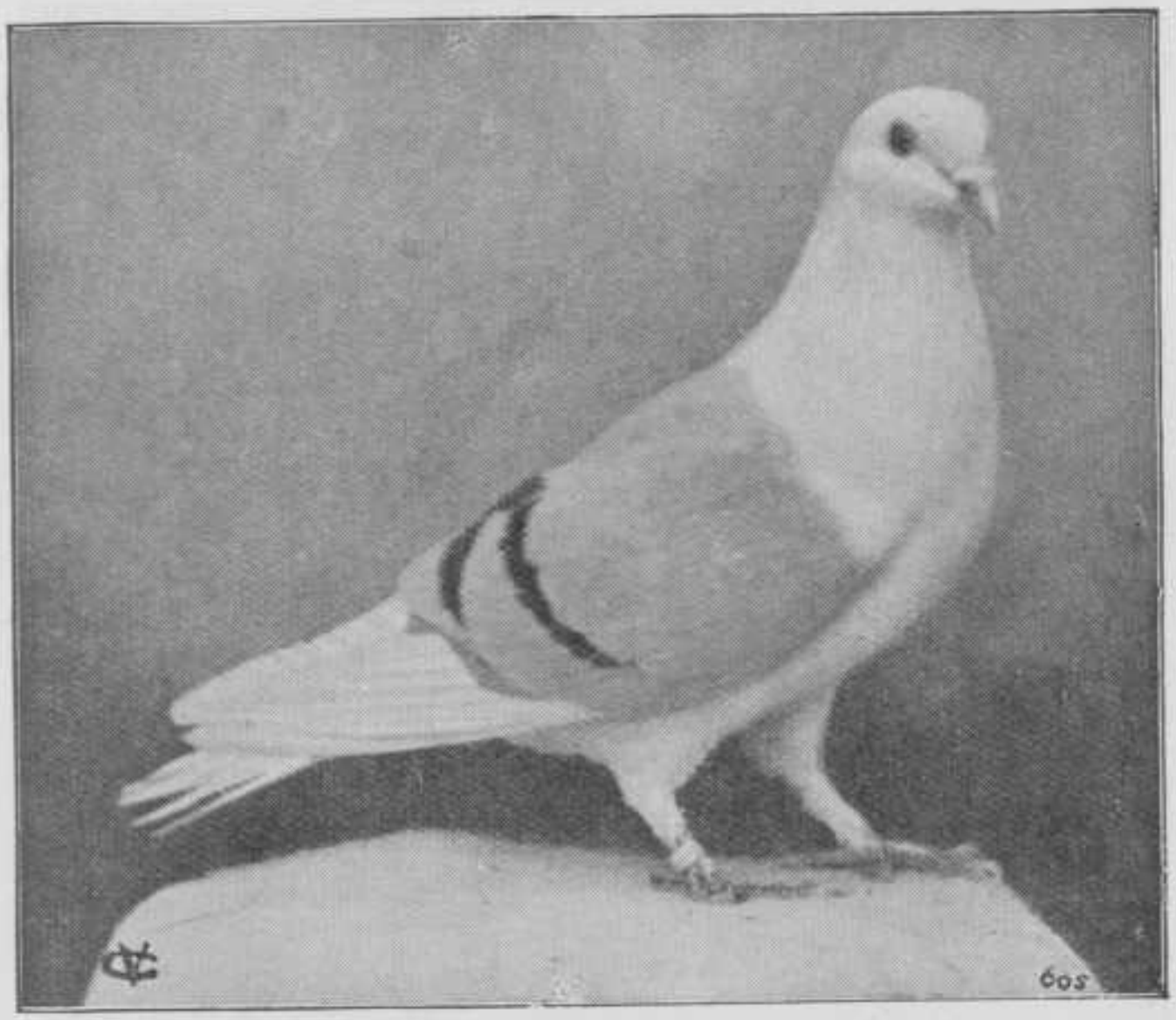
In any case reject all young birds which are born with entirely brown bars, this brown colour not disappearing



MUFFED AND CLEAN LEGGED SHIELD

when moulting and in further breeding repeats itself regular; a clearing out of such birds is a necessity.

Young black birds leave their nests with tolerably broad bars mostly well coloured, which after the moulting become narrower, and then adopt the exact shape. It is remarkable that among the red and yellow this is the re-



CLEAN LEGGED OR SOUTH GERMAIN, SILVER BARRED SHIELD PIGEON HEN

Good in type, colour and bars. Rather too short in coloured secondary flights.

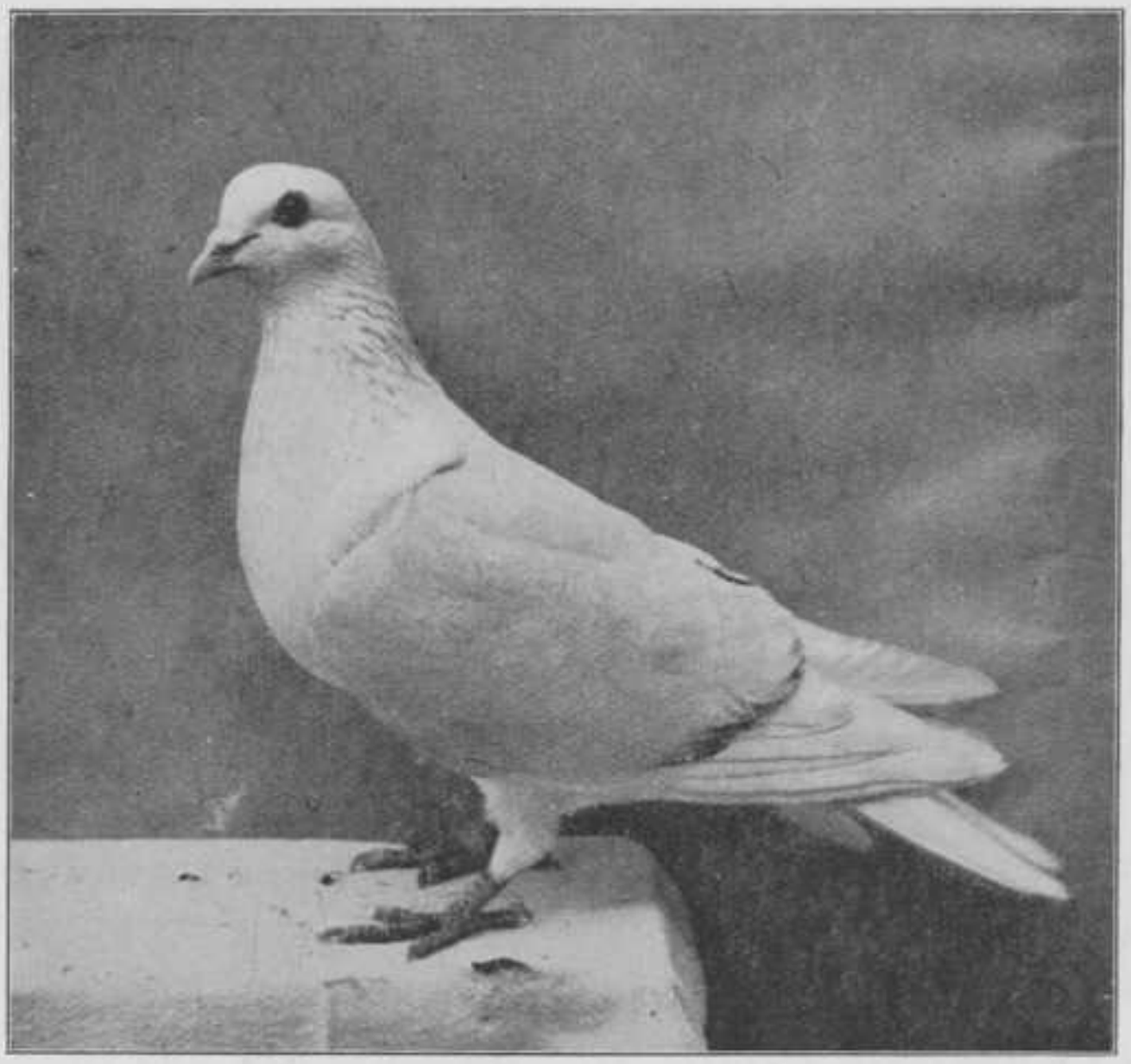
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

verse. These have when thy leave their nests frequently no bars, or only here and there a small pale spot, which appear at moulting time, broad, coarse and irregular, too broad and too finely marked bars among youngsters is not desirable, otherwise they seem too nice when young, such youngsters become later frequently the worst in markings.

Especially among the red and yellow, a slight indica-

tion of bars while in their nests is more than sufficient. After moulting these are the best ones.

Shield Pigeons can be very well matched with Priests, which is advisable for introduction of new blood, even though perhaps a faulty design appears in the first generation, by continual matching this fault itself disappears.



CLEAN LEGGED OR SOUTH GERMAN, SILVER SHIELD PIGEON COCK WITHOUT BARS
of excellent quality. The egg shaped covert is very good.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

By making a good selection it is possible to get well feathered Monks out of this crossing, especially when one chooses Priests suitable for this with feet as white as possible.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Thüringen and Saxony.
Size and Carriage: moderately tall, similar to field pigeon.

only somewhat fuller in shape and more closely feathered.

Head: oval, arched, forehead fairly high, plain headed, single or double crested.

Beak: by all coloured vars: flesh coloured, fairly long, very smooth and slightly bent at the tip.

Eyes: dark, narrow cere pale or light flesh coloured.

Throat: well carved, no cheeks.

Neck: short, and broad at shoulders.

Breast: broad, deep extending a little forward.

Shoulders: as broad as possible.

Back: broad, long and flat, barely sloping to tail.

Wings: moderately long, borne closely carried, tips resting on tail

Tail: just a little longer than wings, well closed, the feathers fitting just the same as the slates of roof of a house, well rounded and carried flat.

Legs: short, provided with long hocks. Lower leg part and toes heavily feathered.

Colour Vars: black and blue, red and yellows with white bars, or entirely without, besides blues with black bars Bluesilver and silver laced.

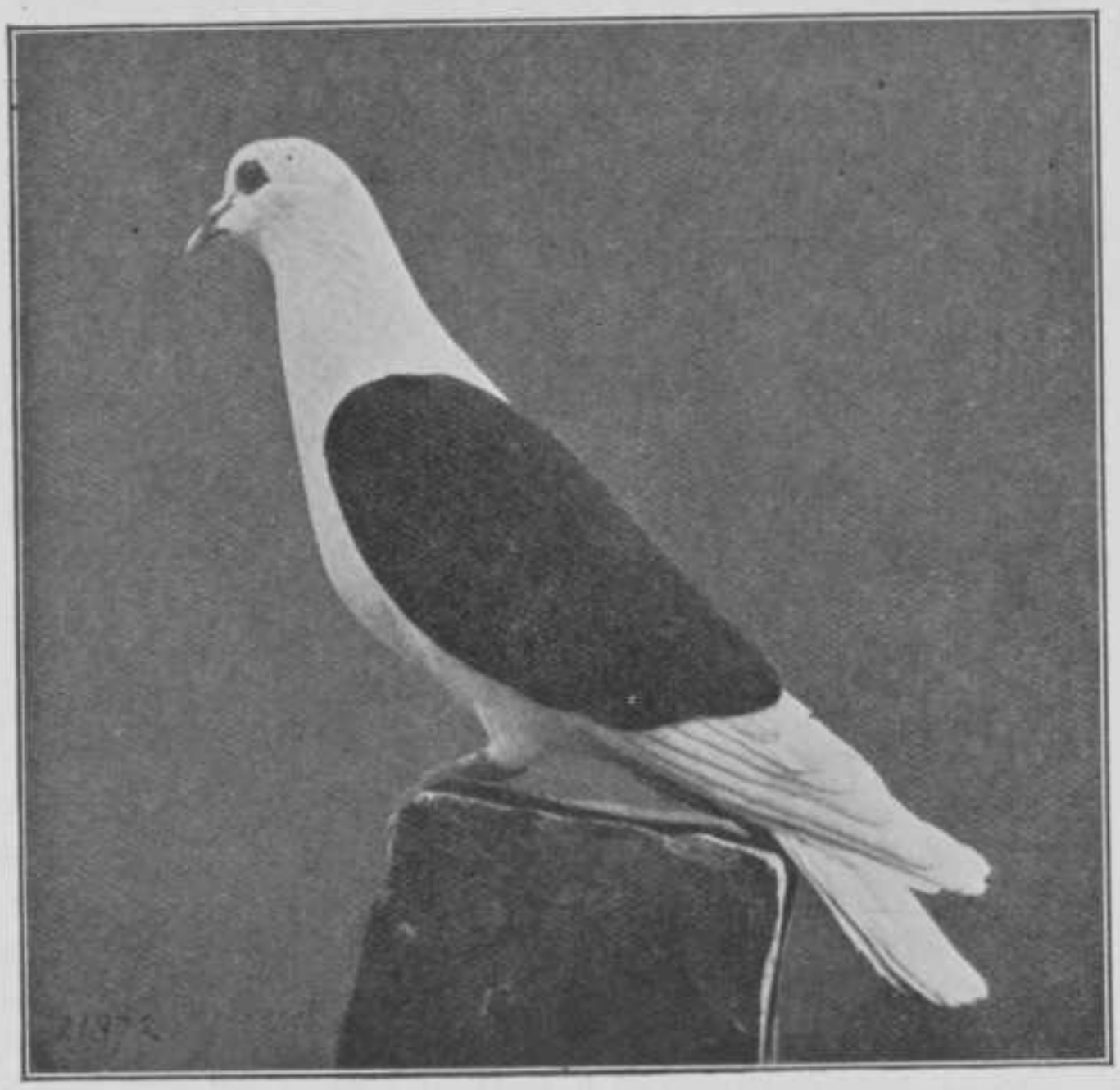
Colour and Design: the Shields are entirely white, only the wing covert being coloured, besides the wing covering, the wing butts and thumb feathers must be coloured. The blue var: appears in very pale to dark rich blue, although the last mentioned not being preferred. The coloured coverts must not intermix at the shoulders and the back, but a white triangle must be shown from the shoulders to the middle of back. The crest whenever represented, must be broad and shell shaped, in a line with the head, and showing a pure shaped rosette at the end. The double crested have at base of beak a so called "Beak rose", which is a halved rosette of ting projecting feathers, covering the beak halfway. Nine to 10 of the primary flights are white.

Faults: black lower mandible, coloured spots at corner of mouth, throat, and on shoulders, which spoil the "heart" design. White flights in tail and and foot feathers, slanty spot, thin crest, inferior coloured primary flights with much rust, and rusty bars.

SOUTH GERMAN SHIELD PIGEON

D. Gladbeenige Schildduif G. Deckeltaube or Drache

Just as already mentioned in a few words the South German Shield Pigeon exists to a great extent in South



BLACK CLEAN LEGGED OR SOUTH GERMAN SHIELD-COCK

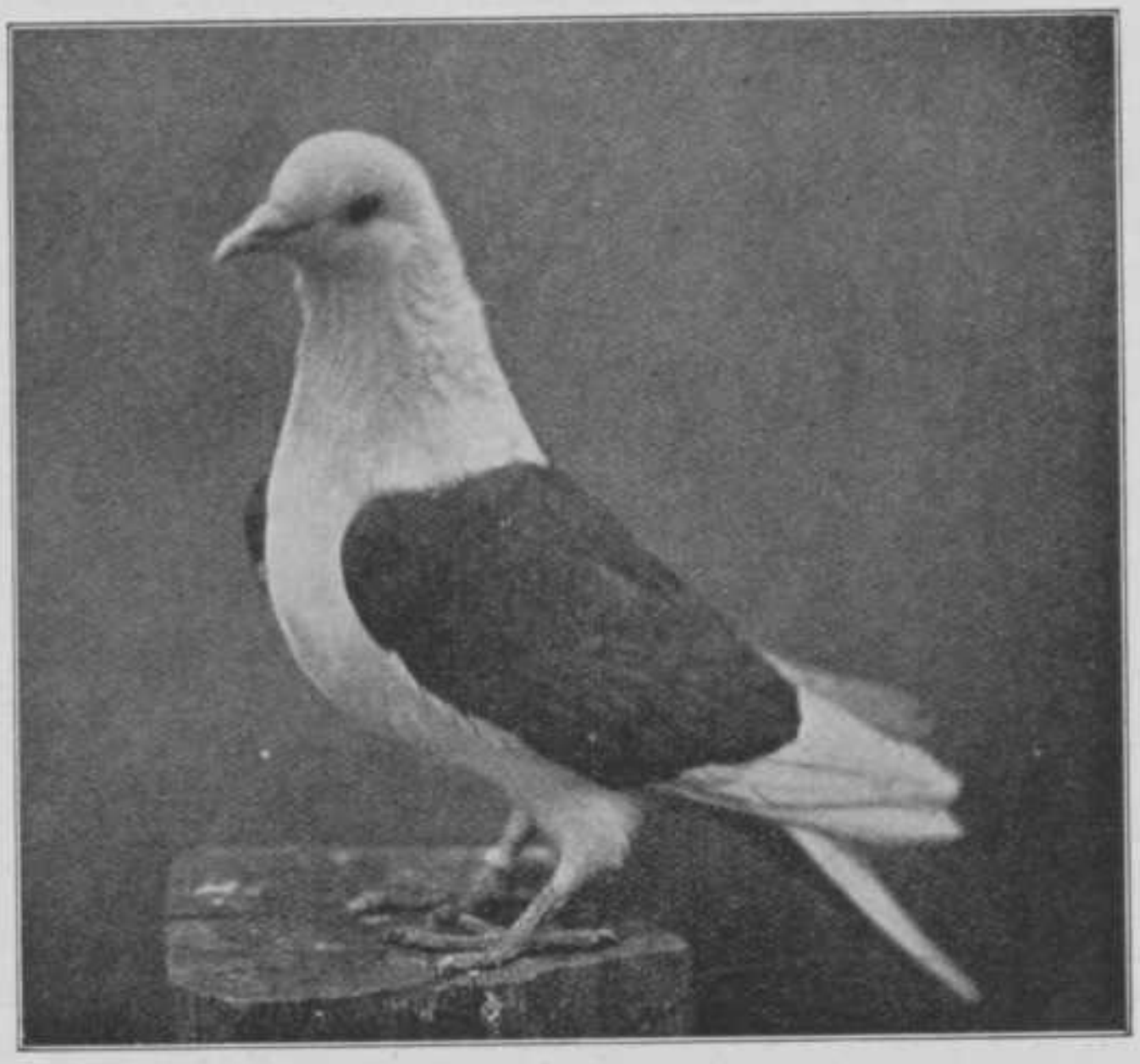
of good quality. The wing covert is very good and beautiful in colour. The bird appears rather too long and too thin.

Germany, especially in Beieren and Wurttemberg; mostly entirely smooth headed, and odd times shell crested.

The smooth headed South German Shield compares

in height, build and carriage, perfectly with the field pigeon.

Among pure marked birds, the wing coverts only just meet each other on the back. Near the neck there exists a pure white triangle, of which great value is attached. A



RED CLEAN LEGGED OR SOUTH GERMAN SHIELD COCK

with a rather long covert, whereby it is not quite pure and oval shaped.

coloured back thus is counted as faulty, thence of this a white triangle is impossible.

The South German Shield is very rich in coloured vars: black red, blue barless, and with black bars, also of course with entire white bars, silver coloured with and without coloured bars, mealie with red bars, besides blue chequered and lark coloured.

Moreover the black, red and yellow exist with or without "Schmalzkiele" (Zijdeschilden) whereby the

high polish of the wing covert is increased just a little.

The South German Shield is a tip top flyer and must have absolutely freedom of flight.

Easily satisfied the bird soon learns open flying. The South German Shield is an extremely productive breeder, however, which speaks for itself, really first class birds are not born every day. They are easily housed with other similar breeds; too much over feeding must be observed.

Dark beak, coloured eyes, bad covert colour, coloured back and thighs, and white thumb feathers count as gross faults, excluding them from awards. Badly shaped covert, or any white in the secondary flights among red and yellow, uneven white quills in each wing, long neck and pale cere, are also counted among the smaller faults.

The South German Shield is recommended to young fanciers being a true bred bird. It is also used very much as feeders, especially for smaller pigeon kinds and specially for rearing Oriental frills, it has the preference.

STANDARD

Head: is narrow and only a little arched.

Beak: is moderately long, and by all colour vars: therefore also by the black and blue, a pure white colour. When older, the beak is often striped, becoming odd times entirely black, this is a gross fault among youngsters, but with older birds with a striped beak, it is not considered, so serious.

Eyes: which are situated comparatively low, are large and always dark in colour. Coloured eyes, either pearl coloured or dark orange, are rejectable.

Cere: must be as narrow and red as possible, though a flesh coloured one is admitted.

Throat: is somewhat carved.

Neck: is moderatively long, and fairly powerful at breast.

Breast: broad, full, and extending rather forward.

Back: broad, sloping to rear.

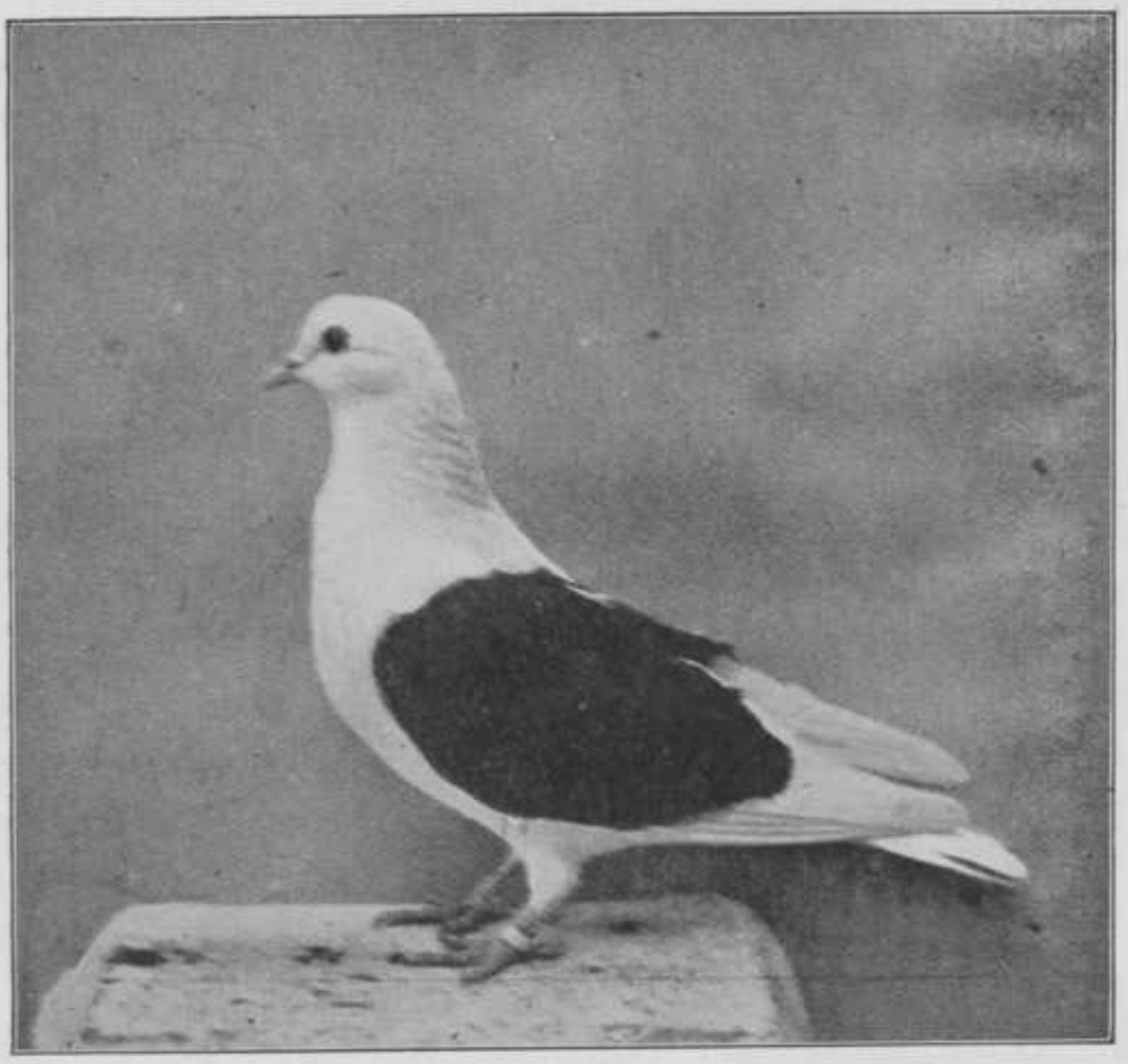
Wings: long and well closed, laying flat and not crossing at the ends.

Tail: well closed, rounded at ends, while the flights fit just like the tiled roof of a house.

Legs and Feet: are moderately long, powerful and coloured bright red.

Design: of the Shield is very simple, the whole of the bird being pure white, with exception of coloured wing covert, which everything depends on. Thumb feathers are also coloured, so that there is no chance of the wing butts, showing any white when the wings are closed. Also the shape of covert is important, must be a pure elliptical shape, this only being obtained when 8 to 9 of the primary flights are white, each flight more or less, prejudicing the pureness of shape of the wing covert. The secondary flights shall also be well coloured, while it is desirable that the entire covert of each coloured var: be impregnated, we mean by this the in and outside must be of same colour, inside dull, and outside of deep brilliance.

Gross Faults: dark beak, red or yellow iris, coloured back, dull colour, coloured thighs and rust on primary flights.



RED CLEAN LEGGED, OR SOUTH GERMAN SHIELD HEN

Good type, nice egg shaped wing covert.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

STORK PIGEON

D. Ooievaarduif G. Storchtaube Fr. Pigeon cicogne

One of the oldest pigeon races, belonging to the Toy breeds, a race like many others, has known better days, viz among our Eastern neighbours.

Ten years ago this race was unknown in Holland, and we suppose that many breeders have never seen a representative of this race.

I have bred this var: for some years, and now and again have exhibited them at shows.

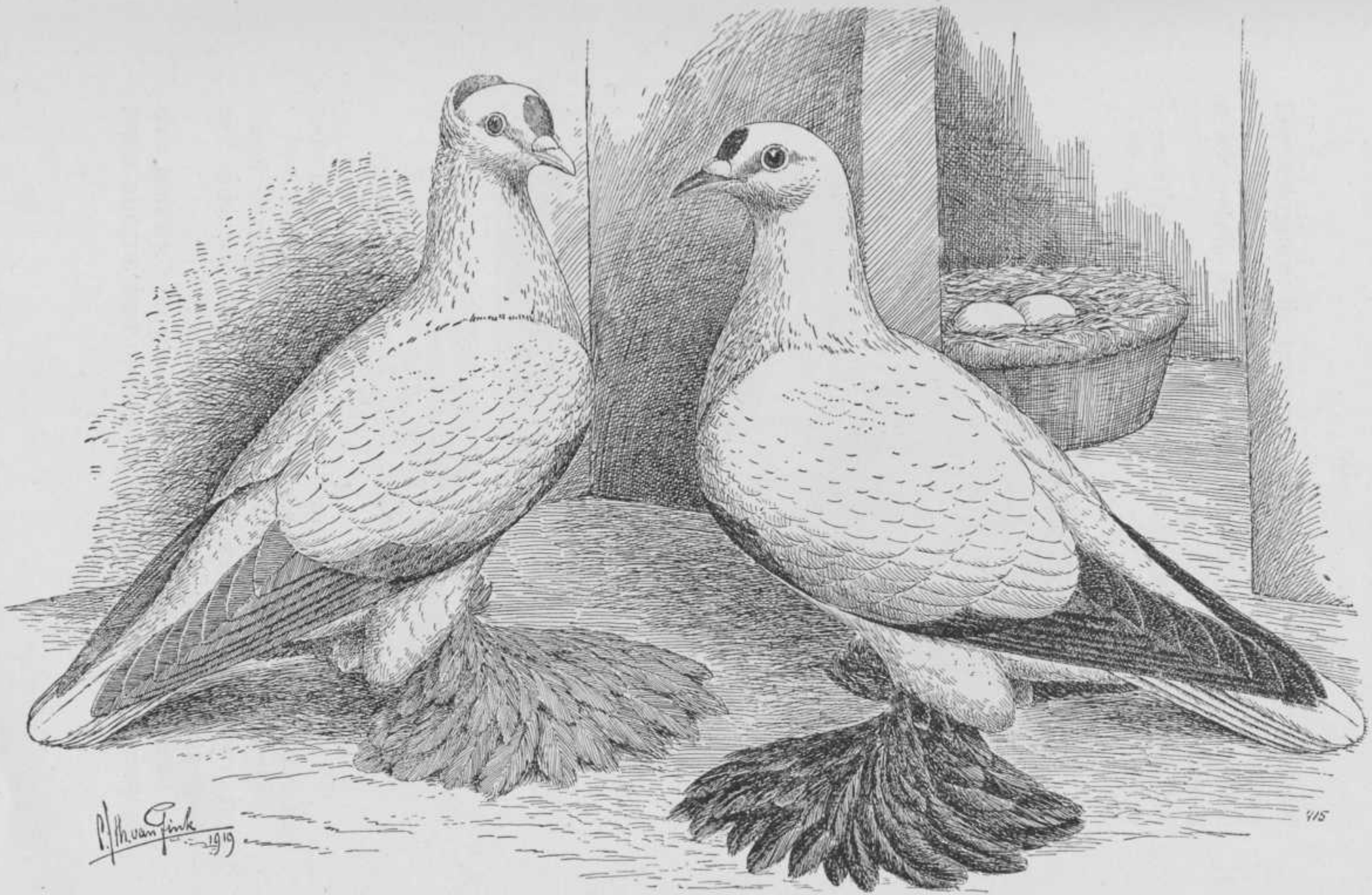
It is again another race of German origin, originating in Saxony about the year 1750. It is closely related to the Fairy Swallow, comparing with it, in height, type and manners compactly built with low stature, short neck, refined head and a long slender beak, back sloping a little, with short legs, powerfully feathered, broad in shoulders, breast and back.

Until the year 1840, the Stork Pigeon always appeared with a broad, heavy, fairly high placed shell crest. Later on the plain headed also appeared, to which the crossing with strange races, did much towards procuring new blood.

Although it was undoubtedly the Fairy Swallow which was used for this purpose, the Stork Pigeon never got the big heavy foot feathering, which is characteristic of the Fairy Swallows.

The quill shafts are thin, so that they have little resistance. When criticised the footfeathering may not be taken too much into consideration.

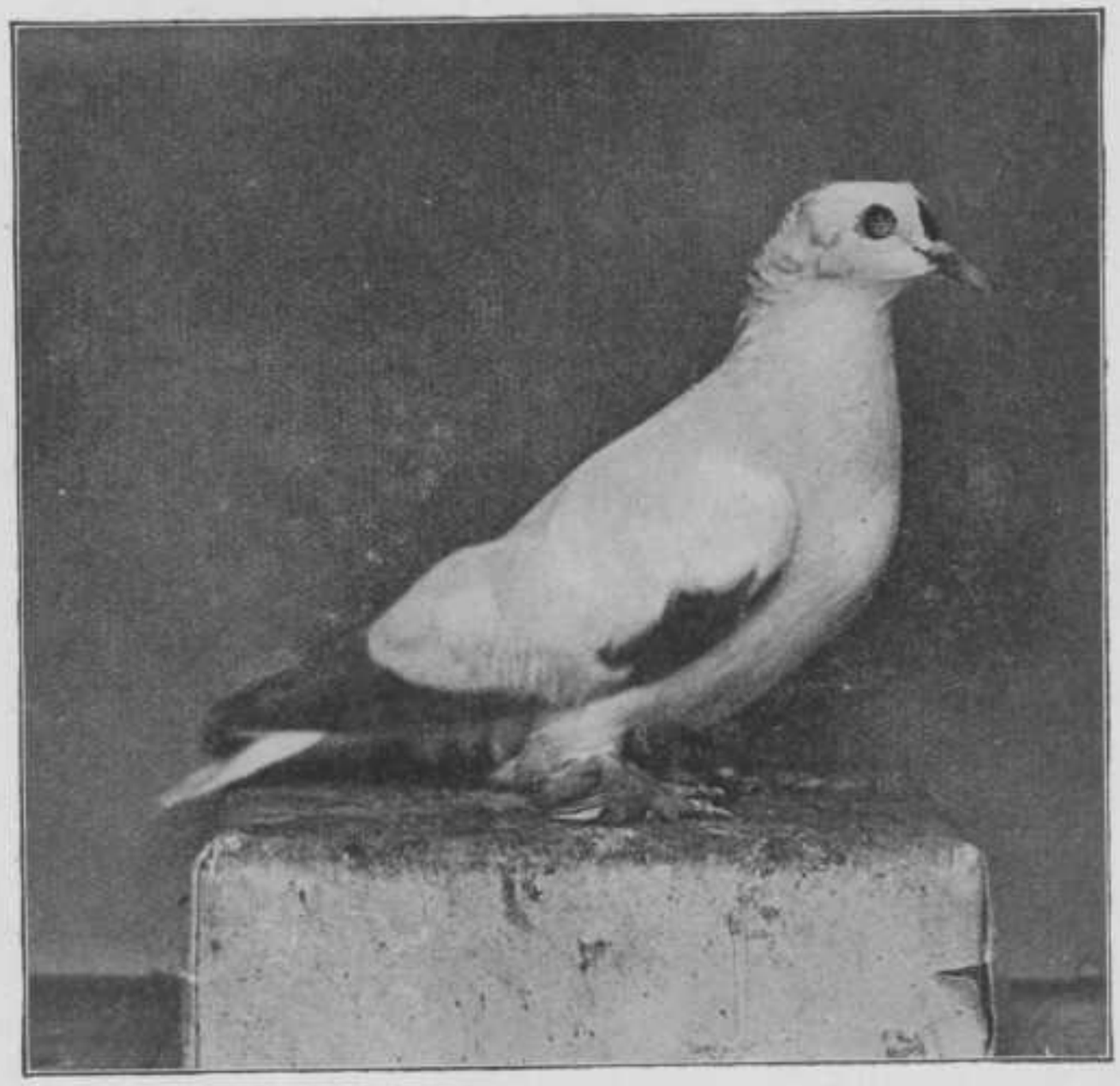
The prime colour of the Stork Pigeon is entire white, with the exception of 10 to 12 primary flights, foot-



STANDARD DRAWING OF THE STORK PIGEON

feathering, wing butts, and a very typical triangular spot on the lower side of each wing. This spot is called the "Blüme", the formation being made when closed, by a number of coloured tiny thumb feathers.

The more refined the shape of both wings are the more valuable the bird is.



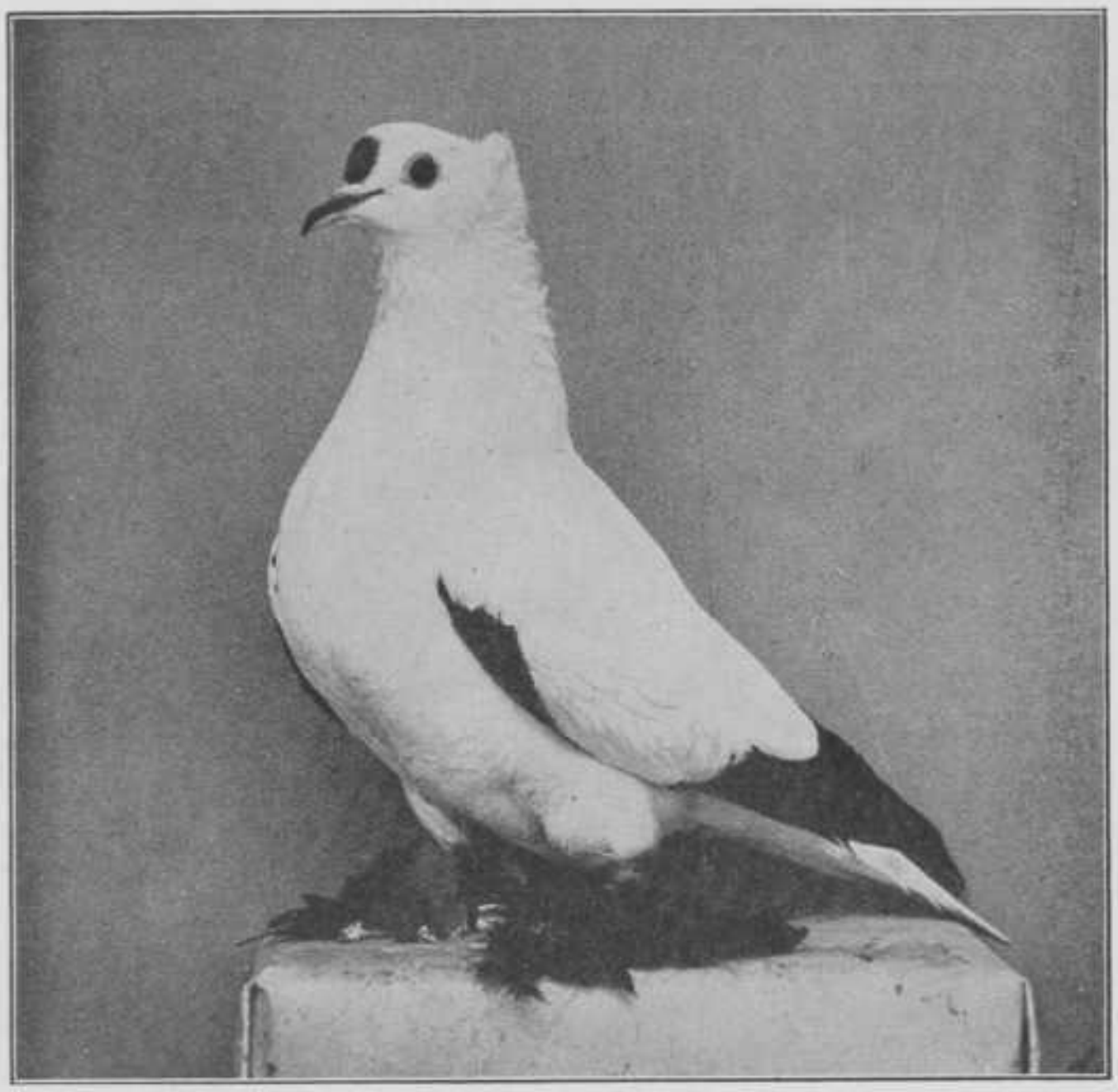
YELLOW STORK HEN
of prime quality. Well built, very good wing design, sport and crest. Yellows are very rare.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The "Blüme" is accurately connected with the number of coloured flights and secondary flights.

Therefore 14 coloured flights are the extreme limit, otherwise the spot (triangle) becomes too large, while less than 12 is too small, or is totally extinct.

The primary flights must be of a deep colour and well impregnated; by this we mean that in and outside must

be equal in colour; the feet must show also a good deep colour. Until the year 1850 the Stork Pigeon was only known with a spot, the well known coloured spot well forward on the nose, sloping towards the eye, without however touching it, size is of less consequence provided it is absolutely symmetrical.



BLACK STORK HEN

of rare beauty. Notice the triangle below the wing. Colour and design are especially good, with a beautiful full heavy crest.

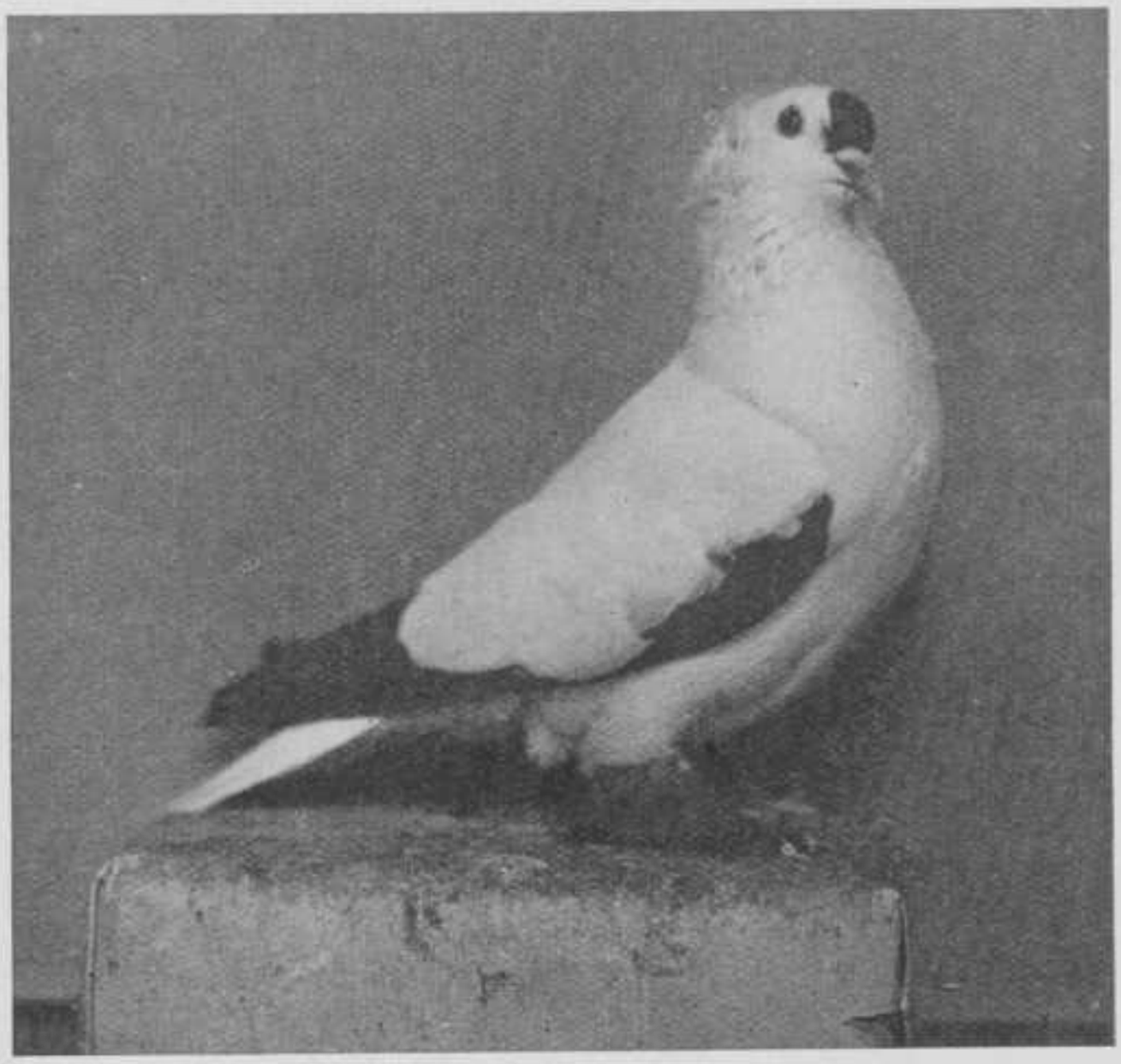
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Pea, strawberry, lancet or tape shaped spot is permitted, always however at least a space of 3 millimetres between coloured spot and cere.

Later on with the disappearance of the crest the spot also vanished, and now we meet with Stork Pigeons, as well as with spot and without, and with and without

crest. It however speaks for itself, that good birds with crest and spot are far above those which are wanting in one or both.

The Stork Pigeon appears in four principal colours viz, black, red, yellow and blue. The black are in all respects the best, existing the most.



RED STORK COCK
of prime quality. Robustly built with good design, full red colour and good feathered legs.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The blue colour var: which among the most races the best generated, is by far in this case the least, and well marked and coloured birds are seldom found.

Good reds are very much in demand, being a full deep colour, which contrasts beautifully with the white of the body.

The Stork Pigeons are very industrious birds, who like

open flying, in which they are not impeded by not having too long soft footfeathers.

They are above all excellent hatchers, and rear their youngsters with care.

Owing to the complicated design, only a small number of good youngsters are born.

Owing to the limited production, this race has retrogaded in strength.

It is however easy to obtain new blood by pairing with Fairy Swallows, especially with those with white bars within two generations then pure marked Storks can be expected.

I have applied this crossing with my stud since 1913, which has given good results.

Open flight for the Stork is desirable. Being a good flyer, equipped with good locating power he cannot thrive in a closed pen.

Also a frugal (not too rich) a food is necessary for this race.

At the Crystal Palace (England) Show, Mr. A. R. W. Woods awarded one of my Storks second prize, in 1926, but very few British fanciers even knew the name of the breed.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Germany, more especially Saxony and neighbourhood.

Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, but thicker set, and rounder in shape.

Head: arched, skull rather high. Plain headed as well as with broad heavy shell crest, ending on both sides with a good shaped rosette.

Beak: long and thin, lower mandible of all vars: flesh coloured, upper mandible by blacks and blues is dark horn colour, by reds and yellows light flesh colour.

Eyes: dark, cere flesh colour.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: short and powerful, becoming broader to shoulders, extending forward.

Breast: broad and well arched.

Back: long, carried nearly horizontal.

Wings: broad and powerful, well closed, nearly reaching end of tail.

Tail: well closed, all over same width, ends rounded, just a little longer than wings.

Legs: very short, as heavily feathered as possible, a short but thick feathering, before a long and thin one.

Colour and Design: prime colour pure white, 12 to 14 primary flights, thumb feathers and wing butts are coloured, appearing with the white of wing covert the typical triangular spot called the "Blume", on underside of each wing. A narrow barred shaped sport is preferable. The foot feathering is also coloured. Hocks always white.

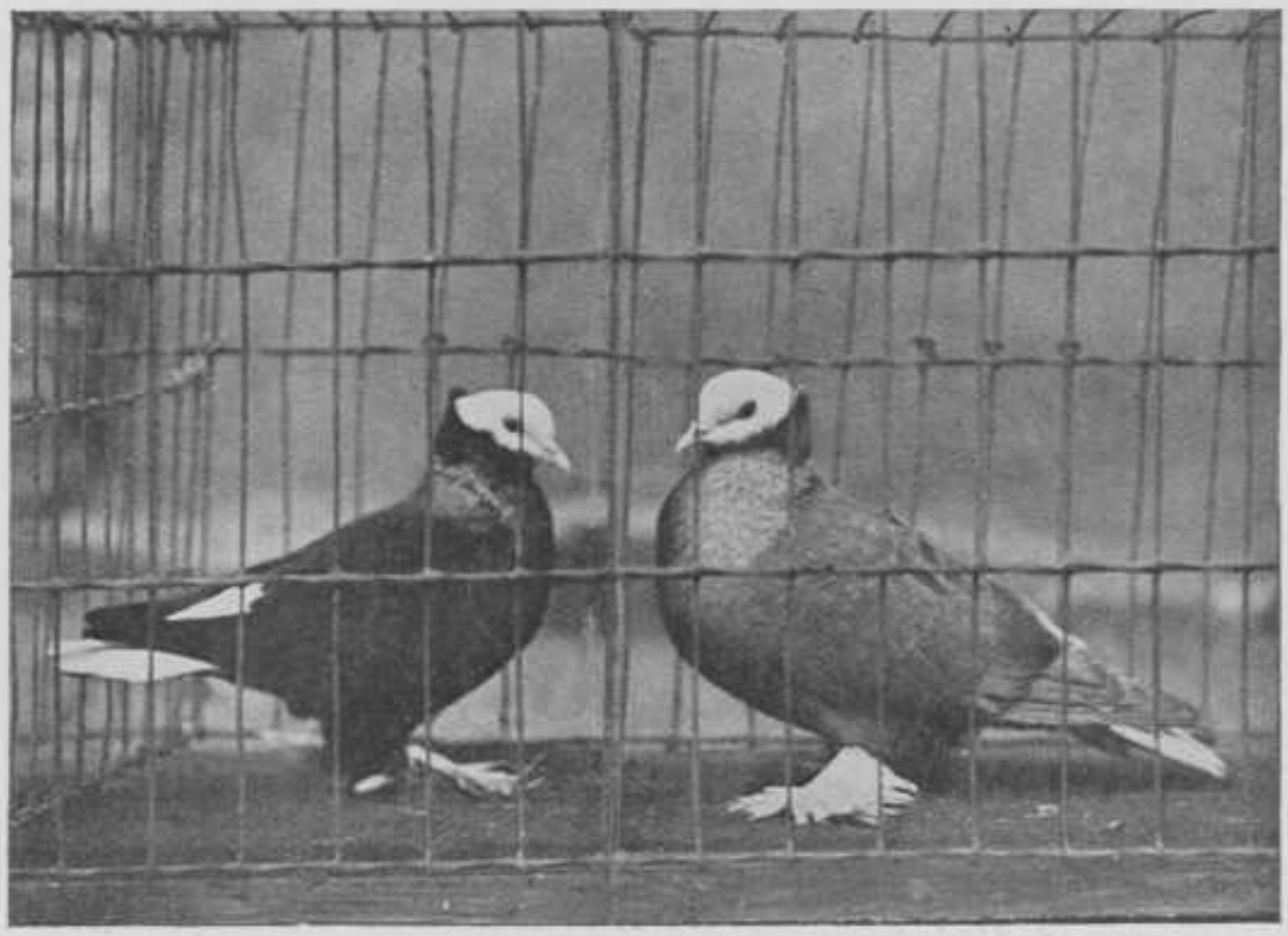
Colour Vars: Blacks, red, yellow and blue, all colours be full and deep: also foot feathers.

Gross Faults: more than 14, or less than 12 coloured primary flights, very irregular wing design, short open foot feathering, too much white in coloured foot feathering or in primary flights, irregular designed sport, slanty low crest, light upper mandible among blacks and blues, or striped beak among red and yellow colours. Dark coloured cere or light coloured eyes.

THURINGEN WHITE HEAD

D. Thüringer witkop G. Thüringer Weisskopf

The Thüringen White Head belong to those races which are not much propagated outside of their native country, and then those mostly which got confused with the well

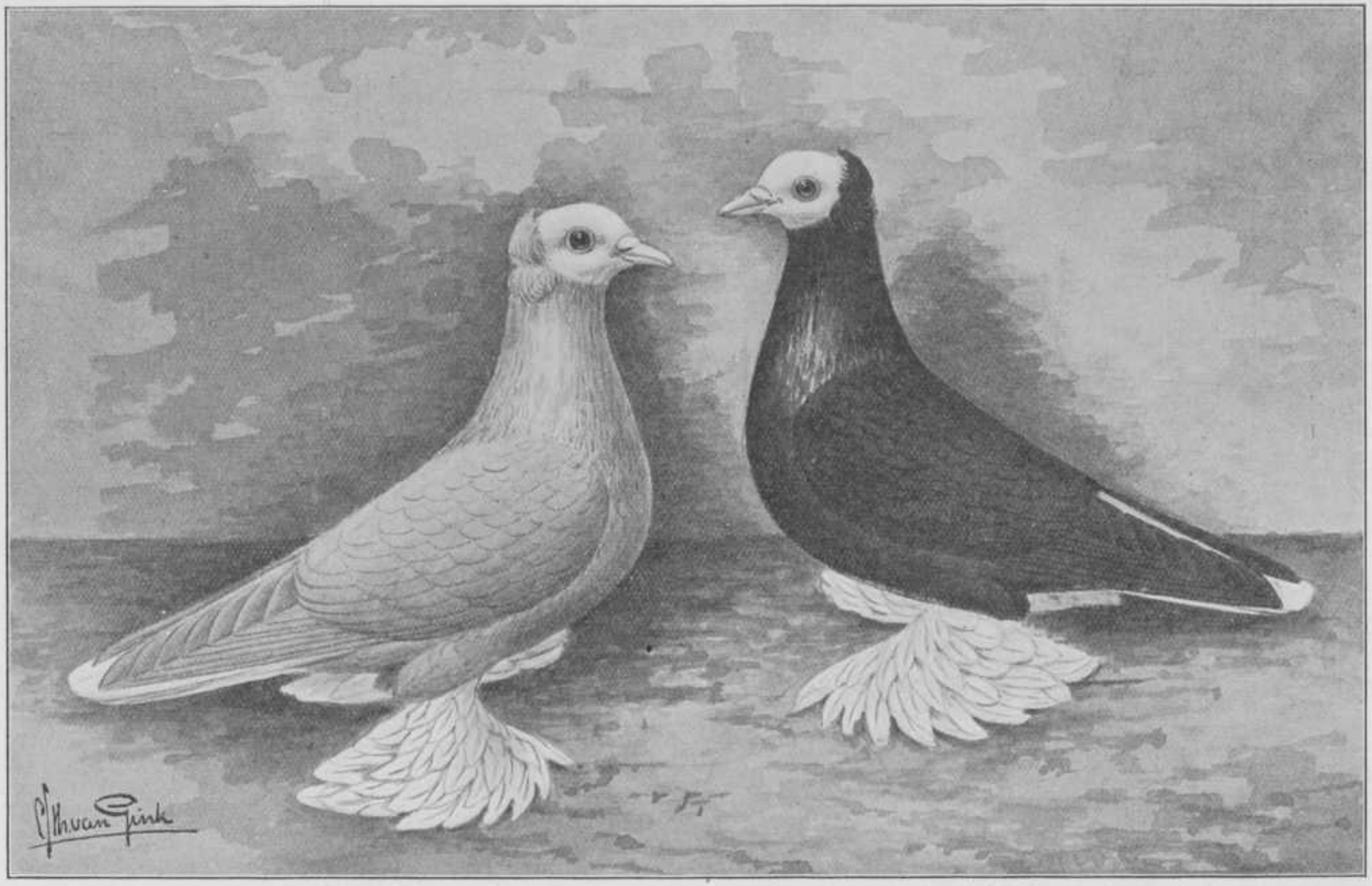


THÜRINGEN WHITE HEADS
Red hen and yellow cock. Two nice birds, excelling in depth of colour and pureness of design.

known "Moulter", although great differences exist between the two races.

The Thüringen White Head, so as the name indicates originated in Thüringen, and more specially in the towns of Ruhla, Botterode and Schmalkalden, where they are bred to this day in the finest quality.

The body of the Thüringen White Head is short and



STANDARD DRAWING OF YELLOW AND BLACK THÜRINGEN WHITE HEADS
which are excellently illustrated, of everything required of this typical race.

thick set, while the legs are still shorter than other Toy kinds. The head is plain with broad, firmly laid shell crest; projecting just a little above the skull line, which ends on both sides in a pretty rosette.

The beak of the Thüringen White Head plays an important part, and shall because the entire head is white, be unconditionally flesh coloured among all colour vars: coloured lower or upper mandible is counted as a gross fault, consequently the eyes are bordered with a flesh coloured margin.

All colour vars: have an orange yellow to a red brown eye, while the hocks are long and flexible.

The head is completely white, which begins at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ centimetre beneath the beak, the same as the "Monks" have, regularily curved and spreading towards the crest, without even leaving behind a single white feather in the coloured crest; head and crest colour then becoming narrowly bordered.

The tail is pure white delineated straight and narrow on the body, the upper as well as the lower side, the long thick foot feathering is also white.

The Thüringen White Head together with the Thüringer White Breast, the only Toy races, where the colour of footfeathers vary with the colour of the primary flight feathers.

The remaining part of body is coloured, the hocks also.

The Thüringen White Head are only in 4 colours, viz, black, yellow, red and blue. Odd times silver coloured with bars are shown.

Formerly also blue chequered, silver laced and lark colours shall have existed, though these have disappeared long ago. All colours shall be deep and full and transfused with much lustre, especially the blacks with their beetle green polish and beautiful clear white design are really worth mentioning.

It is then an understood thing, that it requires much care to keep the colouring of the feathers in good condition.

Themselves they are hardy birds, while they hatch and rear their youngsters with much care.

They appreciate open air flying, which is of great benefit to the youngsters.

We always breed black with black and blue with blue, while reds and yellow are mostly paired together.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Thüringen, especially the towns of Ruhla. Brotterode and Schmalkalden.

Size and Carriage: short and thick set, body nearly borne level.

Head: just a little arched with full broad shell crest, not appearing above the skull line, firmly laid, ending on both sides with a rosette.

Beak: long and slender, by all colour vars: unconditionally flesh coloured.

Eyes: orange yellow to reddish brown.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: short and thick and rich in feathers.

Breast: broad and full.

Back: broad between shoulders, slightly sloping.

Wings: firmly laid, nearly reaching to end of tail, tail is rather shorter than long, forming a straight line with the back.

Legs: as short as possible, lower part with long hocks, feet heavy and closely feathered.

Colour and Design: Self coloured, black, red, yellow and blue. The head white, beginning ½ to ¾ centimetre below the beak, and ending in a pretty curved line in the crest. Tail pure white both top and under side tail cover, delineated sharply on body. Foot feathering pure white, hocks coloured.

Gross Faults: dark beak, inferior head design, two different eyes. White hocks, coloured lower tail covering highly placed thin crest.

MOULTER PIGEON

D. Mauserduif G. Mäuser Taube

The Moulter Pigeons are a real old German race, that already for a number of years in a limited territory, were kept, bred and improved with great fondness.

Especially in Thüringen and in the neighbourhood of Hessen are the districts, where these pleasant and pretty birds come from, and mostly propagated.

The whole outward appearance, design and manner of these birds, shows as much as possible that they are related to the Thüringer White Heads and Priests; having inherited their white tail from the first mentioned, and the white on the head from the second mentioned.

The size and build of the white head is that of the field pigeon, the high back being very typical, just above the rump. The thick neck is really shorter than long, broad near the shoulders, and strongly set, well curved under the throat.

Head is oval and narrow, high forehead and skull rather flat.

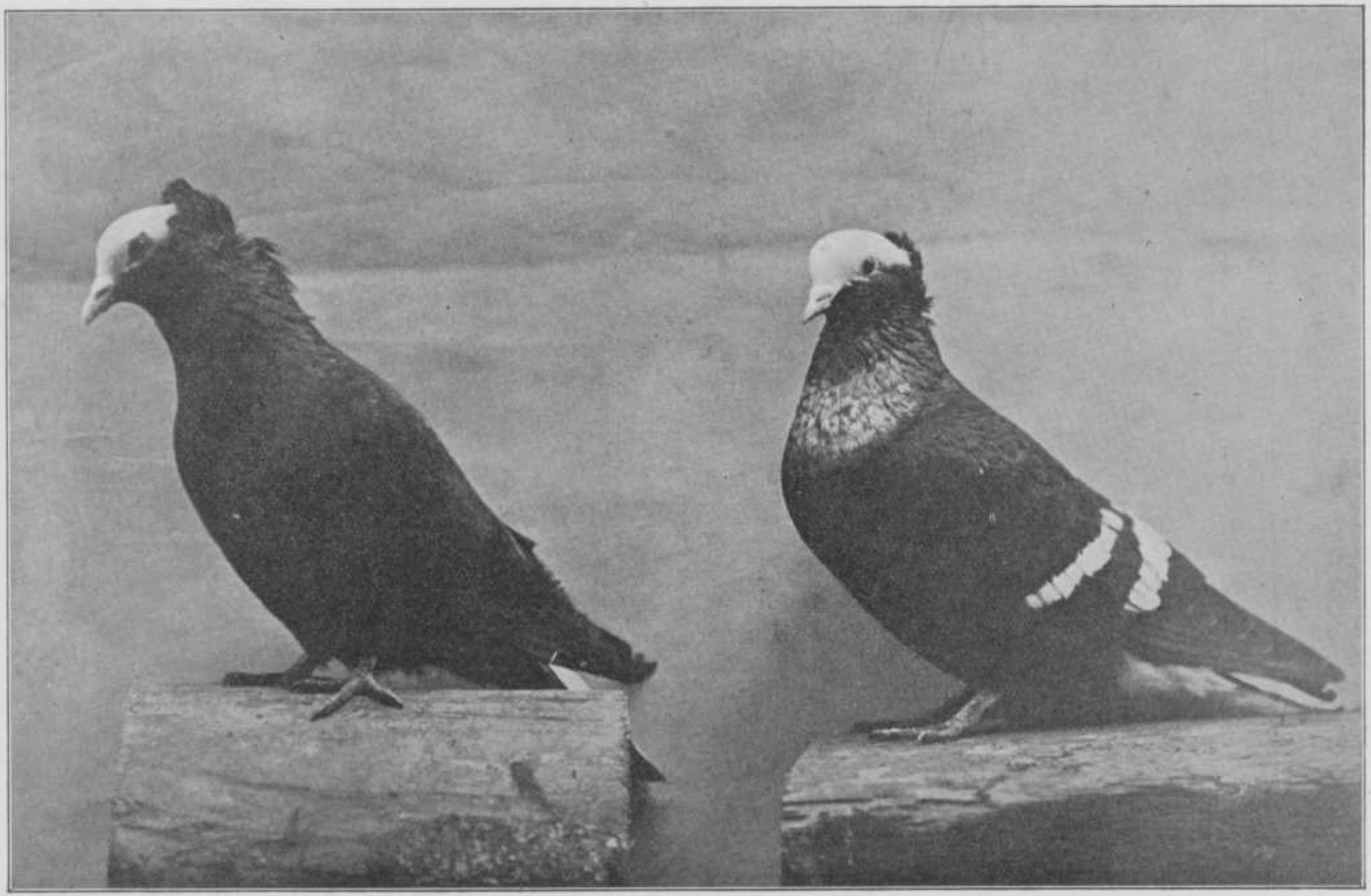
The same as all Toys, the beak is long and slender, and very supple when young, the tip being sharply bent.

Breast is broad and well arched, carried smartly forward, while back is of same width, sloping slightly to the tail ends. Wings are broad and powerful, the White Heads being first class flyers.

The short feet, seem still shorter, on account of the thighbone being covered with small tiny feathers.

Leg below hock is however quite clean, featherless, and of a bright red colour. Eye is always coloured, either with a yellow iris, or somewhat darker to red brown.

Cere is flesh coloured, also the upper mandible is al-



BLACK SELF AND BLACK WHITE BARRED MOULTER PIGEONS

Two very beautiful birds, especially the white barred is very good. They are very scarce, and then very seldom in this quality. Alas, the lower mandibles are white instead of black.

ways flesh coloured, no matter the colour of feathers, while the lower mandible is always dark, only varying in colour and deepness, according to the more or less depth of colour of the feathering. Head is always crested, with a substantial smooth adjoining shell crest ending on both sides of head in a pretty and regular shaped rosette.



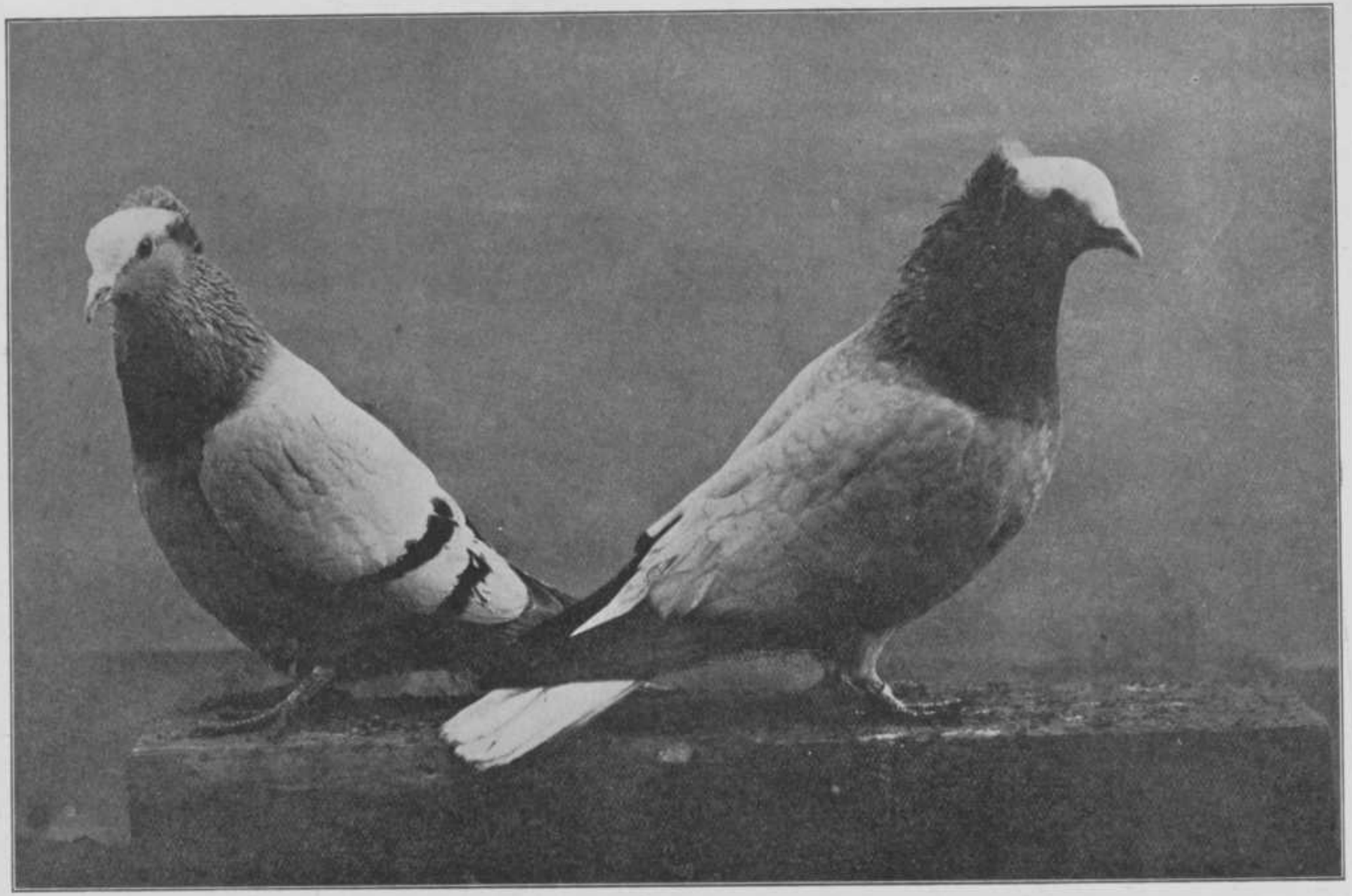
TAIL PART OF A MOULTER PIGEON

A typical frequent fault, by the tail design of the Moulters, both of the outside tail flights are coloured which at first sight is not visible, and which is counted as a gross fault.

The white head delineates sharply on account of the coloured feathering, reaching no further than one can seemingly think, of corner of beak through the eye to the crest.

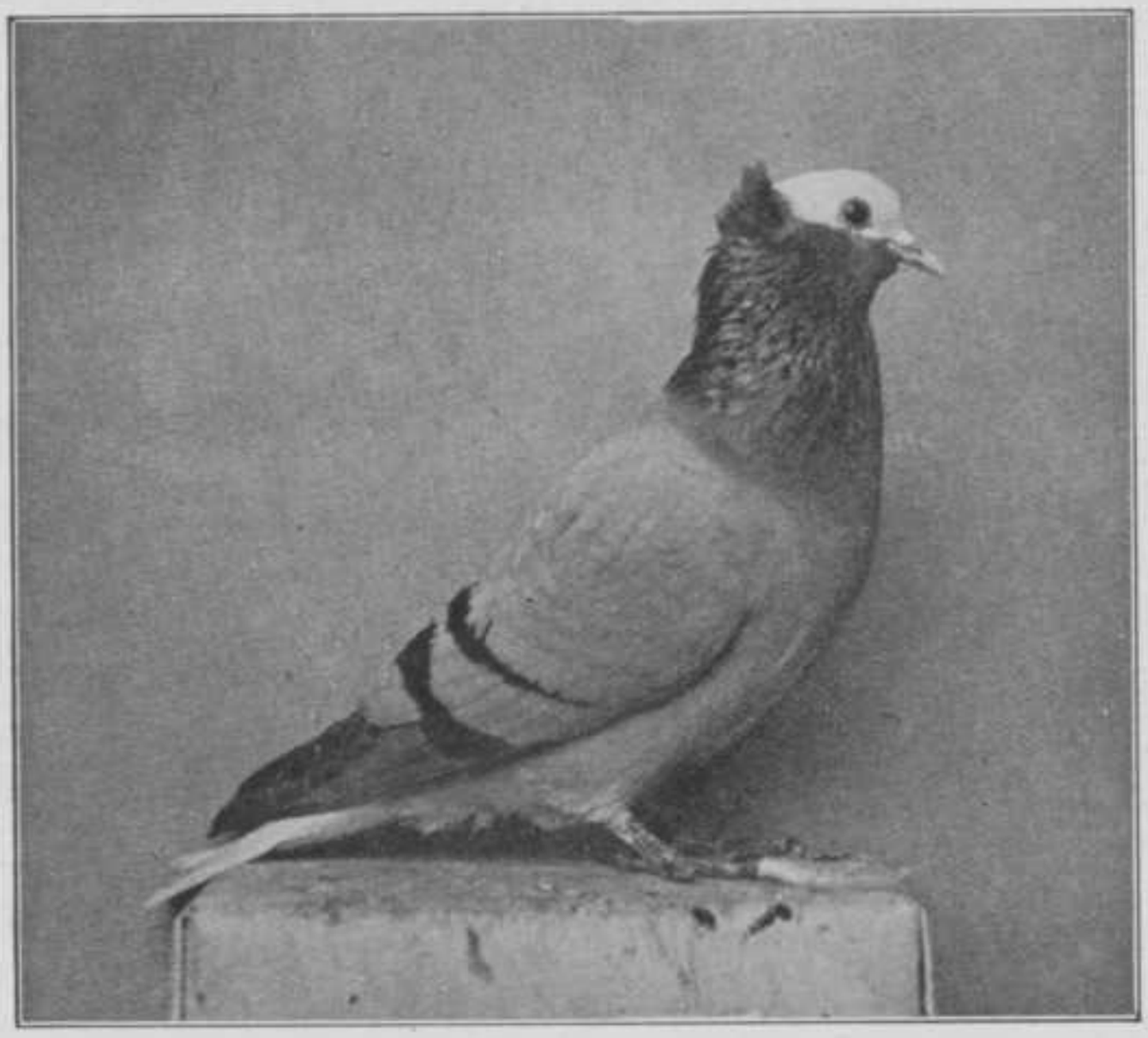
Inside of crest is always coloured, tail is also white and marked near the body an top and underneath as keenly as possible.

It frequently occurs the left and right outside tail



BLUE BLACK BARRED AND BARLESS BLUE-SILVER MOULTER
Two excellent representatives. Very good colours, head design and beak colour.

quills are coloured, and it is asserted that this is a race characteristic. There is little to be seen of these coloured quills on the surface, because they are hidden underneath the other ten tail flights. Really however these coloured tail flights are very faulty, which are extremely difficult in breeding to get rid of. One went so far at that time to



BLUE BLACK BARRED MOULTER COCK
Excellent speciman. Long and robust. Full crest, good head and tail design. Lower and upper side entirely white. White upper mandible.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

solve the difficulty, desiring that the whole of the lower tail covering should be coloured.

Turning the bird upside down, then it appeared underneath quite coloured, only when the tail was spread out it seemed the contrary.

Hereof we soon reverted, and now only the pure white tail is regarded as the only exact one.

Regarding the coloured vars: the Moulter is very well

provided. In all the well known pigeons colours, they are met with even in the best specimens, which at once shows that the race is of an old date.

Self coloured black, red, yellow, blue barred (and without bars) blue chequered, black, chequered, black and blue with white bars, besides black and blue with white arrow points on the wings. Lark colour, red mealy with brown bars, bluesilver colour with bronze coloured breast. More uncommon are, black and white with white bars and white spotted breast.

Very rarely black with arrow points on the wings.

No matter which colour, deepness and lustre must be represented, while the design must be prominent and vigorous.

The Moulters are strong birds, fond of open flying and can't endure being shut up in a loft.

Full freedom and a healthy loft is their ideal.

Satisfied with little, good nesting and a small perch, then they can look after themselves.

The design can already be judged in the nest and as soon as they are four weeks old, their colour also; there being no need to keep the youngsters long, their qualities can be judged. Calmly treated the birds are pleasant to get on with, and soon lose their natural shyness.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Thüringen and neighbourhood of Hessen.

Size and Carriage: comparing very much with common field pigeon.

Head: rather flat, forehead fairly high, always crowned with a broad shell crest.

Beak: very long and slender. Upper mandible always flesh colour, lower mandible dark, varying according to depth of prime colour.

Eye: always has a coloured iris, and enclosed by a flesh coloured cere.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather shorter than long, very broad at shoulders, narrowing towards head.

Breast: broad and well arched.

Back: broad sloping slightly to tail.

Legs: short, thigh covered with tiny feathers, lower leg part clean and of red colour.

Wings: broad and powerful, well laid, reaching to end of tail.

Tail: Same width all over, and rounded at ends.

Colour and Design: head white, divided from the the coloured feathering, by a line, seemingly running from corner of mouth across the eye to the crest. Tail pure white, sharply carved from body. There are self coloured black, red, yellow, blues with and without bars, blue and black chequered, and blue and black with white bars and white breast spot, also both of these colours with white lace design on the wings. Further, lark coloured, blue silver and mealies with brown bars.

Gross Faults: inferior head or tail design, dark upper mandible or light lower mandible, otherwise than coloured eyes, red or dark cere.

THURINGEN (WHITE BREASTED)

D. Thüringer Witborst G. Thüringer Weiszbrusttaube

A third relation of the Thüringer White Heads after being neglected for some time during the last few years, brilliant specimens have been bred once more. It is chiefly the breeders in Zehla, Mehlis, Ruhla and Steinbach, who have exerted themselves for the preservation, and improvement of this really pretty Toy. They having succeeded in matching the Thüringer White Head with Monks and once more producing the Thüringer White Heads and White Breasts.

This was coupled with many difficulties, the colour as well as design, the breeder having to use his brains, to produce these, as they ought to be.

Build of this bird is very thick set, and of low stature, head level, somewhat arched with a broad coloured low placed crest, which may not appear above the skull.

Beak is long and slender, slightly bent at the end, and all coloured vars: being light or dark flesh colour.

Eye is coloured being pale yellow to dark orange, extra dark eyes are the best, the cere which is very small, is of fine tissue and somewhat tinted red. Throat is well carved, neck moderately long, and closely feathered. Breast is broad sloping strongly forward.

The same as its relatives, the back is very broad between the shoulders, with a slight slope. The wings lay firm, and rest on the short tail. Legs are very short, and provided with a thick much shorter feathering, or when entirely featherless, then coloured clear red.

The Thüringer (White Breasted) White Heads, are called so, on account of their peculiar breast design, many

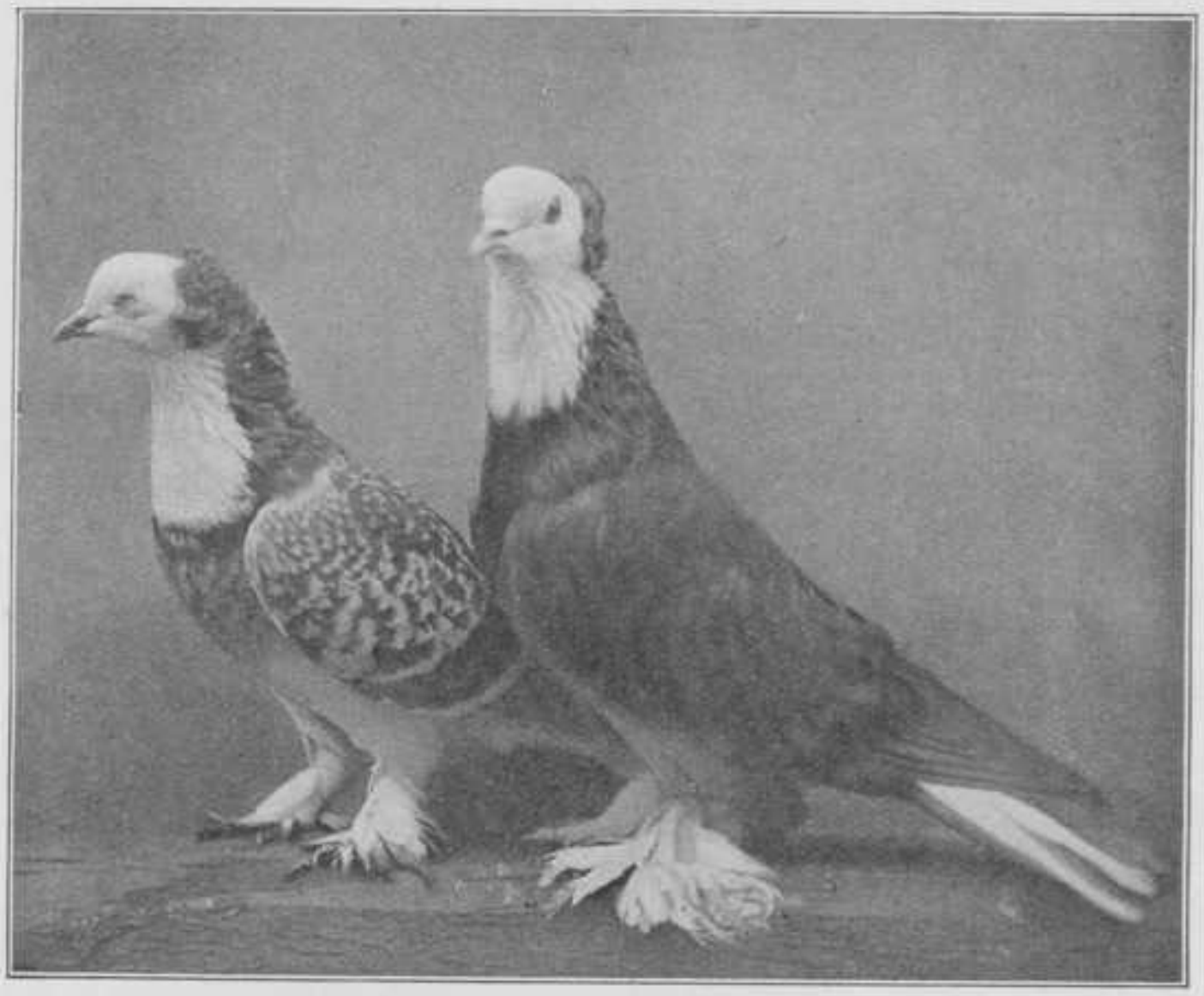


STANDARD DRAWING OF THE THÜRINGEN WHITE BREAST

Muffed blue black barred, and clean legged silver barred. The clean legged are not in demand, and are very rare.

other pigeon races being coloured, but have never white breasts.

The head and whole of front neck, to middle of breast, right to the low placed adjacent crest is all pure white, sharply bordered by the deep neck colour, and lower part of breast. The tail on upper and lower covering also pure white sharply designed on the body part.



THÜRINGEN WHITE BREASTS
of very good quality. By the blue chequered the foot feathering could be somewhat heavier. Breast design is by both excellent.

The footfeathering which is rather shorter, is also white, the hocks having the same colour as the body.

The Thüringer Breasted White Heads exist in many coloured vars: the best birds being in blue with black bars, and blue chequered.

Further are: bluesilver, black, red and yellow all self-coloured, while, intermediate mouse colour yellow-silver coloured, mealies, and lark colours exist. All colours shall be soft and full, with a transfusion of lustre.

Reds and yellows are in this respect very much behind. Thüringer Breasted White Heads are as a whole very hardy birds, who hatch and rear their young ones with care.

They are of a rather shy nature, and appreciate open flying, and having this, they will produce many youngsters. The quality is however seldom in proportion with the quantity.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Thüringen, especially, Zella, Mehlis, Ruhla and Steinbach.

Size and Carriage: well set and low in build.

Head: Delicately arched, with broad, coloured, low placed shell crest, nearly continuing below the eye, and ending with a rosette.

Beak: long and slender, slightly bent at the end, and among all coloured vars: flesh colour.

Eye: orange yellow to reddish brown, enclosed by a narrow reddish cere.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather shorter than long, broad at shoulders and closely feathered.

Breast: broad.

Back: very broad between shoulders, just sloping a little to end of tail.

Wings: firmly laid, reaching to end of tail.

Tail: rather shorter than long, forming a straight line with the back and nearly carried horizontal.

Legs: short.

Feet: provided with a thick, and more shorter foot feathering. More rare entirely featherless, and then of a bright red colour.

Colour and Design: entirely self coloured with exception of head and front of neck, which must be white sharply delineated from coloured feathering of crest, neck and under part of breast. Tail is a!so white on top and lower

side and also delincated sharply on the body. By the muffed, the short foot feathering is also white. Remainder of body is warm and deeply coloured and shaded with much brilliancy.
Exists in colours: blue with black bars, blue silvered, black, red and yellow, all self coloured, besides blue chequered, yellow silver colour, mealies and lark colour.

Gross Faults: inferior, impure design of white breast and head. Insufficient breast spot. Dark or two different eyes. Dark coloured upper mandible, coloured feathers in lower or upper tail covering, or on the feet. Coloured feathers on breast, highly placed thin crest, absence of rosette.

PRIEST

D. Paapduif G. Pfaffentaube doppelkappig
Fr. Pigeon coquille russe

The Priest Pigeons are a production of the old Saxons, who made this pretty bird as we see it at the present day. The Priest is a short built bird with broad breast and short medium feathered legs, for the rest it differs very little in type with other muffed Toys.

Head is broad, beak long and slender, whereby the upper mandible of all coloured vars: shall be flesh coloured, while among the pale coloured birds, the lower mandible is also flesh coloured.

The eye plays an important part with the Priest Pigeon, and at all times, must be absolutely dark; black brown, orange yellow, or dark red eyes count as coarse faults.

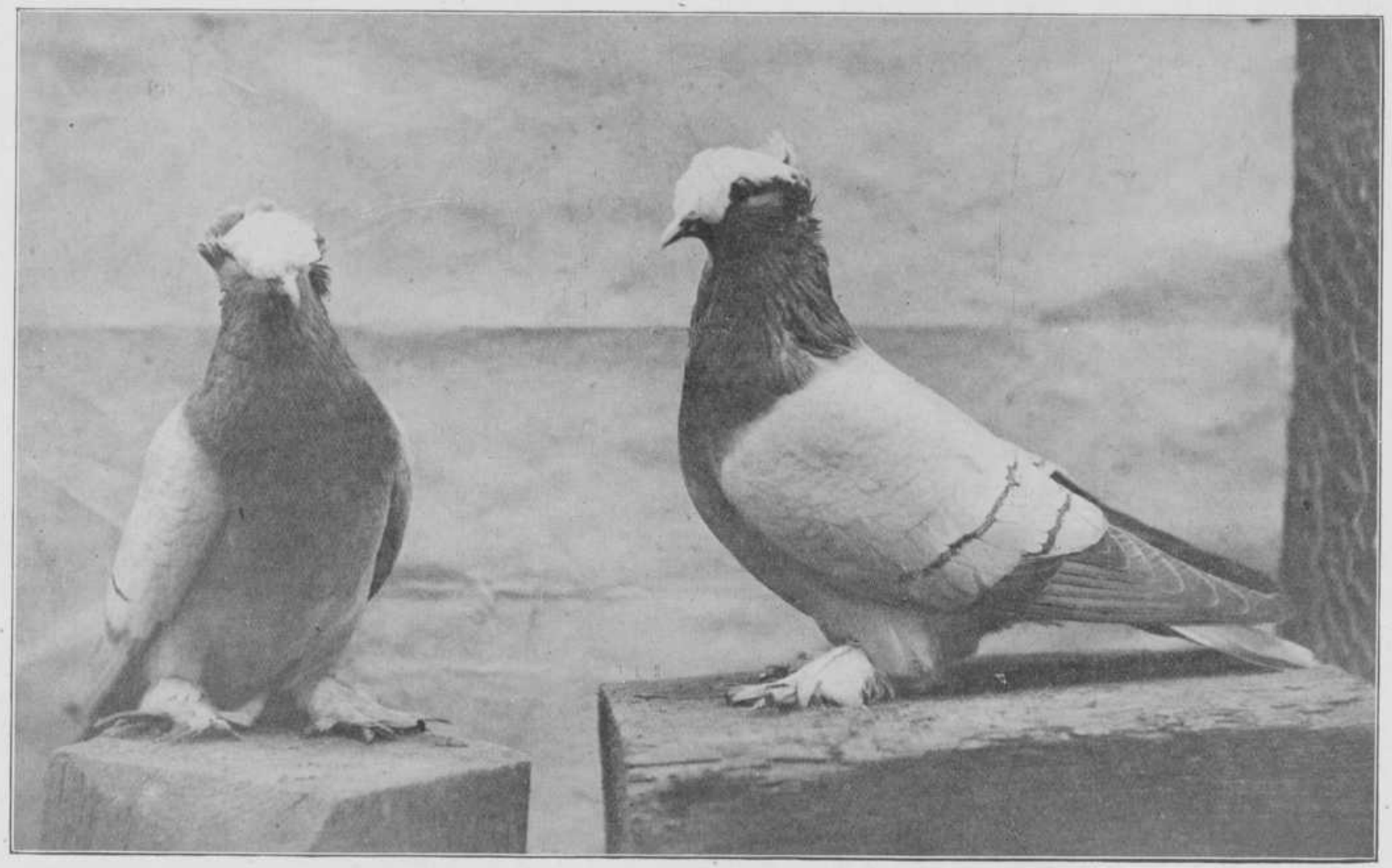
All the same many birds appear with two different eye colours, which must be rejected for showing purposes.

When the descent is known however, these birds coupled with birds with good eyes, can be used, provided the bird with faulty eye colours, is not out of a couple, of which both parents, in this respect, were subject to these faults.

Legs are medium long, feathers being more soft than hard, maximum length 4 to 5 centimetres. Formerly the Priest, was generally bred clean legged, but in this, many alterations have taken place during the last 30 years.

Because the Thüringers are very much attached to the open flying of the Priest Pigeons, with this, the length of foot feathering is observed, otherwise of bred with too long a foot feathering, this would be a hindrance for open flying.

The whole of the body of the Priest Pigeon is self-



COUPLE OF BLUE DOUBLE CRESTED PRIESTS

A very good couple. Colour, crests and bars satisfactory. Footing could be a little heavier.

coloured, with exception of the head, and bars on wings, which ought to be as white as possible. The head is designed the same as the Monks. The white is broken by a line drawn from the corner of mouth, right through the middle of the eye, around to the back of head. Head is mostly covered with a smooth adjacent shell crest, finishing on both sides with a rosette. The crest is always entirely coloured and sharply broken from white of the head. The supporting feathers on the neck are very abundant, forming a number of rows.

Further the Priest, frequently carries a singular beak rosette, giving it the name of double crested. This rosette is a small half circular curve of tiny feathers, which originate a little behind the base of beak, and regularly bent in a half circle, hang over the beak.

Frequently tiny coloured feathers enter the white of head, or the separation between the neck colour and the white of the head is underneath or above the eye. Also, sometimes the white of the head is too short, whereby a coloured part appears in front of the crest, all of which are noticable as being very faulty.

The bars are also very troublesome, and birds with narrow rigid continious tiny bars without much rust or mould are rare.

The Priest Pigeons appear in the following colours: black, blue, red, yellow and yellowsilver colour, all with white bars. Blacks and blues are the most perfect, then follow the reds and yellows, which are good in design and feathering, however in colour they are behind with the blues and blacks. The white of head and of the bars, of course prevail powerfully here, and the yellow or the red is mostly too mean in depth or the high polish is missing. Pairing yellow with red is recommended, whereby especially more depth of yellow is obtained. The red is however lost, and white feathers often appear on the neck and back. For breeding, such birds, especially for the yellow variety, are very useful. The reds with white bars are by far the least.

Mostly the bars leave much room for improvement being short, irregular and very rusty. If the bars are fairly, what they ought to be, then the red is mostly insufficient with much blue lustre, especially transfused on the upper and lower tail covering and neck.

All coloured vars, are troubled with white feathers in the footfeathering, the reds being the most subject to it.

The coloured lower tail covering is of great value among these birds, the blacks and blues must show a good dark colour, while the yellows and reds, must be free from blue tint.

Is the lower tail cover among the reds and yellows sometimes too light, then appear, among the youngsters raised from such combinations, frequently white tail quills, and even white primary flights.

Besides the above mentioned coloured vars there still exist black-white laced, and blue-white laced, by which every tiny feather of the wing covert is bordered with a delicate white and black seam. This black seam is however often missing, so that the lacing is mostly irregular and coarse, whereby the bird, not making a pleasing impression.

The Priest Pigeons are excellent breeders, fond of open flying, and care well for their youngsters.

More remarkable the yellow and red are not so powerful and fully feathered as the blue and blacks.

The Priest Pigeons must have regular free flight, being one of the necessaries, which it cannot do without.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony.

Size and Carriage: same as the field pigeon, but somewhat thicker set and a little heavier.

Head: slightly arched, rather broad between eyes, crowned with a highly placed, smooth laid shell crest, which ends on each side with a rosette, not projecting above the head, a halved beak rose hanging over the upper mandible in a half circle.

Eye: for all colours, dark.

Beak: fairly long, by all coloured vars: under and upper mandible, flesh colour; by blacks, and blues, lower mandible, dark horn colour.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: rather short than long, broad and rich in feathers.

Breast: broad and full, carried somewhat extended.

Back: short and fairly sloping.

Wings: moderately long, broad and smoothily placed.

Tail: rather short than long, carried downwards, and rounded at corners.

Legs: short.

Leg lower part: provided with hocks.

Feet: thickly feathered, 4 to 5 centimetres is sufficient in length.

Colour and Design: the chief characteristic of the Double crested Priest is the head design. Entire body is self coloured with exception of the white head and white wing bars. The white head is divided by a line, running from the corner of mouth, across the eye to the smooth laid shell crest. The crest is always coloured on in and outside, thus forming a clear line with white of head. The white bars are narrow and clear, crossing the whole of wing covert. These are among the blues, set off with a narrow black edging. The double crested Priests appear in black, blue, red, yellow and yellow silver coloured. Black white laced, and blue white laced also exist, whereby every tiny feather of the wing covert has a tiny white edging. By the blue white laced, each tiny white feather having a black edging.
The blue must be very pale. By all colour vars: a white back is faulty. The beak rose must be pure half circle shape, regular and thickly feathered. All colours full and deep, and shaded with much brilliancy.

Gross Faults: inferior, irregular head design, otherwise than a dark eye, coloured upper mandible or pale lower mandible among blacks and blues. Narrow, inferior, highly placed crest insufficient colour and polish. White feathers in lower tail feathering, rust in the neck, especially among the reds and yellows, rusty, irregular and short bars. Small and elevated beak rose, too short and too thin foot feathering.

BLASSE

Clean legged Priest

D. Gladbeenige Paapduif G. Blasse
(Einfach kappige Pfaffe)

This race belongs to the birds, which were never seen in Holland before 1922, and indeed were very seldom met with at the German shows.

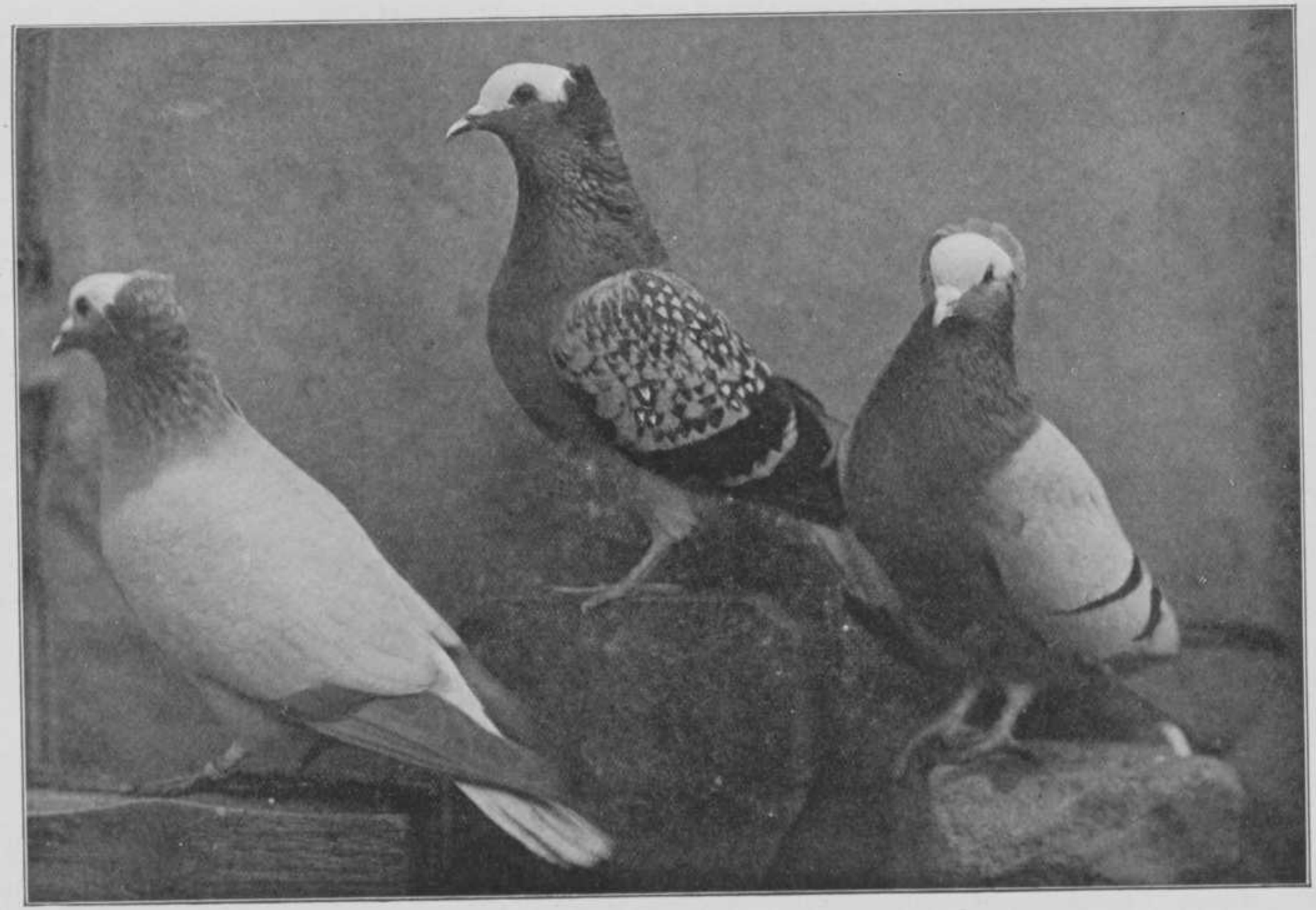
It is really a true South German breed, and gained very little notoriety outside of its original territory Wurttemberg.

At the end of 1922, I became acquainted with this race at one of the German shows and it seemed to me interesting enough to import a number of coloured vars: and in this way to know more about them.

The Blassen are a very near relation of the Priests, being equal in model, head design and legs. They are wanting however, in a single or double rosette on the nose and head.

The Blassen appear both feathered and clean legged, although the last mentioned are infinitely more beloved than the first, because this breed as already mentioned is a real field breed and mostly seek their own food on the fields.

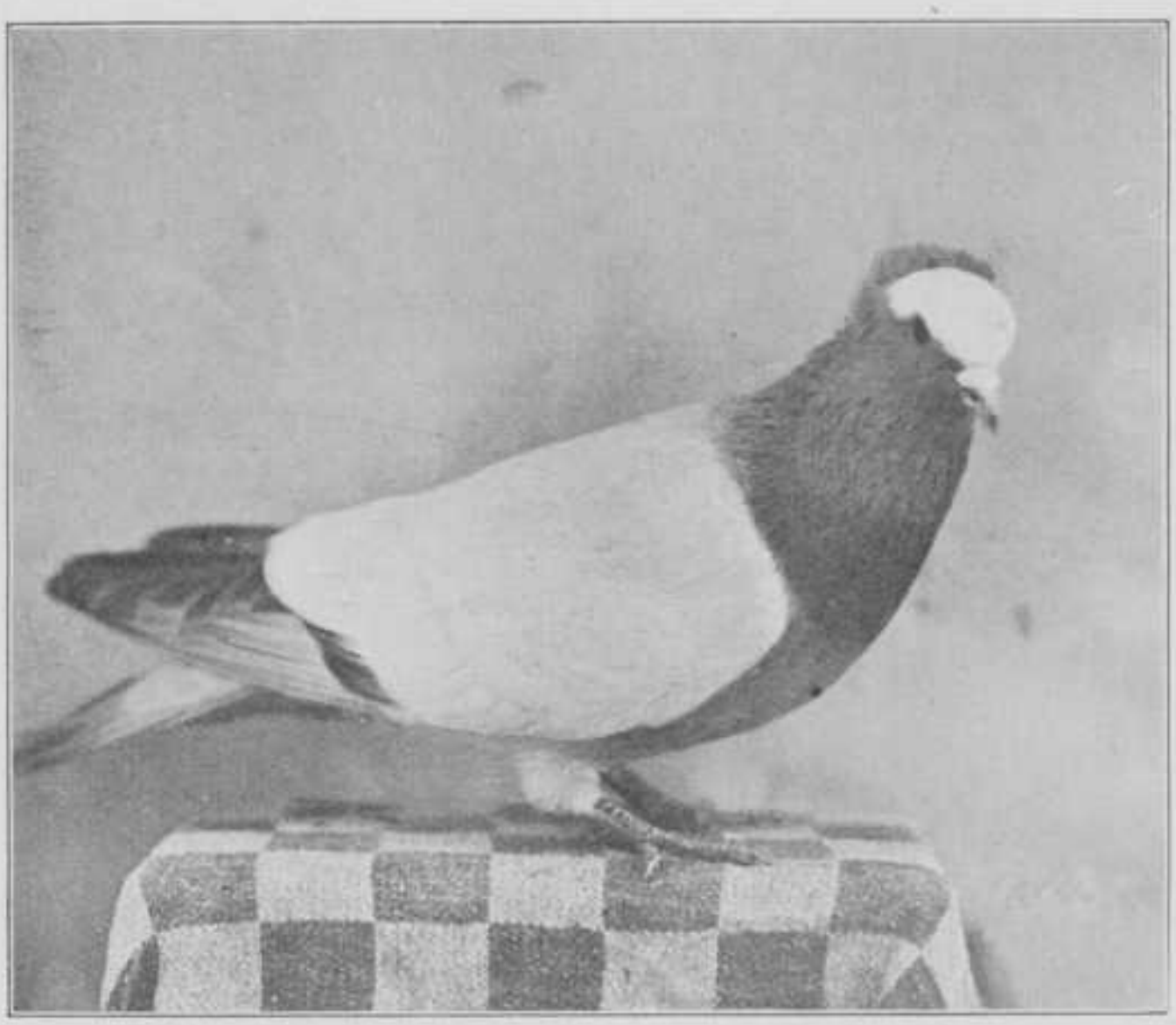
The Blassen are equal in shape and nature to the field pigeon, being equally coloured all over the body, with exception of the white crown, of which the parting is from the corner of mouth, across the eye to the crest. This crown or "blasse" by which the bird is named after, is the only marking which this bird carries, this boundary line is not always quite straight. Frequently odd tiny feathers are between the mouth corner, and the eye in the white crown coloured.



THREE BLASSEN OF THE BEST QUALITY

Good coulours, good head dessins and shells.

The South German call this "Mücke", also called "Whiskers". If these are not too large and purely marked on both sides, then the "Mücke" or "Whiskers" are of great value. It is however necessary that the continuation of the bordering line goes through the centre of the eye, not above or below. Also white spots sometimes appear



BLUE BARLESS CLEAN LEGGED PRIEST
Prime bird. Beautiful in wing covert, dark primary flights
Excellent head design and white upper mandible.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

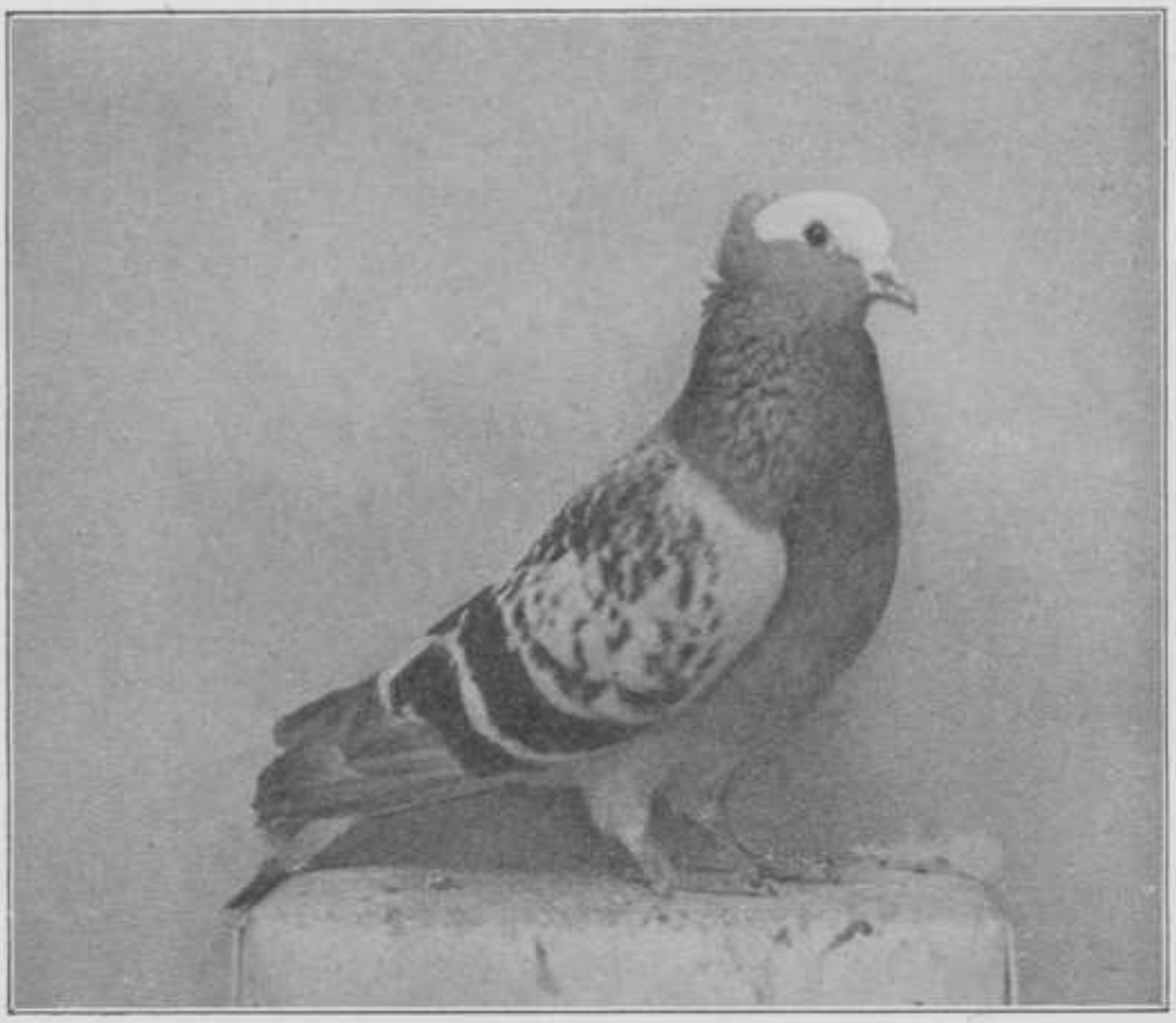
in the head colour, below the border line or under the beak, these are counted as faulty. The head is always provided with a broad shell crest which ends on both sides with a rosette.

Although as mentioned, the clean legged are the most thought of, feathered ones also exist, with moderate long feathering, which must be above all thick and powerful.

The Blassen exist further in different colours, viz:

blue, blue with black bars, blue chequered, black, red and yellow, besides bluesilver with and without bars, mealies, and lark coloured. All colours shall be deep, vigorous and highly polished.

The prime colour of the mealies and lark coloured, must be pale cream, more ivory colour.



BLUE CHEQUERED CLEAN LEGGED PRIEST
Very good bird. Colour, design, crest and cap are also very good.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The Blassen are excellent breeders, provided they have absolutely free flight, and with an ordinary dry nesting, free from draught and frugal food they can look after themselves.

This is an extemely favourable race for those who are just beginning to breed Toys.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Wurrtemberg.

Head: forehead rather high, rather flat, broad between eyes, always crested.

Eyes: as dark as possible, enclosed by a dull cere, by dark coloured ones, dark.

Beak: moderately long. Upper mandible always flesh coloured, by the blacks and blues, lower mandible dark horn colour.

Throat: well rounded and carved.

Breast: broad and full.

Back: short and slightly sloping to tail.

Wings: moderately long, firmly laid, and broad.

Tail: fairly long, rather remarkable, carried somewhat hanging.

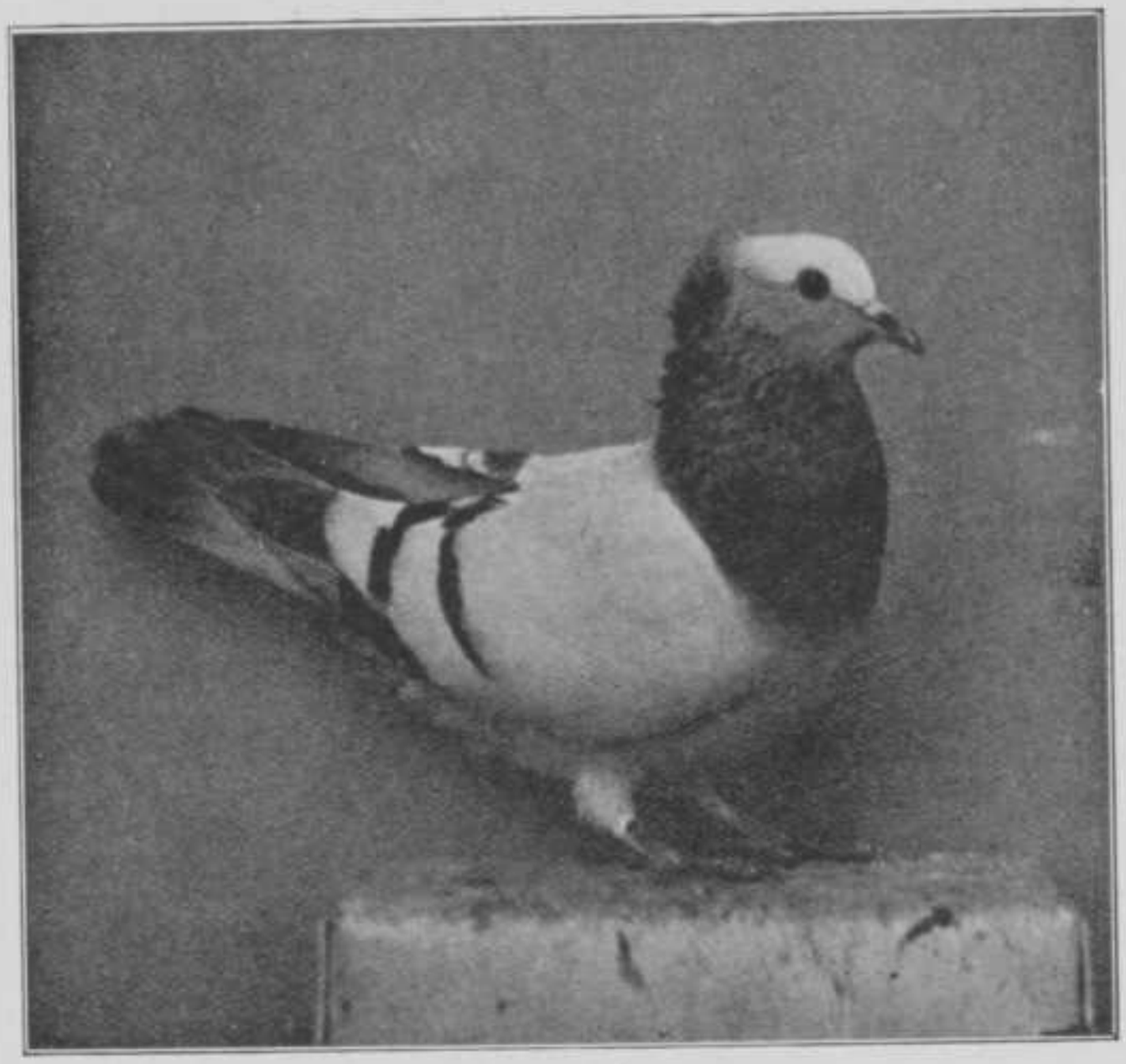
Legs: short, mostly clean legged, and then coloured bright red. By muffed specimens, these not longer than 5 centimetres, thick and powerful.

Colour and Design: Entirely self coloured with exception of head, which shows the white crown, parted from the body by a straight line, seemingly running from corner of mouth, across the eye to the crest, in no case may the white be intermixed with the crest. The coloured spot between corner of mouth and eye, the so called "Whisker" is permitted. The opposite, viz.: white in the coloured part, thus upwards, counts as faulty.

All colour vars: exist in Blue, blue with black bars, blue chequered, red and yellow. Further blue silver with and without bars, meelies and lark coloured. All colours being deep and strong, and shaded with brilliancy. The Blue birds, must show a clear prime colour. White backs or a rusty breast count as coarse faults. Bars narrow and continuous.

Gross Faults: inferior head design, with white continuing to the crest, narrow crest, placed too low; light rusty

tail among reds and yellows, white feathers when foot feathered, too dark or heavy design among blue chequered and lark colours, coloured or broken eyes, too small in size, and too narrow in breast.



BLUE CLEAN LEGGED PRIEST HEN
A good bird in colour and design. Upper mandible is however coloured, this being faulty.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

MONK PIGEON

D. Monnikduif G. Mönchtaube Fr. Pigeon moine

The Monks belong to the Toy races, which enjoy considerable popularity in our country (Holland).

Especially sence 1907, the year we brought them for the first time from Germany, and since then have always bred large numbers and spread them everywhere.

The Monk is a very handsome bird, which by its typical marking and its rich contrasting colours, causes an extraordinary impression; whereby in contrast with so many other Toys, contributes undoubtedly to the great propagation of this race.

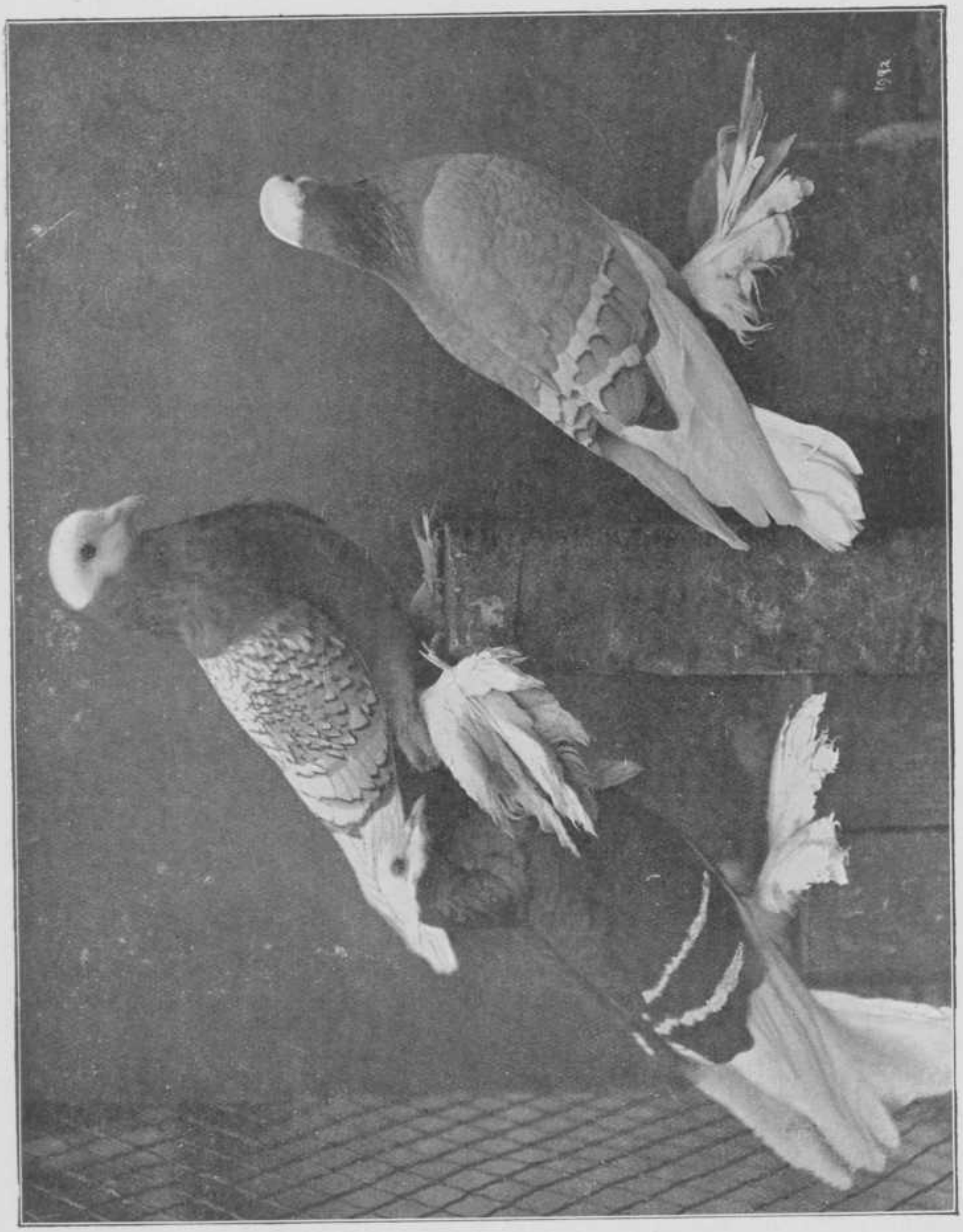
The Monks are reckoned as belonging to the white head pigeons, in which they with the Priests regarding the head marking are very much in conformity.

Is the head of the Priest bordered by a line, which we suppose, from the corner of mouth across the eye to the back of head, that of the Monk, the head is marked lower, and right under the eye a distance of $^3/_4$ centimetre; continuing around the whole head forming a sharp uninterrupted line without the least being crooked.

This line in particular, which may never be at the most more than 1 centimetre, and not falling away under the throat, gives the Monk the typical head design and expression.

Regarding build of body, the Monk resembles the field pigeon wholly, and therefore does not recede in this, from other Toys.

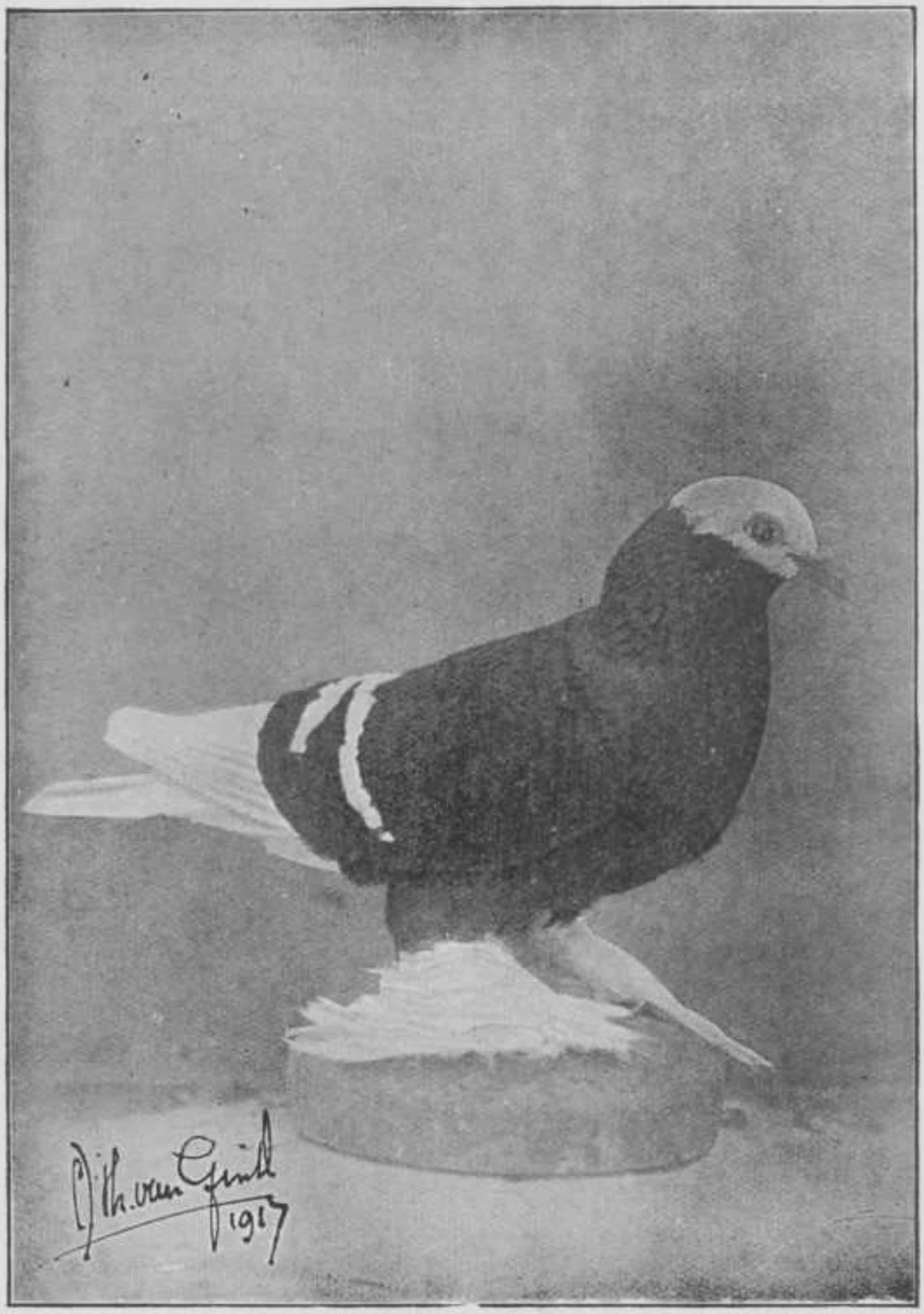
They shall in the first place be of particular low stature, because this, with the special long and thick feathering, which the Monks excel in, still seems to be more deeply set, than other Toy races. Monks with plain heads are



THREE MONK PIGEONS

of which the black hen on the left shows an excellent colour, heavy footing and good head design and bars. The laced cock in the centre is a jewel, and difficult to beat, only the head design showing an unevenness below the eye. Bars, footing and design are beautiful. The blue hen on the right is inferior, too long in covert, coarse irregular bars, and of a too fatty blue olour.

chiefly met with, they existed formerly also with shell

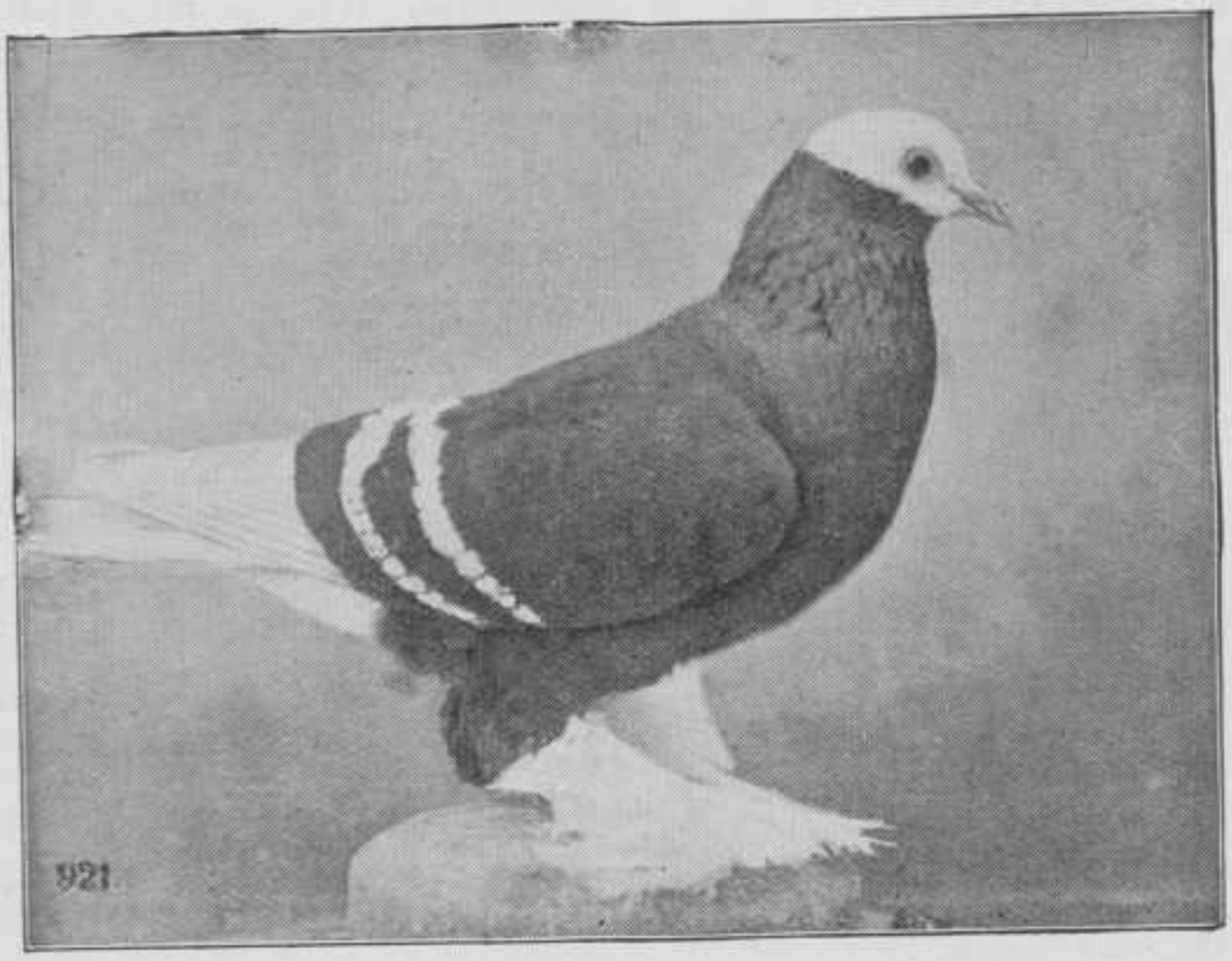


BLACK MONK HEN
of prime shape, footfeathering and head design. Second bar rather short.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

crest and needle pointed, however this has wholly disappeared among the feathered specimens.

Monks have always dark eyes, the blacker the better,

odd times they exist with coloured eyes, mostly among the cocks, which indicates a crossing from Trumpeters, which are often used for new blood. This is however faulty, and such birds ought to be excluded from being awarded prizes. If you have birds with a dark and a coloured eye, then can such, paired to birds with well coloured eyes, be of excellent use for breeding.



BLACK MONK HEN

All that is required. Model, head design, heavy foot feathering, black hocks, narrow continuous bars and colour are excellent.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The eye is bordered by an edging of skin, which shall be as narrow as possible. Lower and upper mandibles are always white, long, slender, and slightly bent at the end. Now and again the upper mandible of older birds becomes a little striped, which does not constitute a fault, young birds however, who show this fault, must be irrevocably excluded from awards and for breeding.

Further the head is long and slender, the forehead slightly arched, widening out towards the eyes. A coarse

broad head, with high forehead and short beak, give the bird an unpleasant appearance. The neck part near head is very slender, still widening ont strongly towards the shoulders. Breast is broad and well rounded.

Back level and sloping to the tail. Legs as short as possible and covered with heavy feathering.

Wings are powerful and lay well closed against the body, the ends resting on the tail, which is thick and comparatively short, and rounded at the corners.

Neck, breast, belly, back and wing coverts are all coloured, against which the primary flights, the tail, and the white foot feathering sharply delineate with the head.

The wing covert is moreover mostly provided with 2 narrow white bars, this wing covert is further the greatest ornament of the Monk.

The wing shall have at least 8 and no more than 10 primary flights, by which the black of the wing covert appears as a pretty regular formed oval. Less than 7 white primary flights are not desirable, considering the shape of wing covert would be prejudiced.

It is a rarity when both wings show an equal number of white primary flights, we have to be contented with, 8 times 9, or 9 times 10.

A good critic does not however need to count the primary flights to certify the quality of the bird, he can see at once by the shape of the wing covert, if the number of primary flights are correct or not.

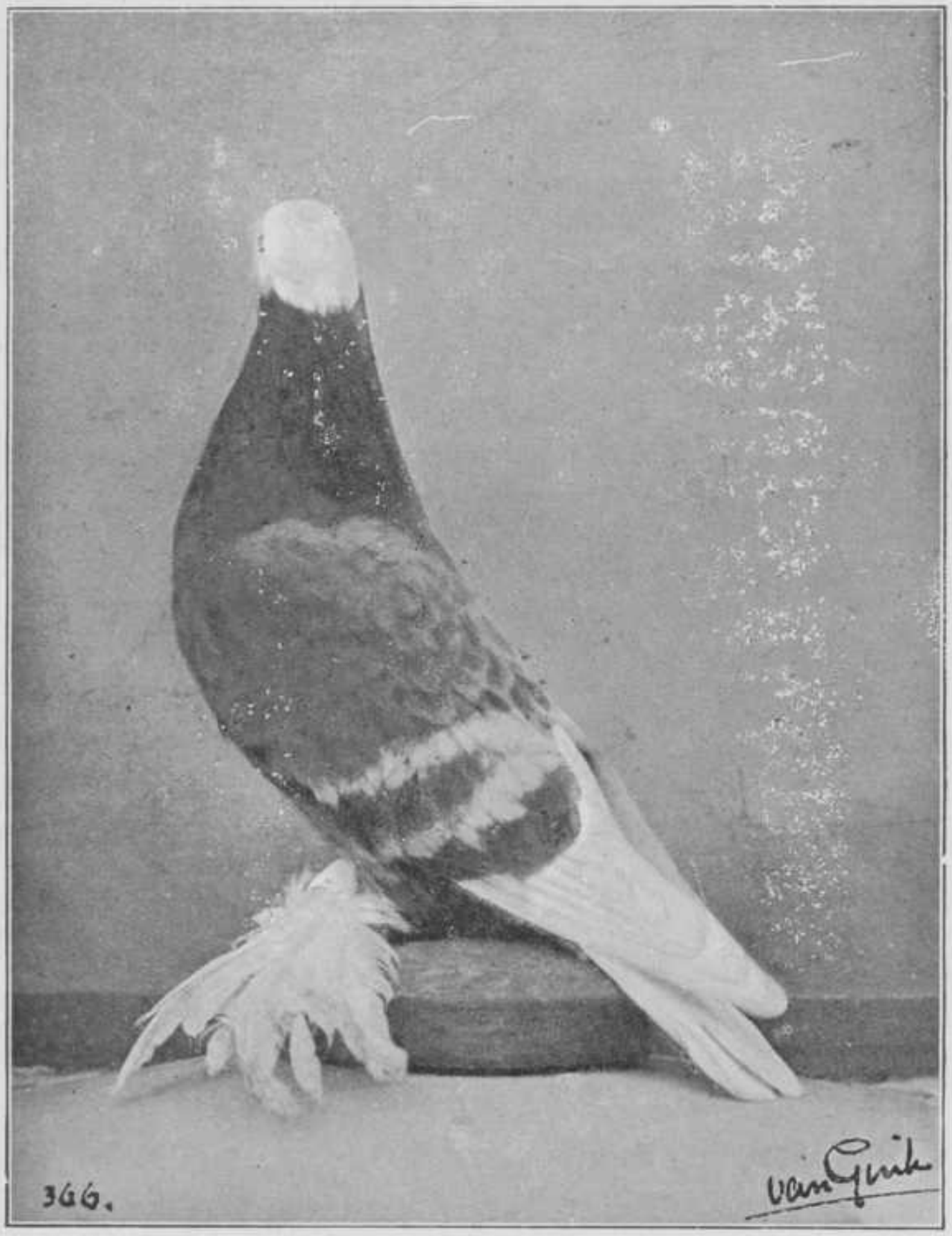
The upper and lower covering of the tail is sharply delineated on the body. The white colour never proceeding any further on belly or back.

In either case and above all the hocks, become too white, these have to be just the opposite, entirely black and as long as possible.

When the hocks are well coloured and long shaped, then the design of back and belly are undoubtedly in order.

This must be thoroughly taken into account when breeding, however to be safe in procuring the right pro-

portions, we cannot do without birds, which have a dark upper tail covering. We must never be tempted to use



GRIZZLE MONK COCK

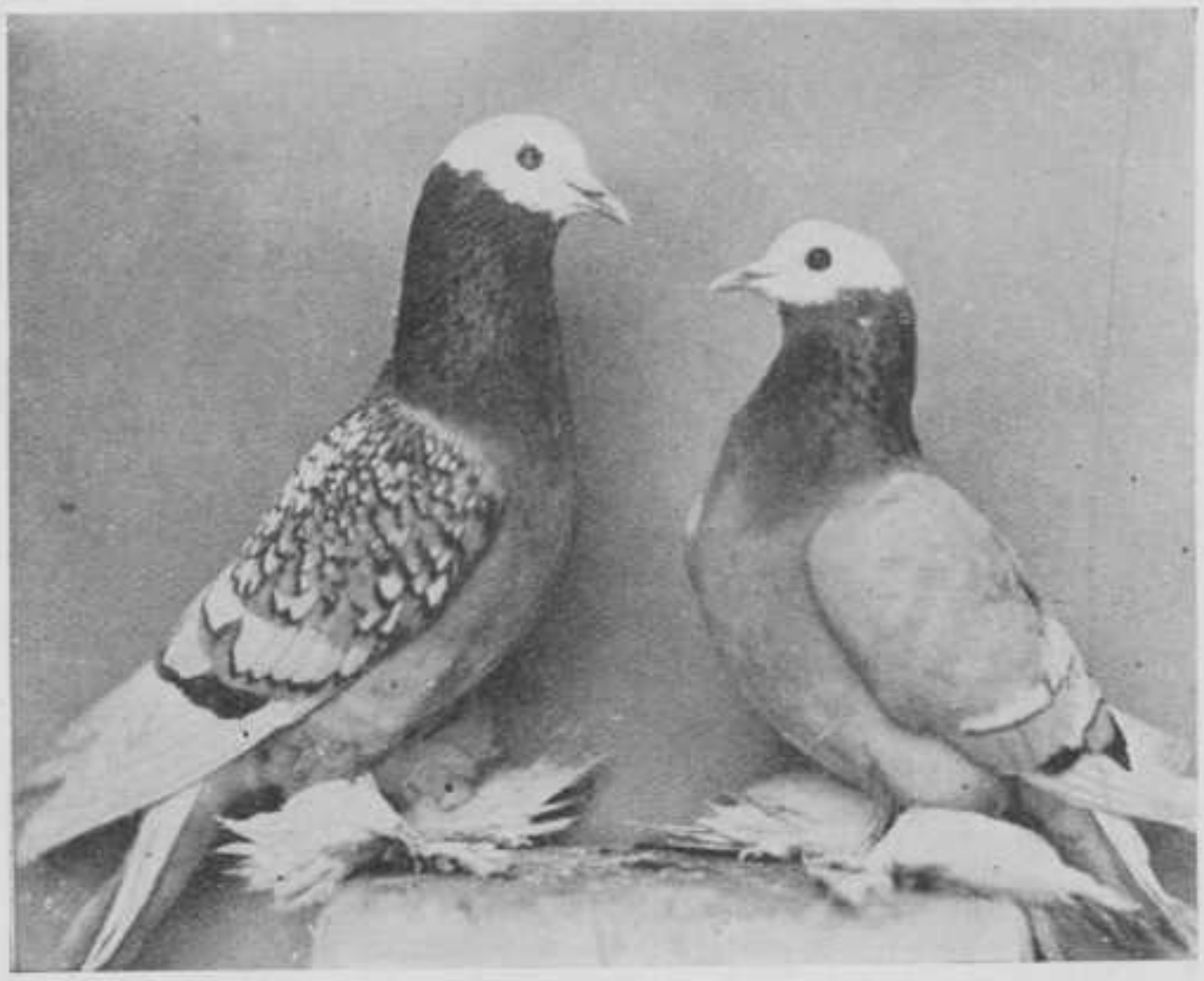
Bars rather too broad. Head pure white, good footing and head design.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

birds with a coloured lower wing covering, otherwise too much black will appear in the foot feathering and above

all the bar markings will be too narrow and irregular. Correctly designed cocks, having an odd black tail feather, are excellent in use for breeding. Such birds which are wanting in white, if we may express it in this way, are the birds necessary in breeding to equalize things.

The hens however must be in general as correctly



BLUE WHITE LACED AND BLUE WHITE BARRED MONKS

Both birds of good quality. The cock on the left could be more regular in wing covert design, the hen on the right, is very good. A pretty colour and continuous bars. Both birds have smart, full footfeathering.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

designed as possible, in any case they must excel in narrow continuous white bars. The quality of the Monks can already be judged in their nests. Firstly the design itself at the age of 14 days, then the thickness of footfeathering, and afterwards at the age of 5 weeks the quality of the bars, it is not desirable that when youngsters fly out that these are directly broad and white, such birds later on moult insufficiently and frequently have

short broad irregular bars. Also a broad brown edging, so called rust, is undesirable, because these after the moulting, don't leave a pleasant effect. The youngsters showing an ordinary bar marking, after moulting turn out to be quality birds.

This applies especially to the black and blue specimens. Among the red and yellow, before their first moulting, nothing can be seen of the bar markings, these make their



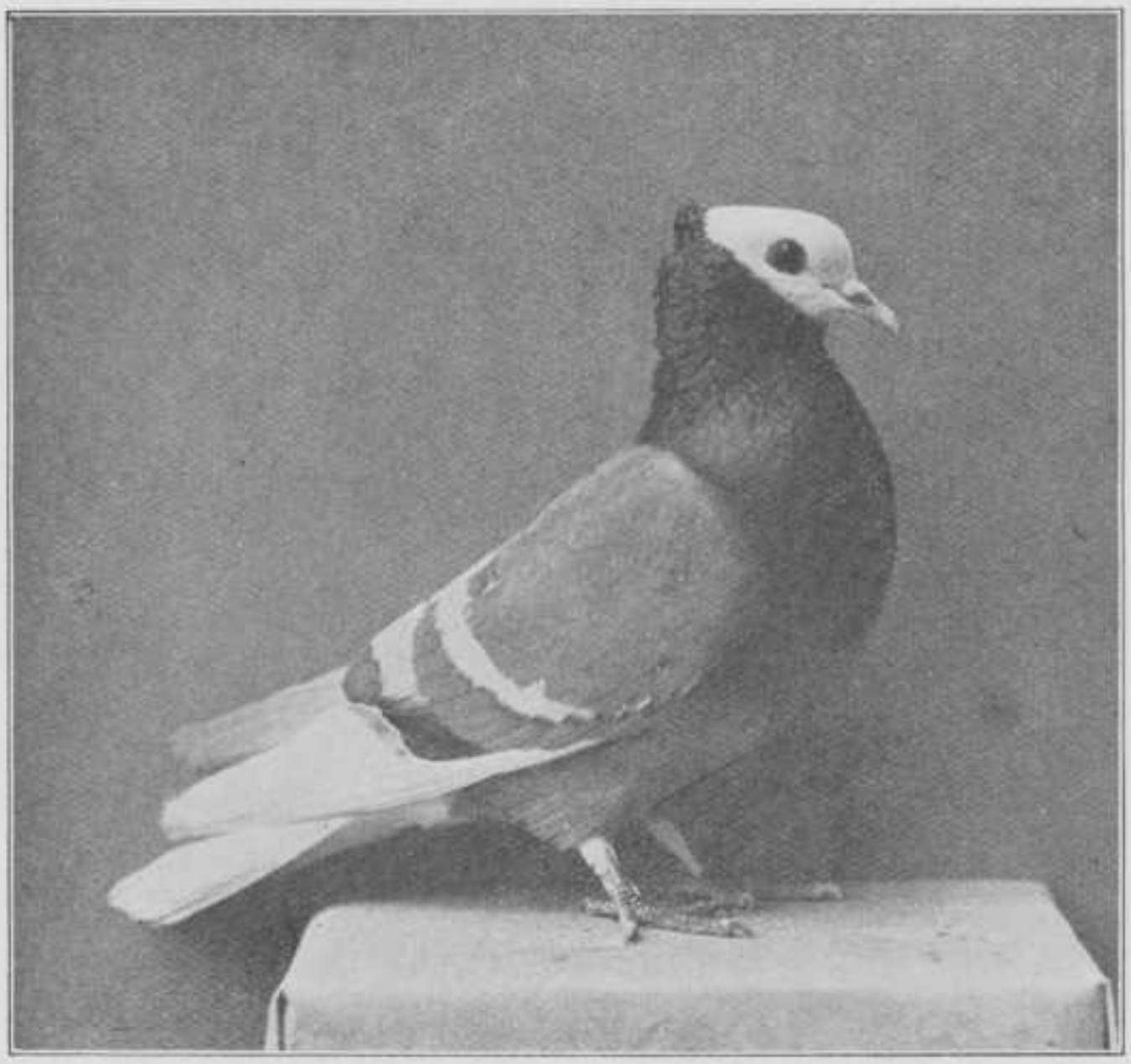
BLUE WHITE LACED MONK PIGEON
Good head and bar design. Wing covert marking rather too irregular. Heavy footfeathering. Good colour.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

appearance later on. As mentioned the Monks are in black, blue, red and yellow with white bars, still however more rare, black en blue laced, also in silver grey. The blacks are placed first then follow the blue and black laced, and lastly red and yellow. Coloured vars: are also met with, without white bars still in general these are less desirable. Formerly there existed in Saxony, also double crested Monks, mostly barless.

To procure good laced birds, we recommend pairing a laced speciman with an ordinary barred one we

should only as an extremity pair two laced ones together.

A remarkability among the laced, and silver grey is, that after the second moulting, frequently, rust, appears on the neck and breast. One thing and another shows us clearly, that these coloured vars: are not yet constant, and indicate a crossing of strange blood. Chiefly feathered



CLEAN LEGGED BLUE MONK COCK
An excellent bird in blue variety, which cannot be remarked upon.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Shields and Priests, are very much used to improve the colouring of the Monks.

Monks are, during breeding very agreeable birds; being excellent breeders and rear their youngsters with care. Just like other Toy races they are excellent flyers, and whenever the chance, appreciate flying in the open. They can't stand draught and dampness, and if we wish

to keep their heavy white foot feathering in good condition, then it is desirable that we furnish them in the autumn, with neat and roomy pens, which is fitted in such a manner, that the birds spoil their foot feathering as little as possible.

Pureness of design is the first thing when criticising the birds, in well shaped wing coverts, narrow pure white continuous bars, heavy and full foot feathering without coloured tiny feathers, and long hocks.

Besides the feathered var: which we have dealt with in detail, a clean legged Monk also exists, being mostly named "Schecken", being chiefly bred in Württemberg and South Germany, exclusively needle pointed. The design of the head is not round, but extends upwards behind the eye, to end in the point of the crest.

Legs are featherless and of bright red colour while the hocks are absent.

For the rest they compare wholly with the feathered var: the same as with other clean legged Toys, somewhat slender in shape, apparently taller in stature, while the feathering, is more firmly set. The clean legged are excellent flyers and fruitful breeders.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony and Thüringen for the feathered variety, and South Germany for clean legged.

Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, but much more richly feathered.

Head: long and narrow. Among the feathered nearly always smooth, and by the clean legged with a high placed pointed crest.

Beak: the longer the better, slender and supple. upper mandible slightly bent at tip, always flesh coloured.

Eye: always dark, cere narrow and flesh coloured.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: slender near head, rather short than long, widening out strongly to shoulders.

Breast: full and broad.

Back: broad at shoulders, becoming narrower towards tail and slightly sloping.

Wings: broad, reaching end of tail and resting on it.

Tail: each feather wide in itself, laying the same as tiled roof of a house, well closed and rounded.

Legs: short, lower part and feet having long feathers, thighs with long hocks. A heavy thick feathering having preference to a long and thin one. Among clean legged vars: lower leg and feet are bright red.

Colour and Design: head to a distance of 1 centimetre below the eye, entire white, divided by an unbroken live, from coloured neck. Tail, 10 primary flights, foot feathering and bars pure white. Tail on upper and lower sides sharply carved on body, remaining part of body is coloured. They exist in black, red and yellow with white bars, blue with white bars with a narrow black edging. Further black and blue laced and silver grey. Also barless are met with.

Gross Faults: inferior design on head, dull colour, less than 7 white primary flights, white belly and back, short foot feathering, unequal width or rusty bars, rust on neck, dark or striped upper mandible, especially among young specimens.

NOTE by Mr. A. R. W. Woods.

"At the moment of publication of this work the Monk is not yet standardised in Gt. Britain It is worthy of note that here in England many feather legged Monks exist with good shell crests, myself having quite a few. Principally the black shellcrested feather legged is the main colour,and where British fanciers standardise this variety no doubt provision will be made for plain heads and shell crests in the purely feather legged type".

SNIP OR SPOT

D. Snipduif G. Schnippentaube, Geschnalte or Maskentaube Fr. Heurté

Another of one of the races, brought over to Holland about 1915 for the first time, and of their agreeable appearance, earned much sympathy at the shows; and now many of them are spread about in Belgium, France and England, which originated out of my breeding pens.

The Snip is known as being one of the oldest of the Toy races. Already in 1735 this race was known in South Germany as a well generated and constant one, especially the villagers had many, because they were exceedingly fruitful, good flyers and easily satisfied, an excellent one for the production of young birds, chiefly for table purposes.

Besides being bred in South Germany they are now also bred in Saxony and Thüringen.

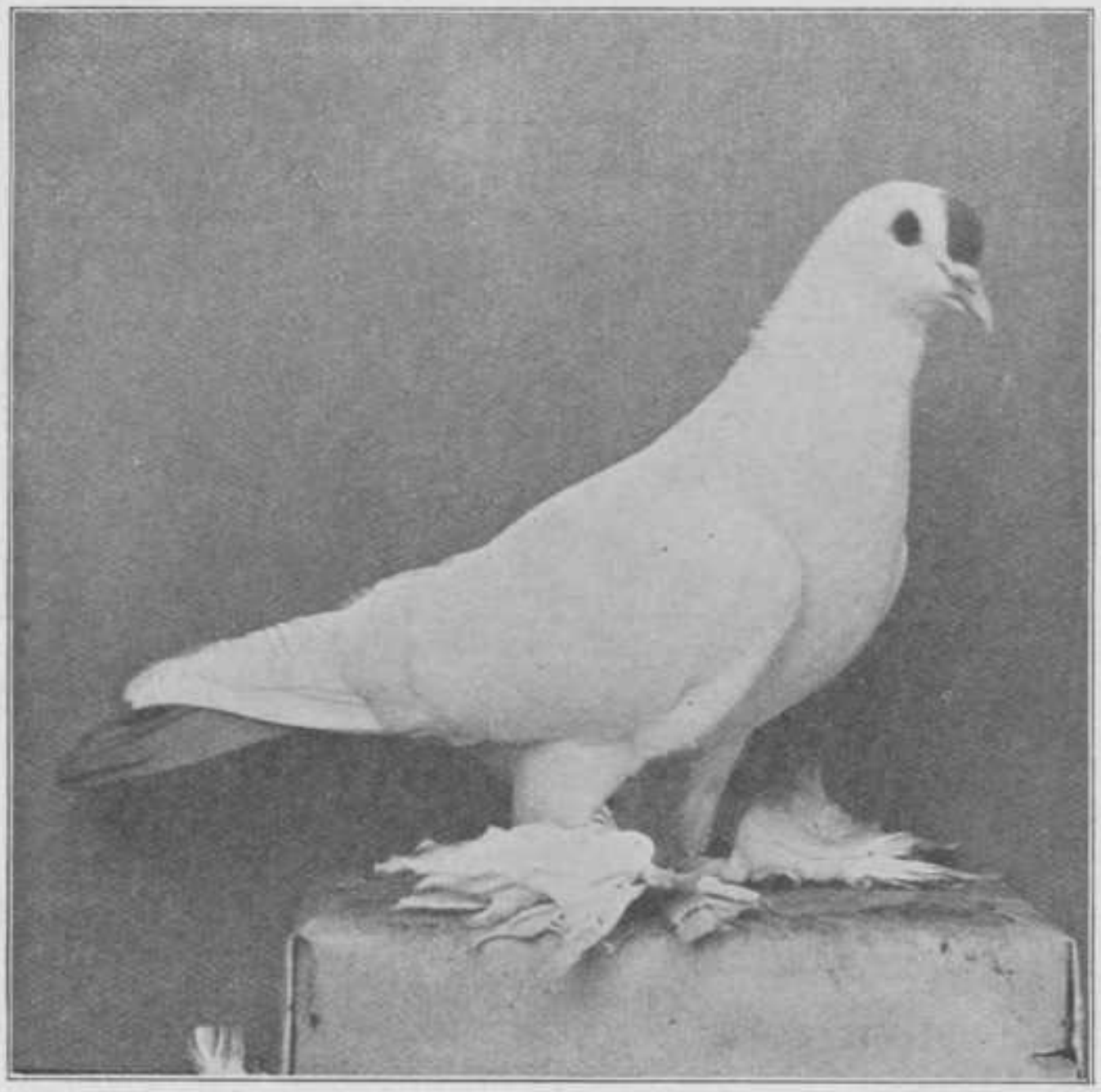
Lately they have spread themselves over North Germany, where they have found many followers.

This race receive their name from their peculiar head design, showing the commencement of a half sized mask, whereby it was formerly spoken of as "Maskentauben", later on "Geschnallte", a special name in S. Germany, and still later, after the reorginization of the shows and incorporation of Toy varieties, it was changed to "Schnip pentauben" (Snip or Spot).

The original Snip was clean legged, since 1880 they have been bred with feathered legs. The Saxony and Thüringer breeders assisted in this. Outwardly the Snip compares with the field pigeon, only the Snip is more deep set and powerful. Head is more refined than that of the field pigeon, well arched, and nearly always plain

among the reds and yellow, blacks and blues are however preponderating in crest; although excellent plain headed exist also.

Beak is long and slender, frequently having a peculiar longer growth on the upper mandible, which ends in a sharp hook, necessitating regular clipping off.



RED SNIP COCK
Prime bird in red colour variety. Large, robust, heavy footfeathering with excellent spot design.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The colour of beak depends on the colour of the "Snip". Among black and blue colours the beak is dark to black, and among the yellow and light reds, flesh coloured; the lower mandible of all coloured vars: pure white.

The Snips have dark eyes, cere narrow and flesh

colour, wattles small, refined and well powdered, the neck is shorter rather than long.

Sharply curved throat, and broad at breast and shoulders.

Breast is broad and carried well forward, belly well rounded. Back more remarkable somewhat arched. Shoulders are broad, while the back slopes a little to the rear. Wings tolerably long and very powerful, they nearly reach the tail ends. Tail is nicely closed and well rounded at ends.

The entire feathering of the bird is as white as snow, excepting the coloured spot on forehead (or spot), and the tail.

The spot can be shaped in different ways, though whatever shape, it may not reach beyond the eyes, or be so broad that it touches the eyelids.

A small space with a minimum from 2 to 3 centimetres must be left open between the spot and cere. The spot being exactly in the middle of the forehead, and must be shaped absolutely symmetrical. The shape can be pear, lancet taped or pea shaped. One or the other however is a question of taste, though the pear shaped in general, which at the base near the beak slightly widens out towards the eyes, is given the preference. The spot shall be purely designed, showing no white tiny feathers. Tail on back and near belly is sharply delineated, and entirely coloured, lower tail feathering the same. White feathers in tail or lower tail feathering lessen the value of the bird.

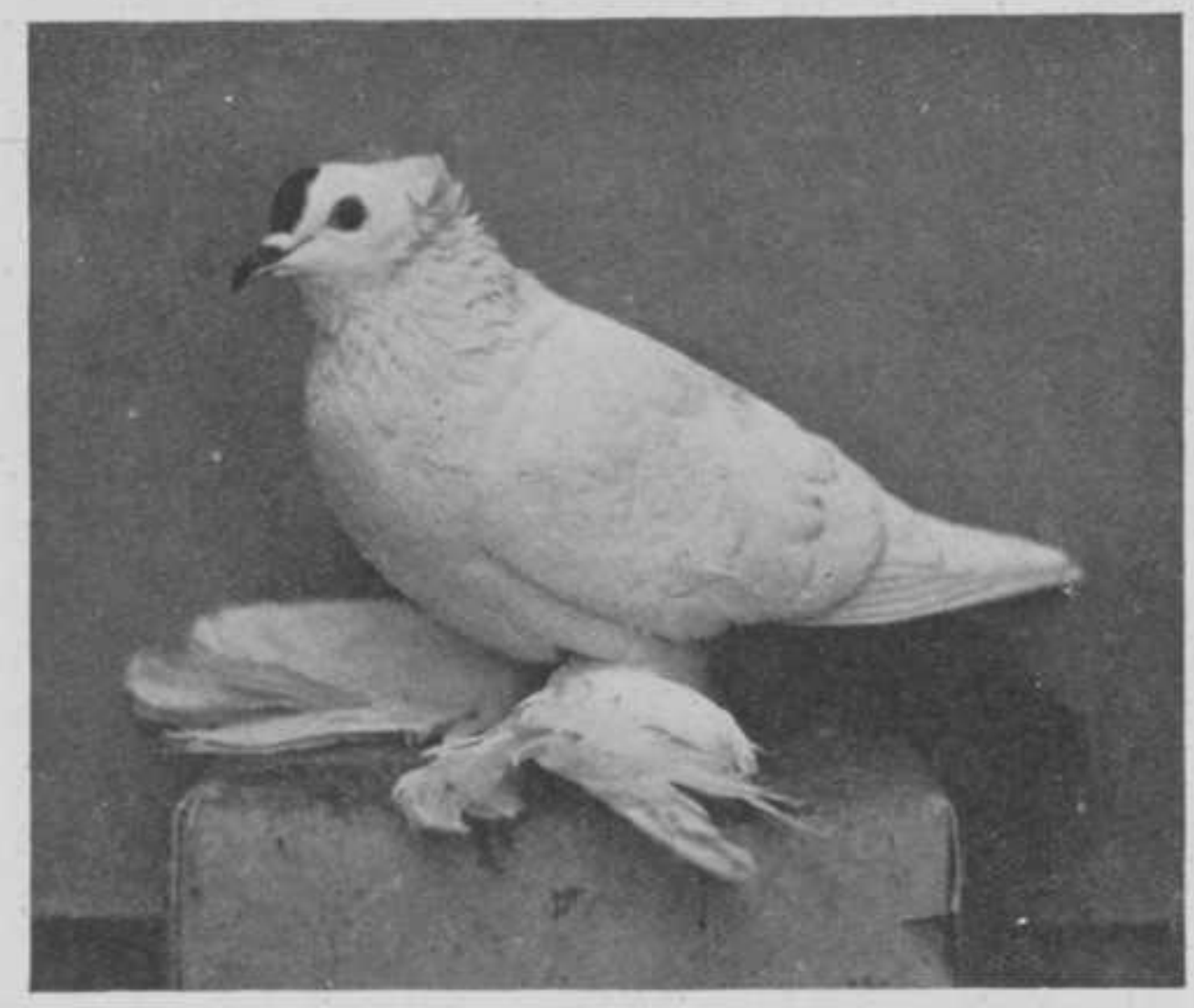
Even if the tail is seemingly well coloured, and showing when spread out the so called "rust", the bird declines in value. The spot and tail are of equal colour. A fault which often occurs, chiefly among birds which have a large spot is, that the depth of tail colour is inferior with the spot colour.

The legs are heavily feathered, and rather as long as possible however a shorter yet thick footfeathering is preferred to long feathers, which however are thinly covered.

The thighs are above all decorated with long powerful hocks.

Coloured feathers appear sometimes in the white feathering, especially the neck and behind the head, are the favourable places; odd times on the feet and near the thighs a little colouring now and agains shows.

The distinctive colours are, black, blue, red and yellow



BLACK SNIP OR SPOT HEN
Big robust bird with beautifully shaped snip, coloured upper and white lower mandible. Very heavy foot feathering. Heavy full crest. Low stature.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Snips, the best known, and generated are the black, then follow red and yellow and afterwards the blue. Especially the blacks are very much in advance of the others in pure design, as in depth of colour.

Many difficulties are met with in the breeding of the blue Snips, it being extremely trouble-some to get the desired clear blue colour, without, the intermixture of rusty deposit on the tail.

The colour among the reds although sufficiently deep, is wanting in lustre.

As mentioned in the beginning, formerly the Snip existed only clean legged, now the feathered is in all respects the better.

Remarkably enough, regarding the nature of the bird,



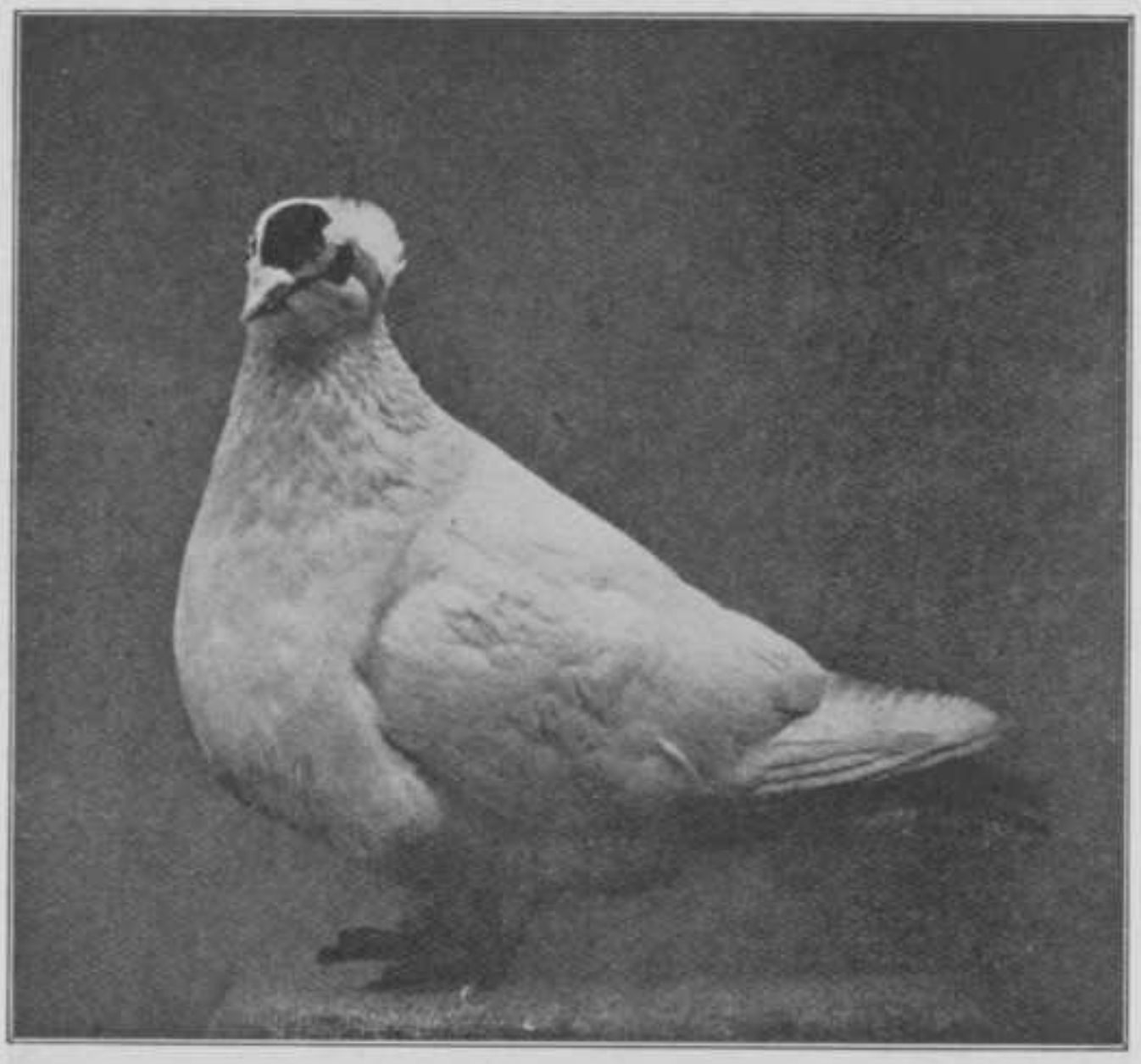
RED SNIP HEN

Large, long, deep stature, good footfeathering and pretty spot.

there is a considerable difference between the feathered and clean legged Snips, the build of the clean legged being more extended and taller in the legs. The feathered more restrainted and rigid. Above all they are better flyers, who are gifted with remarakable locating abilities. The feathered are somewhat weaker in constitution, loose in the feathers, and although excellent flyers, they have

still not the remarkable swiftness and flight of the clean legged. Otherwise the two vars: don't possess any other different points.

The Snip is a very grateful bird during breeding time, rearing 6 to 8 pairs of youngsters with ease. An ordinary housing is sufficient for them, provided they have free



CLEAN LEGGED SNIP HEN
Very good bird, with excellent high placed shell crest, full spot and good tail.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

flight facilities, this being a necessity for this race. Already when a fortnight old the youngsters can be judged in their nests, so all that are not perfect in design, when young, can be removed to the kitchen.

More Snip Pigeons are born without spot, than those which have a inferior one.

Because of its good nursing qualities, the Snip pigeon is used much for hatching rare breeds. It is further re-

markable that special breeders of this race have often successfully made use of the German "Verkehrtflügel", for procuring new blood. The offsprings of this crossing paired to true bred Snips, give in the second, always however in the third generation, well designed Snips.

Frugal feeding is recommended, as the youngsters cannot stand food which is abundant in albumen; this does not affect them as long as they are laying in their nest, but when they are 7 or 8 weeks old, killing many of them.

CLEAN LEGGED VARIETY

The same standard properties apply to the clean legged, as the feathered; nevertheless must be taken into account, that the body shape of the clean legged, is more extended, and more closely feathered than the feathered var: so that the first mentioned make a more slender impression than the last mentioned.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony and Thüringen for the feathered vars: and South Germany for the clean legged.

Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, more powerful, and not so heavily feathered.

Head: nicely arched, with rather high forehead. Reds and yellows mostly clean legged. More rare with broad shell crest. Blacks and blues nearly always crested.

Beak: moderately long and slender, a little bent at tip. Lower mandible always flesh coloured, upper mandible of reds and yellows also flesh coloured, by blacks and blues, quite dark.

Eyes: dark, enclosed by a narrow flesh coloured cere.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather short than long, near head thin, broad at shoulders, and extending forward.

Breast: as broad as possible, and fully extended.

Back: broad between shoulders, on rump a little arched, slightly sloping to tail.

Wings: broad and powerful, reaching end of tail, and always resting on tail.

Tail: well closed, everywhere same width, rounded at ends.

Legs and Feet: short, footfeathering full and long, hocks same length and strong.

Colour and Design: prime colour pure white, only the spot on forehead (snip) and lower and upper tail covering are coloured, last mentioned sharply delineate from body. Colour of spot and tail are absolutely the same. Very brilliant.

Colour Varieties: Black, red, yellow and blue, of which only the last mentioned have the well known black bar on the end of tail.

Gross Faults: spot of inferior design, light upper mandible among blacks and blues, striped upper mandible by red and yellow spots, too short or thin footfeathering, white feathers in lower tail covering, or rust on tail flights, dark cere or coloured eyes, birds with absence of snip are excluded from awards.

SWISS

D. Maanduif G. Mondtaube Fr. Pigeon suisse

A very remarkable Toy, which is entirely unknown to Dutch fanciers, always has been a rare bird, and at present in its native country Saxony, is not often met with. A bird, which in design only, compares with the Starling, because they also have a half moon shaped spot on the breast, but in brown or yellow colour.

They resemble the Fairy Swallow, in size, model and carriage, only shorter in build, more broad and fuller in breast and back.

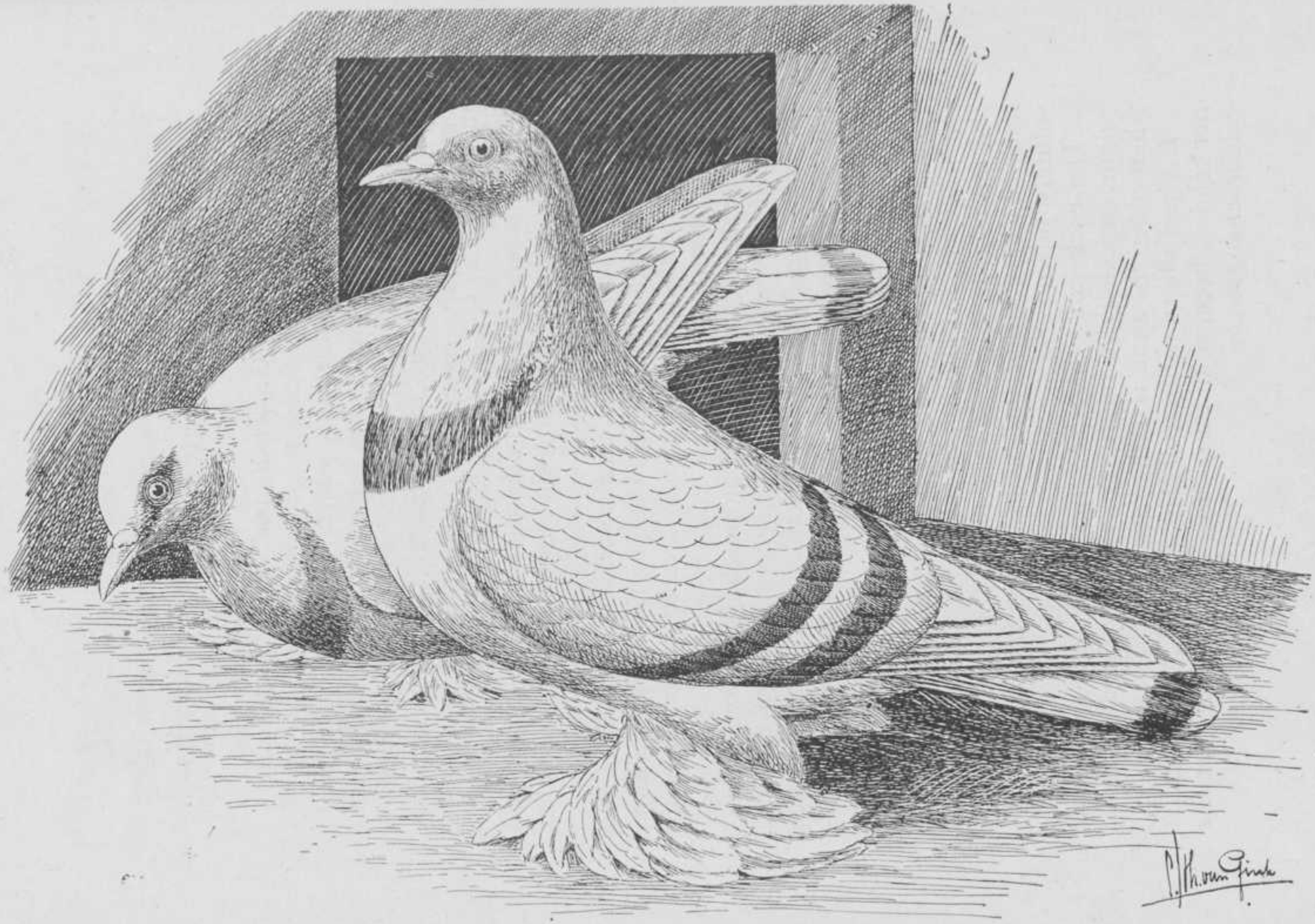
The foot feathering is thick and firm, but still not so long, as we are accustomed to among the Fairy Swallows, the last mentioned appear mostly crested, the Swiss being always plain headed.

The colour of eye differs, although a dark eye is desirable of the Swiss, there are many fanciers of opinion, that a coloured eye is more suitable, than a dark orange one, therefore varying in opinion, both colours are permitted.

The beak like many other races is a tender subject, especially regarding the colour of upper mandible, viz a flesh coloured mandible, without the least dark stain, with the most birds this wish is a pious one, and especially hens can hardly be found whose upper mandible is absolutely pure.

The cocks are otherwise, always having a good beak colour, especially in the first or second year after birth, when older the beak is rather striped.

If a hen is born with a well coloured beak, then we must not rejoice, because in most cases within a half year the colour changes.



STANDARD DRAWING OF THE YELLOW AND RED SWISS

Therefore, a hen which posseses a flesh coloured beak after the first moulting, must be exempted from all other good points of the bird, in point of view, being of great value for breeding purposes.

The Swiss are in two coloured vars: viz red and yellow. The prime colour is ivory or creamy white, especially among the yellow coloured vars: Among reds or brown colour vars: the prime colour is covered with a typical blue brilliancy, which varies in strength, in proportion with the state of health and condition of the bird. Firstly this prime colour must be of equal colour, without being spatty on the breast or wing-coverts.

The reds chiefly, have a too dark a neck, the reason of this being, that the under side of the down of the neck feathers is too dark in colour.

A dark neck is always accompanied by a grey tail, even coloured primary flights appearing.

The design from which this race is named after, is firstly of its coloured marking on breast, half moon shaped, which is situated exactly in the middle of breast.

This marking must be clear in shape, beginning at the shoulders and widening out to middle of breast, without being in the coloured part interrupted or irregular.

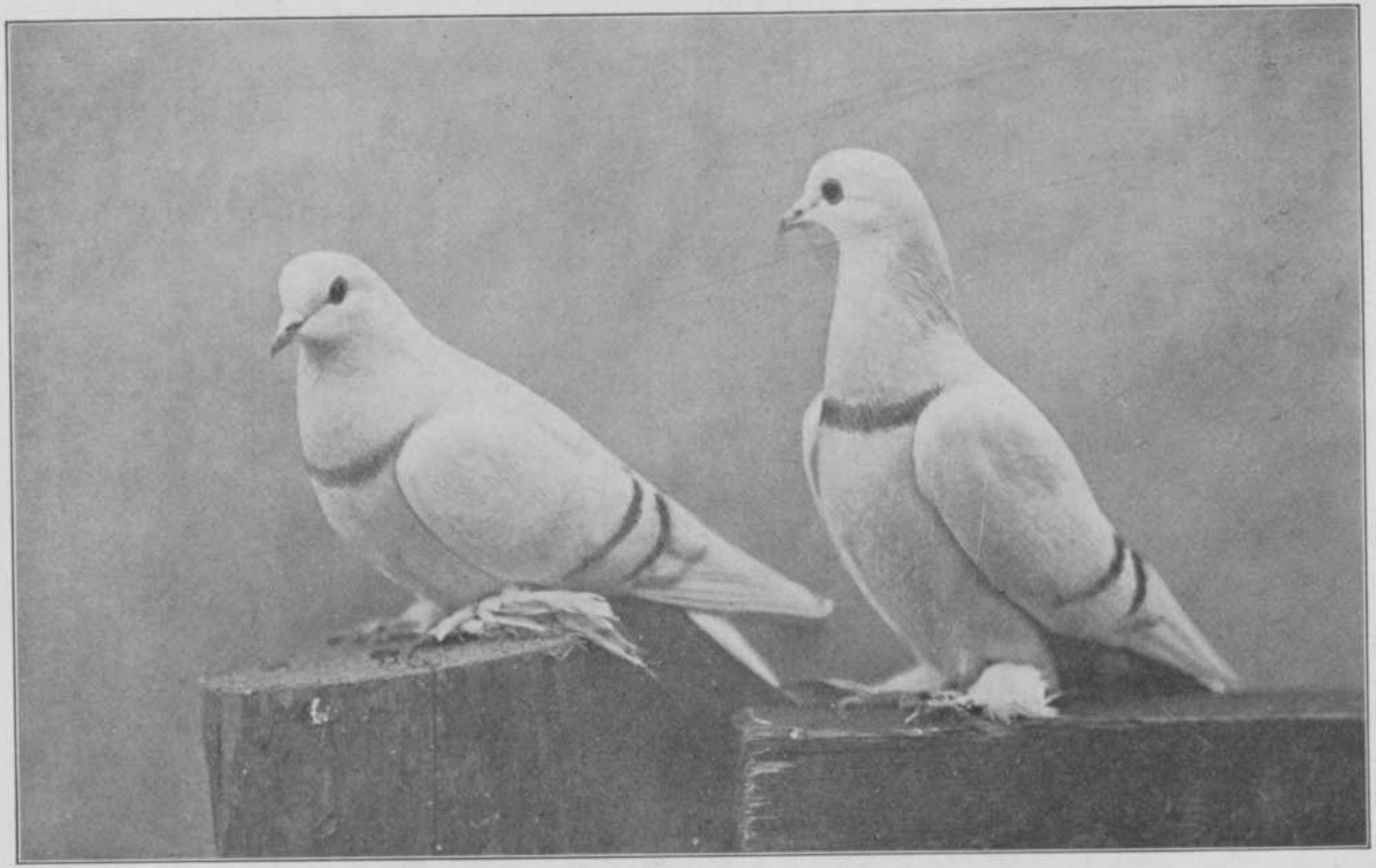
The wing bars are provided with two narrow rigid bars, the same colour as the half moon on breast, while the tail showing a cross bar at the end, also coloured the same as breast and bar-mark.

The yellows are often wanting in tail colour, and any signification of it, is appreciated.

Breeding of Swiss requires much experience and a knowledge of generations is absolutely necessary, to obtain satisfactory results, if this is not so, then many disappoints are met with.

The young Swiss always leave their nest without coloured breast marking, so we call the attention of novices of this breed, that this appaers after moulting, also the bars in exact shape and colour.

The last mentioned is however in vain, the half moon



RED SWISS OF THE BEST QUALITY

First class ivory colour prime colour, with fine, good coloured bars, half moon, this could be somewhat broader by both birds.

often being too small and too short, or too narrow, on the widest part, also irregular and interrupted in one or more places by white feathers.

The bars are sometimes too short or much too coarse and irregular.

There exists a reciprocation between the half-moon and bars. If the first is large and good, then the bars are too short and narrow, if the half moon is small, narrow or interrupted, then in most cases the bars will be of exact shape and length.

With a very strong tail colour, the half moon is wholly missing, and the bars are only short and very irregular in shape.

Moreover the best coloured birds having the worst beaks, is, another difficulty, which trys the patience of the breeder.

Possibly these difficulties are the reason, that so few fanciers, have attraction for this particular race.

Outside of Saxony, Silesia, and since 1900 South Germany, the Swiss was scarcely met with.

It speaks for itself many young ones have to be bred, to obtain an odd pair, or a fairly good youngster.

For the rest, the Swiss is very good during breeding time, even if he has been driven too far with inbreeding is susceptibable to different maladies.

Free flight is necessary for this race, they being real flyers, and this oppertunity must not be withheld from them. Although rather shy and surly natured, it is often difficult to get the Swiss accustomed to a strange pen, or in matching them, but lose their shyness when calmly handled, soon becoming accustomed to their provider, loft and surroundings.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony and Silesia.

Size and Carriage: as field pigeon, however a little more set.

Head: slightly arched, forehead rather high, always plain headed.

Beak: long and slender, lower- and upper mandible always flesh colour, a little bent at end.

Eyes: mostly dark, although coloured eyes with a dark orange iris is permitted.

Cere: flesh coloured, dry, and as narrow as possible.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: short and full, widening out at shoulders.

Breast: broad and low, extending forward a little.

Back: moderately long, slightly sloping to tail.

Wings: long, fitting tightly, and resting on tail, nearly reaching end of tail.

Tail: all over same width, well closed, and rounded at ends.

Legs: short, always feathered, as thick and powerful as possible.

Colour and Design: only exist in two colours, viz red or rather reddish brown and clear yellow. Prime colour is ivory colour or creamwhite the red coloured have a blue lustre over the feathering. Only the half moon shape design on the breast and two bars on wing coverts are coloured.

ARCHANGEL (GIMPEL)

D. Vinkduif G. Gimpeltaube Fr. Pigeon bouvreuil

The Archangel belong to the largest, most extensive, and also very much propagated race of Toys.

A family in which is included no less than 24 varieties, of which one is more prettily represented than the other, and of which all to the breeder who risks this, requires all the knowledge he posesses.

We consider it one of the greatest achievements in breeding, and admire the knowledge and perseverance of the German breeders during the years 1800—1890, who succeeded in raising this race in so many vars: to perfection, leaving us behind, a number of coloured vars: so rarely coloured, and so rich in colour and lustre, so scarcely shown in any other race.

The true land of origin of the Archangel, cannot be said with certainity, but can be taken for granted, that it was South Germany and Tyrol, the tender nature which all South German Toys own, confirms this.

A variety which has found much sympathy in England, where to this day many of its fanciers are counted.

It is the blackwinged Roodvink (Red Archangel), which in our country (Holland) is known as Goudvink (Golden Archangel) and for a long time was the only representative of this extensive Archangel family in Holland.

The word Goudvink (Golden Archangel) became a common name, few fanciers, had the least idea, that it was merely a variety of one of the large group.

Even the English Golden Archangel were spoken of as contrasting to the equal coloured ones yet a somewhat other built German bird of same colour and design.

This fact is still more remarkable, that the bird in Holland which was always wrongly named Golden Archangel, was absolutely not a Golden Archangel but a copper coloured Archangel, while the bird, which is really called Golden Archangel was for a long time unknown in Holland.

We have pointed this out for many years, often returning to it, and tried to make an end to the hopeless confusion and wrong naming by altering the prime colour name of Copper colour Archangel (always wrongly named Golden Archangel) to Copper colour and that of Golden Archangel (formerly totally unknown in Holland) to Yellow Archangel.

In this we have been partly successful, many different clubs having made note of it, also many breeders have adopted it. We shall hope that fanciers after having studied this, will desist from the confusing old fashioned naming, and in future only speak and write of Red Archangel and Yellow Archangel.

The Archangel compares wholly in type with the field pigeon, only a little more slender and a maximum length of 34 of 35 centimetres.

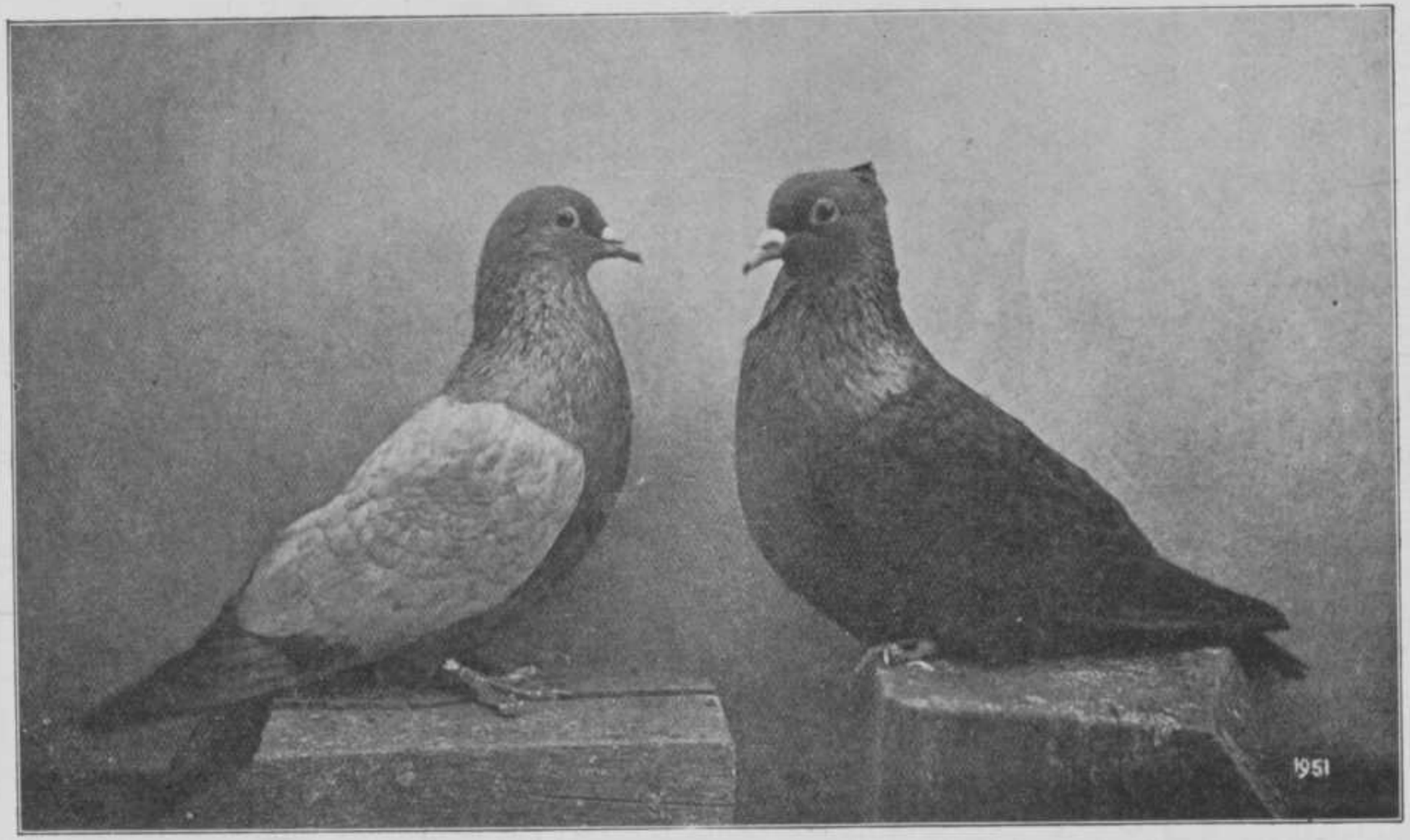
Head is slightly arched, long and narrow, and on top tolerably level.

Beak is long, slender and straight, while the tip of upper mandible is fairly bent. Colour of beak varies, according to the colour of the prime feathering, to horn colour, flesh colour and to white.

Head is plain or adorned with a needle pointed crest, highly placed, with upper part of head forms a straight line, ending in an extremely delicate point, while at the back with the neck feathering combines itself as a whole.

The eye is rather big, projecting a little, the eye colour varying much, from dark chestnut brown, orange red to light yellow, also pearl eyed exist, the orange eye is in general preferred.

The eye enclosed by a cere, which is very narrow and of the finest tissue, colour varying from ash colour, flesh



YELLOW BLUE WINGED AND RED BLACK WINGED ARCHANGEL HEN
Both of fine quality. Especially the blue winged plain headed one is special.

oolour to bright red, a somewhat moderate colour is the mcst satisfactory.

Throat is round and sharply carved. Neck moderately long, and rather slender near the head, becoming broader and heavier towards the shoulders. Breast is broad sloping powerfully forward.

Belly is round and rather short. Back broad and sloping a little to the tail, so that the bird has a fairly horizontal tail.

Wings are long and well closed, resting on tail. Tail feathers long and close, making them look narrow.

The Archangels are somewhat of high stature, while the bare, bright red coloured legs, gives them a taller impression.

Nails have the beak colour, although very often they are exceptions but is really an importance not to be lost sight of.

Now the colour and design. These are two important things, of which the first is the chief one; yes we can almost say, that the best designed Archangel without the exact colouring, is not an Archangel. We find two prime colours, by which the Archangels are called after.

1st. The red colour (Copper),

2nd. The yellow colour (Gold).

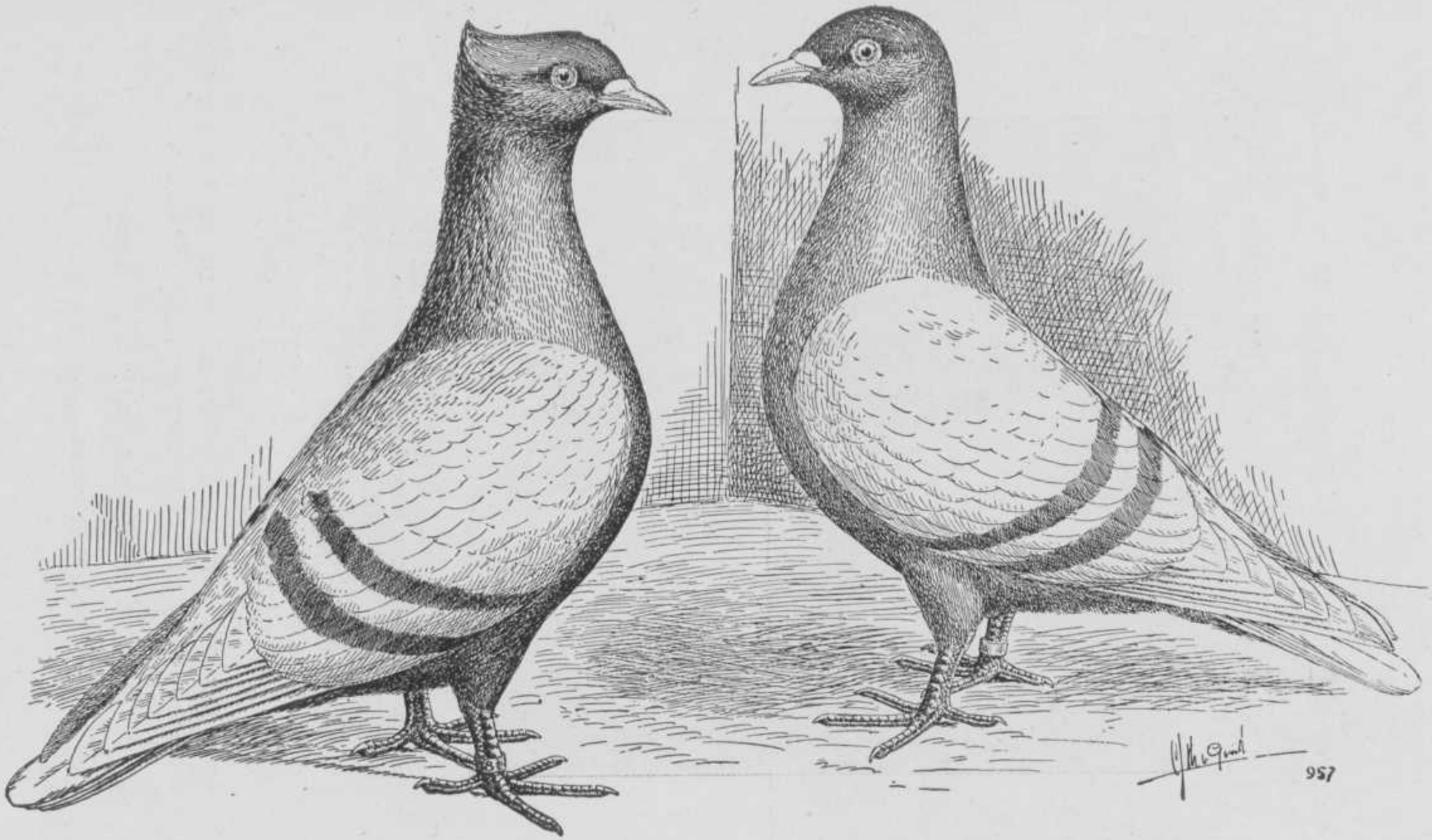
The prime colour covers the whole body, head, neck, breast, belly and lower tail covering.

The "red", can be best compared with the colour of a well scoured old fashioned red copper kettle, the same as our grandparents used.

Full of colour and of powerful metal brilliancy, the most vigorous on neck and breast, a little duller on the belly and still very strong on lower tail feathering, always provided with metal brilliancy, without intermixture of other colours, a faint, dull red colour being a gross fault.

The "yellow" is a full, warm, deep tint, such as is met with among old coins or old gildings, never hard yellow, always being of a soft mellow colour.

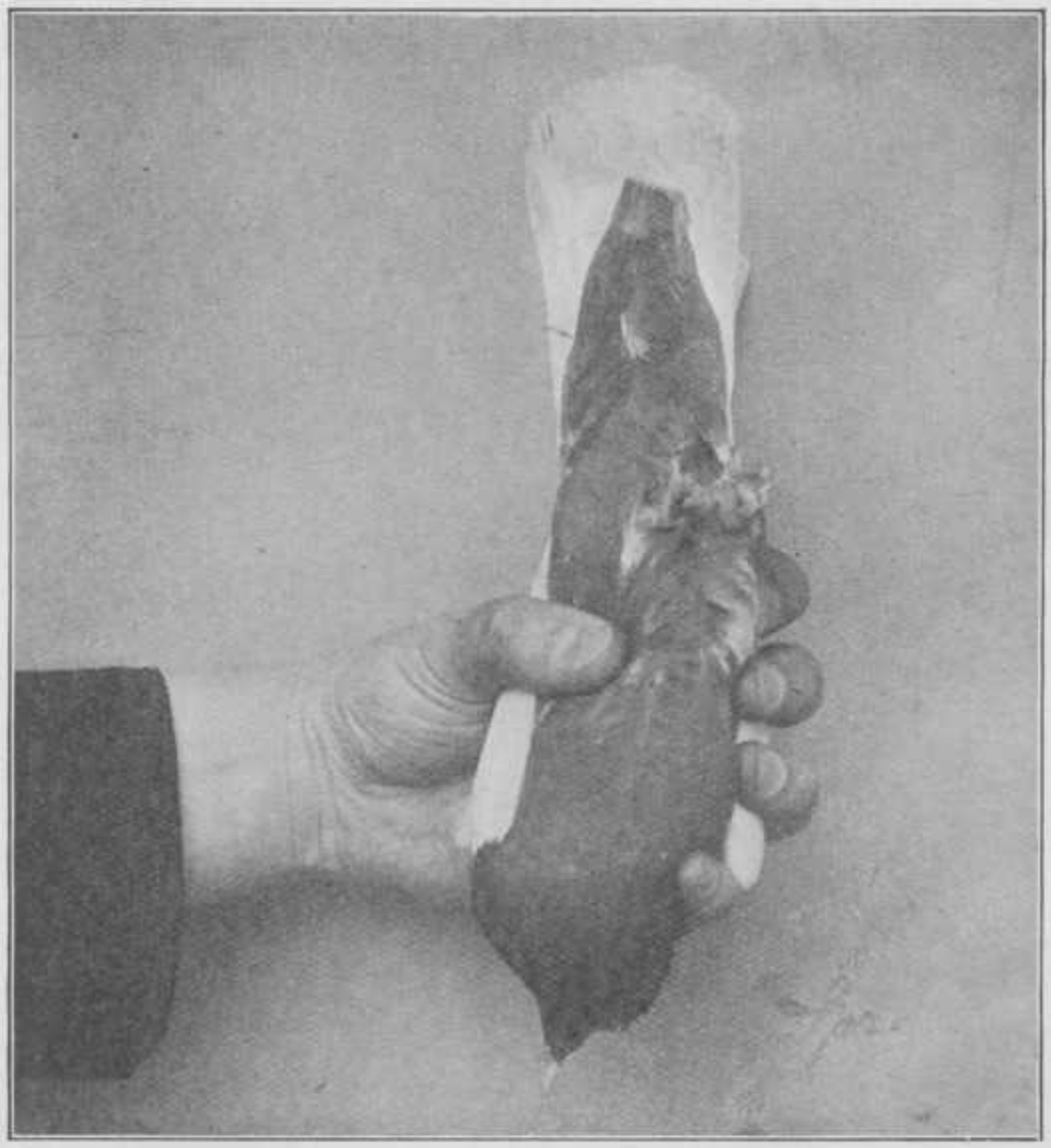
Again also the most powerful in neck and breast,



STANDARD DRAWING OF CRESTED RED AND PLAIN HEADED YELLOW WHITE WINGED ARCHANGEL

somewhat lighter on the belly; and lower tail flights showing a powerful full colour.

The accomplishment of these two prime colours is always a heavy task, added by the colour of the wing



THE LOWER TAIL FEATHERING

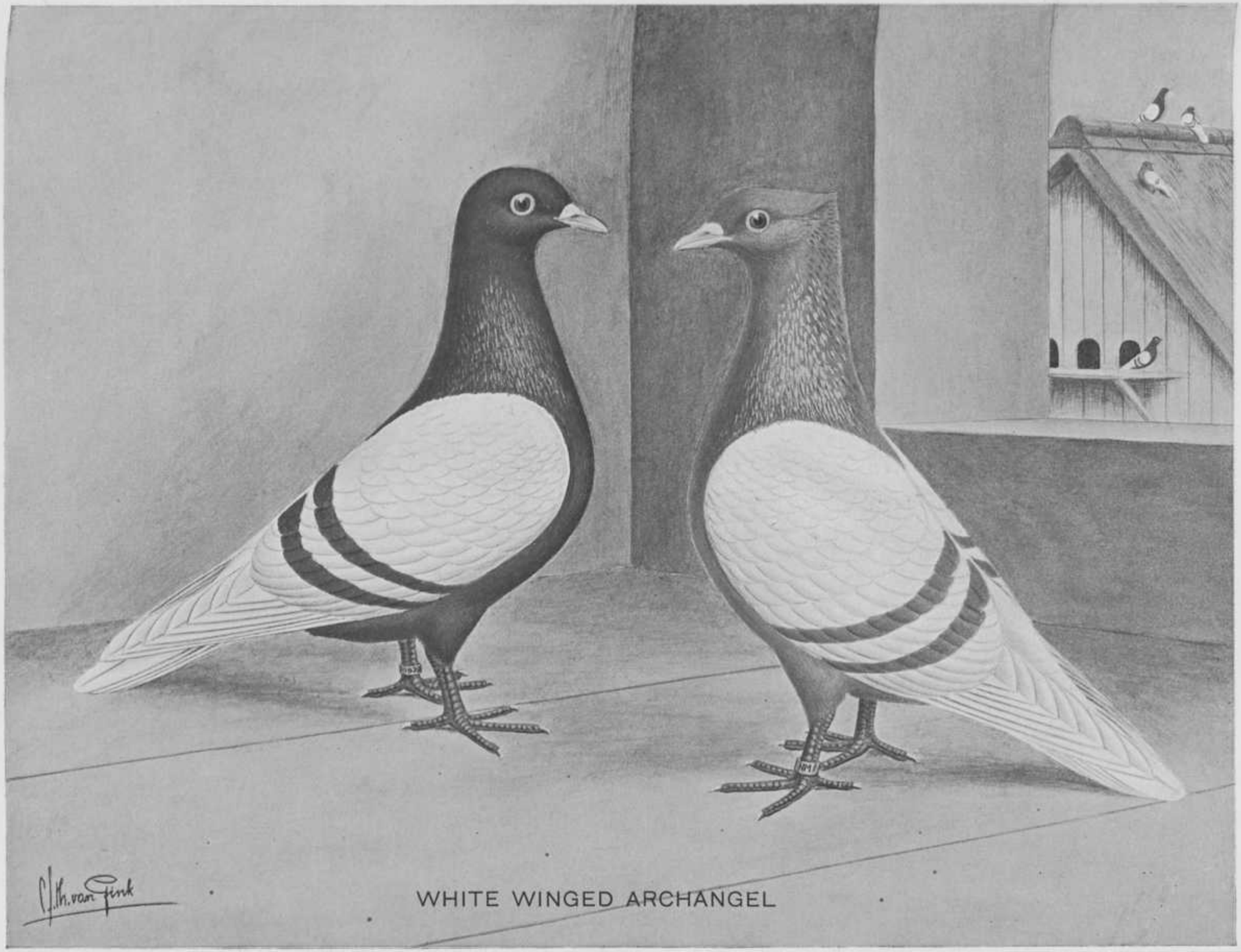
which plays a very important part among Archangels. This photo shows clearly, how a good lower tail feathering ought to be. By this pretty bird there is no distinction of colour, in breast, belly and under tail. This is a photo of a yellow hen. When the tail is spread spots are visible.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

coverts, tail and primary flights, of which the last mentioned frequently have, yet another colour.

1. *Red Archangels with black wings*

This is a well known variety, known to us in Holland

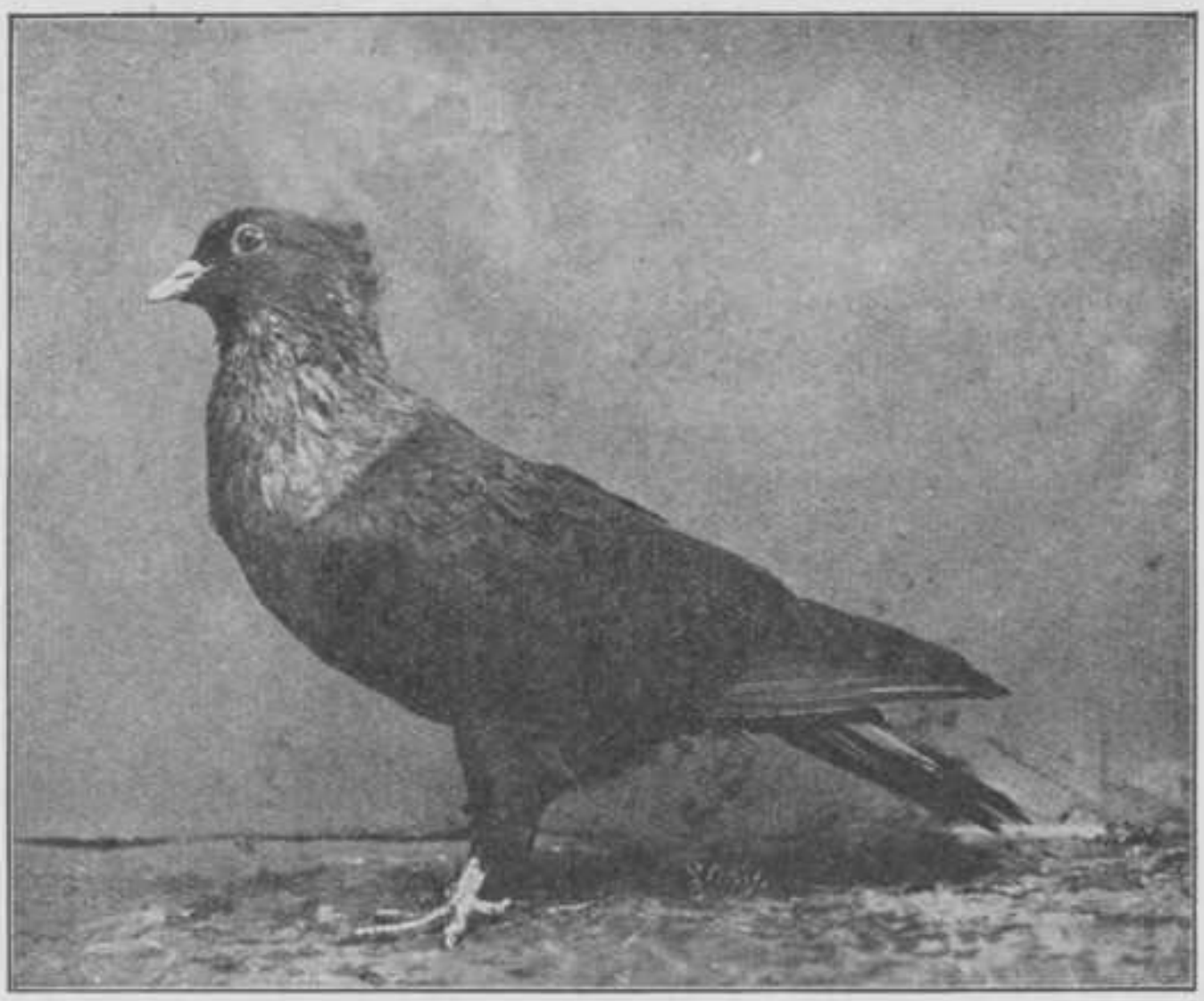


WHITE WINGED ARCHANGEL

for many years, and the variety which is well known and bred in England under the name of Archangel.

The red prime colour appears here combined with black, the wing coverts and back being a deep brilliant black, shaded with beetle green, primary flights and tail the same colour, though somewhat fainter.

Often birds exist with a dull coloured tail, of remarkable



RED BLACK WINGED ARCHANGEL COCK
of excellent quality. Beautiful flesh coloured beak.

pretty, full red prime colour, while the primary flights are full and warm in colour.

The black winged Red Archangel has always a pointed crest, clean legged ones being sporadically met with. Beak is flesh to light horn colour.

Small faults are: dark or spotted, striped beak, indented pointed crest, dark thigh feathers, blue black tail, badly coloured under wings and violet coloured lustre on wing coverts or back.

Coarse faults: Bad shape, especially head with crest,

other colours in the red prime colour, rusty or yellow tarnish, or spotted wing coverts, appearance of bars, want of lustre, blue back, blue tail, badly coloured belly and inferior lower tail feathering.



RED BLACK WINGED WITH WHITE FLIGHTS ARCHANGEL COCK

Very pretty bird with excellent red prime colour, deep black wing coverts and good primary flights. The white flights are rather rare, and are mostly less than six in number, which prejudices the outward appearance.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

2. *Red Archangels, with black wings and white primary flights*

This variety is quite similar to the one already described. Beak rather flesh coloured. Only six of the primary flights are pure white. Any white on thighs or back is faulty. Less than five white primary flights and any

appearance of white on neck or head, is very faulty excluding them from awards.

In combination with white the red Archangels with black wings exist also with a white Priestmark head. Among this var: which however is very rare, top of head is parted by a clear white line, seemingly drawn from corner of mouth, across the eye to the crest. The beak is flesh colour.

An incorrect bordered head design of other tiny coloured feathers in the white, a dark coloured beak, are all counted as faulty. This colour var: appears with as well as without white primary feathers.

As a last variety of the red Archangels with black wings is the Monk marked. The whole of the head of this var: is clear white right to one centimetre below the eye, beak is flesh colour, mostly plain headed, and both with primary flights, especially markings on the head. White on belly or back, badly coloured beak, count as faulty.

3. *Yellow Archangels with black wings*

Compare with the one first described in all respects, they differing from the first having a warm full golden yellow prime colour, full of metal colour brilliancy on head, neck belly and lower tail; showing the most powerful on head and neck.

This colour in combination with black is more difficult to generate in proportion as the red prime colour with black, the yellow frequently being too dark, or showing an addition of blue-black, also the black wing coverts show a dull reddish black, instead of a highly polised black colour shaded with green, sometimes here and there yellowish brown tiny feathers.

An incorrect lower tail is regarded as very faulty, also blue back on tail, very dark beak, and badly shaped head, are serious faults, while a spotted beak, low placed pointed crest, tiny dark thigh feathers, greyish back or

tail covering, are minor faults, which are counted when being judged.

4. *Yellow Archangels with black wings and white primary flights*

This variety compare equally with that thirdly described, only, six primary flights being absolutely pure white, they are brilliant birds, with their three colours.

The yellow is often much better than among the yellow Archangels with black wings and black primary flights, the white seeming to make them much lighter. The more white flights the nicer, although there being a chance, the white appearing, round the back of body, also in the lower wing cover and thighs, which is faulty.

The beak is light horn colour.

In combination with white thus 3 colour we have still yellow Archangels with black wings and Priest Marked-white crown, including the top of head, this var: has a flesh coloured beak.

A badly bordered crown, or coloured feathers in this or darker beak are gross faults.

The white heads also exist with white primary feathers. In combination with white, we then recognize the Monk marked; yellow Archangels, which has an entire white head, to a depth of 1 centimetre below the eye.

Their beak is also flesh colour, and as coarse faults are counted: bad head bordering other whitish colours, or white on belly or back of body. They are mostly plain headed, and nearly always have white primary flights. They are very rare, especially the last one, is seldom seen at Exhibitions.

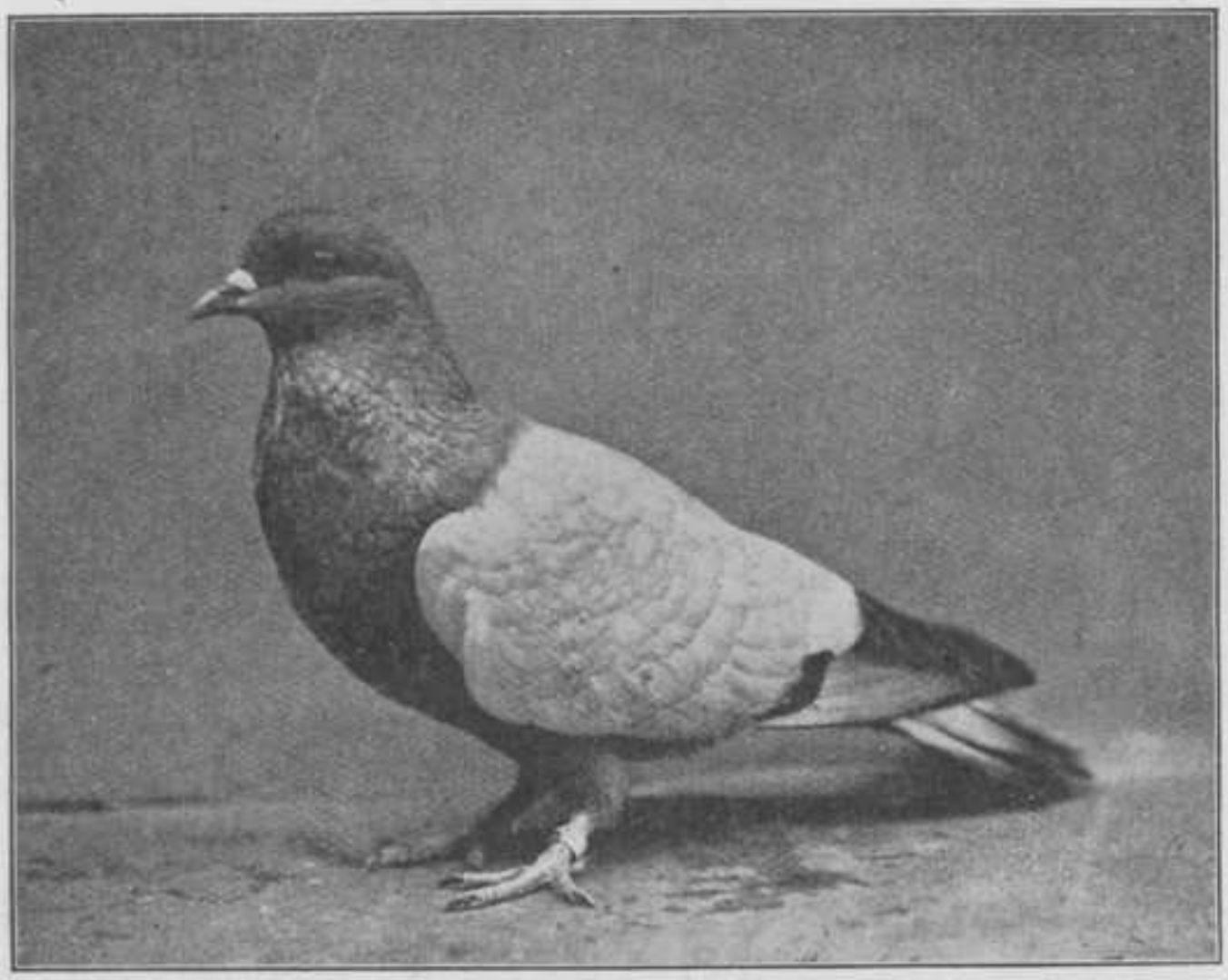
5. *Red Archangels with blue wings*

This variety, recedes, from description No. 1 that where the head, neck, breast belly and under tail, showing the

well known dark red colour, the wing coverts and tail are not black, but coloured blue.

Thus together two colours red and blue.

The blue covering the wing covert, must be pure in colour, without any intermixing of red, which often is inclined to spoil the wing covert.



RED BLUE WINGED ARCHANGEL HEN
Beautiful bird with first class prime colour and wing covert colour, dark primary flights and tail.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

It makes no difference if the blue is lighter or darker, provided it is pure.

Upper tail covering, back and rump must also be blue.

Primary flights and tail bar as dark as possible. The webbing of flights, free from rust.

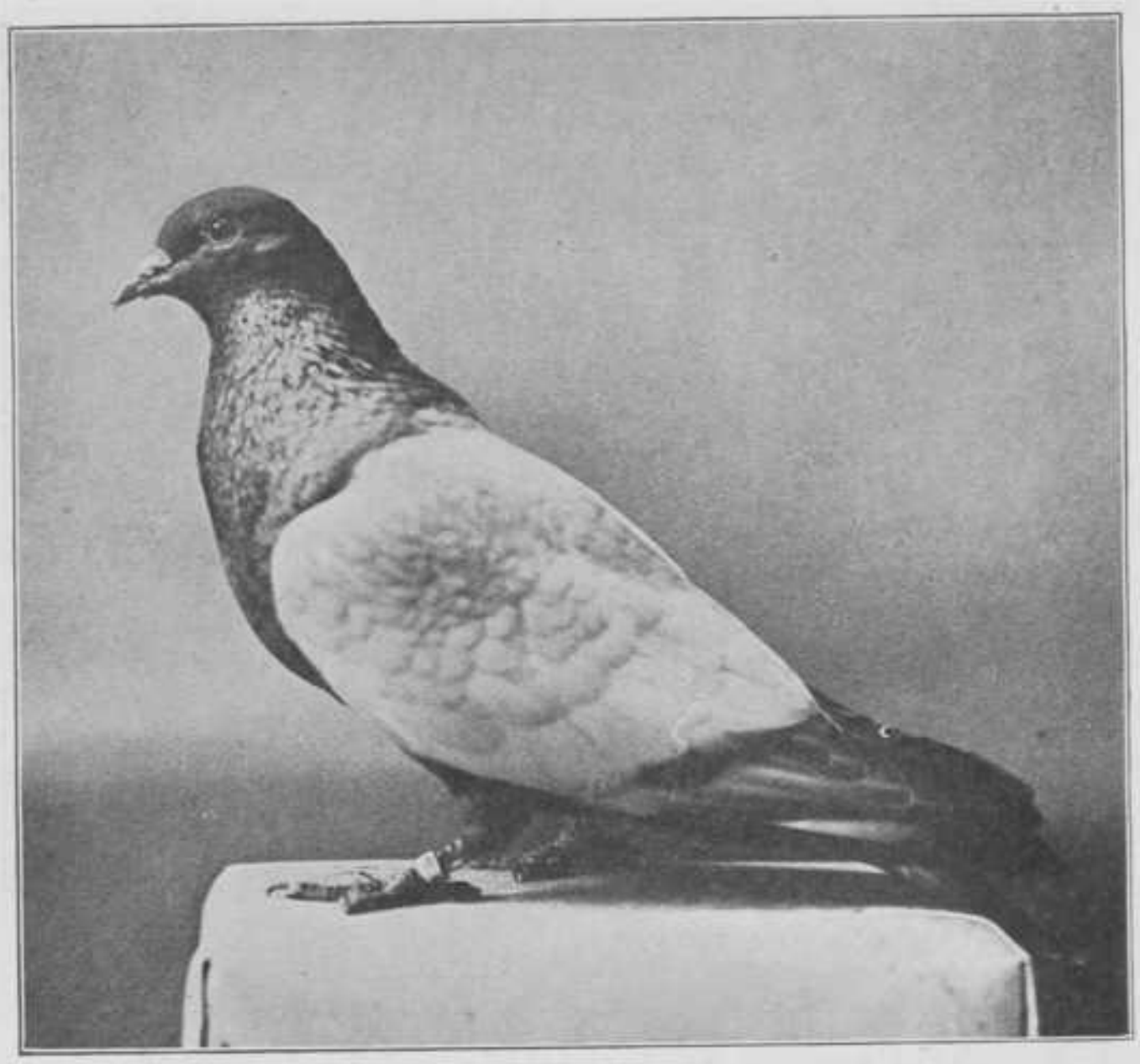
The wing must be well-"impressed".

The red-blue winged are nearly always plain headed.

Gross faults: bad shape, impure blue wing colour tainted with red or rust, insufficient lower tail, much rust in primary flights, shortness of lustre.

6. *Red Archangels, with blue wings and white primary flights*

This variety being tricolour, compares with the description of No. 5, however this difference, that at least 6 primary flights are white, whereby a well shaped covert is obtained.



RED BLUE WINGED ARCHANGEL COCK
Particularly nice bird. Deep in red, and clear in blue colours; with good dark primary flights and tail. The metal brilliance is in abundance.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Less than 5 are counted faulty, also the appearance of white on the rump, near the thighs, and here and there on the head.

Same as the black winged, the blue winged exist with a white crown, covering whole of head, and sharply divided by a line from corner of mouth across the eye to back of head. English fanciers term this Priest Marked.

Also, more rare, are the Monk marked, red blue winged with white primary flights, but the white being so prevailing, that the rump and thighs often take part in this predomination.

7. *Yellow Archangels with blue wings*

Compare in description with No. 3, but the golden yellow, on head, neck, belly and under wing appears here in combination with blue.

Wing coverts, rump and tail are of a pure blue, while the primary flights and tail bar, must be black.

It makes no difference whether the blue is darker or lighter, provided the colour is exempt from intermixing of yellow or black.

Often then the covert becomes rusty or spotty, especially if the blue is on the light side, this is very faulty, also a dull tail colour or rust in the primary flights, especially birds with a light blue covert are liable to this.

8. *Yellow Archangels with blue wings and white primary flights*

This variety compares with description of No. 7, varying in primary flights, these being white, not black, at least 6 flights, must be white. These birds having 3 colours, are very impressive, provided the blue colour is of sufficient pureness.

Less than 5 white primary feathers is faulty also any appearance of white, on the belly, head, and on the rump.

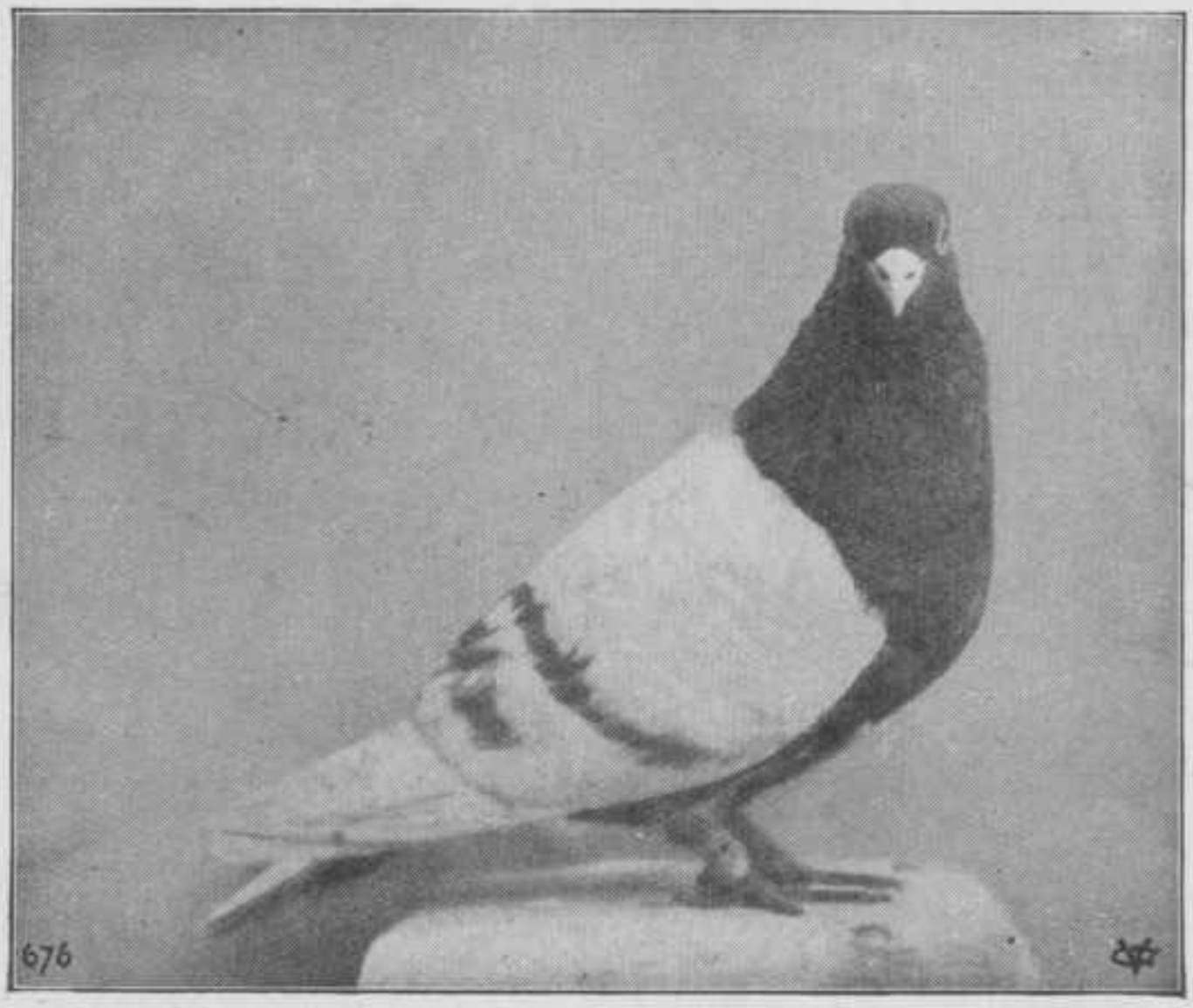
In combination with white, this blue winged var: exists with a white crown, bordered by the line running from corner of mouth through centre of eye, to behind the head; also having both black and white primary flights. These are the Priest Marked.

Also Monk marked exist, but are very rare, and seldom well designed, the white design overruling, the white often showing on belly, thighs and rump.

9. *Red Archangels with white wings*

One of the prettiest varieties of the Archangel family, the head, neck, breast, belly and lower tail feathering, having the well known dark red copper colour, combined with green metal brilliancy.

Wings, back and tail are milky white; mostly provided

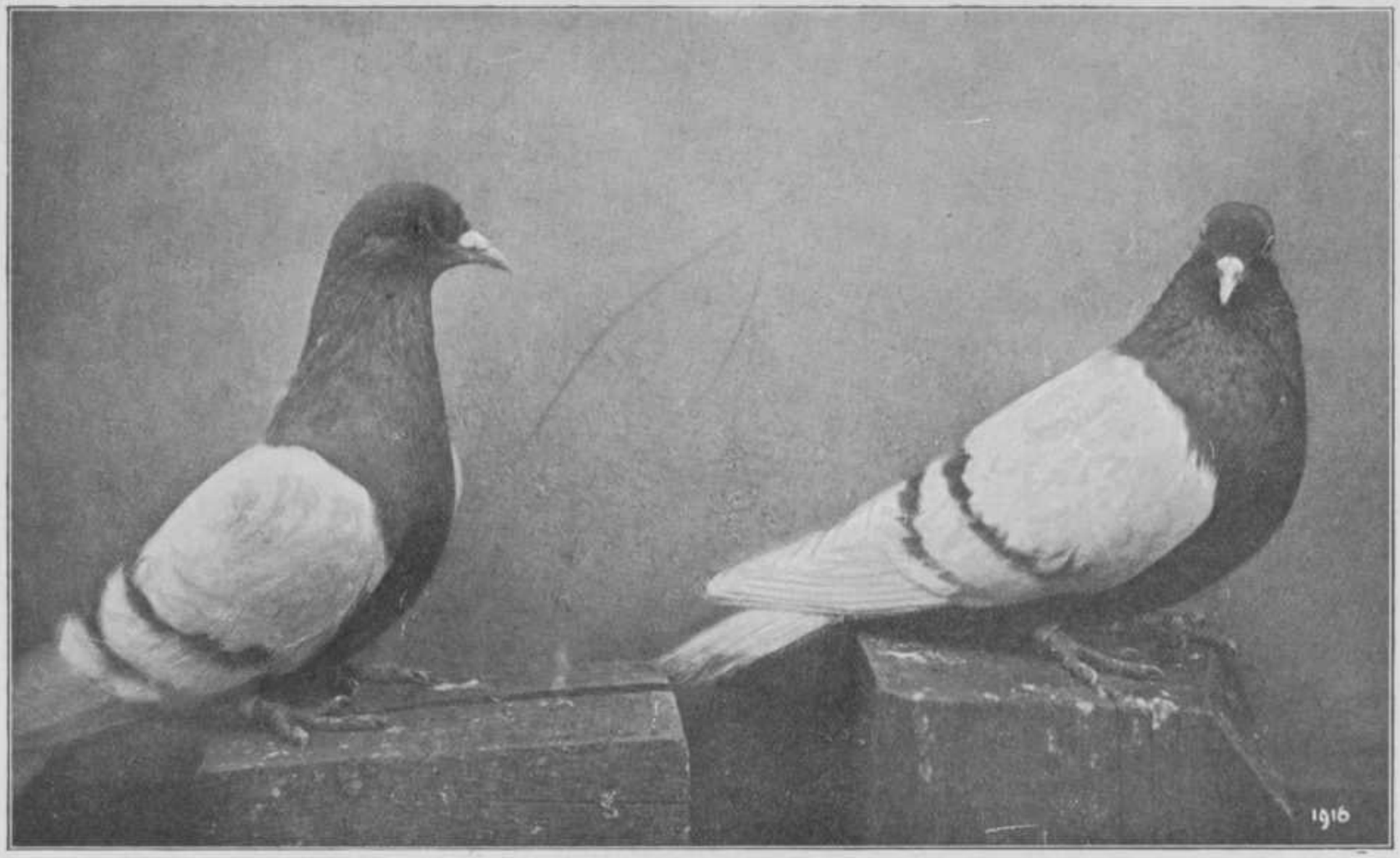


RED WHITE WINGED ARCHANGEL COCK
Beautiful deep prime colour, very light wing covert, flesh coloured beak. Bars rather irregular, second bar too short.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

with two narrow red (copper coloured) bars. More uncommon, are the barless.

When the wings are spread out, then we can see that the middle part of them (the stems) are of a pale copper colour, the same is perceived on spreading the tail.

On lower part of tail a broad red streak (known as the spot) can be seen at the end of each feather, about one centimetre in width, and thus on account of this peculiar



A COUPLE OF YELLOW WHITE WINGED ARCHANGEL PIGEONS
of rare beauty. Full warm prime colour with bright wing covert colours, good bar design. Excellent flesh coloured beak, especially by the speciman on the right.

tail marking it is commonly called the Spot Archangel.

They are mostly all plain headed, very seldom needle pointed. Eye of this var: is light orange colour.

Minor faults are: striped beak, tiny groups of light feathers on thighs, blue brilliancy on the eyes, blue white wing coverts, broad bars, and insufficiently coloured lower tail feathering.

Gross faults: dark beak, spotted gold colour, spotted to strong blue wing coverts, grey or blue black back feathers, absence of lower tail feathering.

10. *Yellow Archangels with white wings*

Recognised by many as the prettiest, of this family.

Head, neck, breast, belly and lower tail feathering being beautiful, with a warm gold colour and nice metal brilliancy on the neck.

Wing coverts, back and tail are milky white, crossed by two narrow golden yellow bars.

The stems of the primary flights of this var: are coloured. Tail is also provided with a cross bar, showing when spread out the well known Spot marking. These are also met with, barless. Mostly plain headed, beak being flesh to white colour. Eye is mostly dark orange colour. Small faults are: spotted beak, other coloured feathers on neck and breast, bluish brilliancy on wing coverts and back.

Big faults: dark beak, spotty wing coverts, bad coloured or absence of lower tail feathering, much gold colour in tail flights, broad irregular bars.

In breeding the Archangels are very productive birds, but quality is often very much wanting. Even when we have an good designed pair, we must not be surprised when they produce young ones, entirly red or yellow.

Still these birds must not be rejected, their prime colour, must be taken into consideration, this being of importance for breeding purposes. It is a different thing with youngsters which have, an inferior, duff, insufficient prime colour, or those having too many other coloured

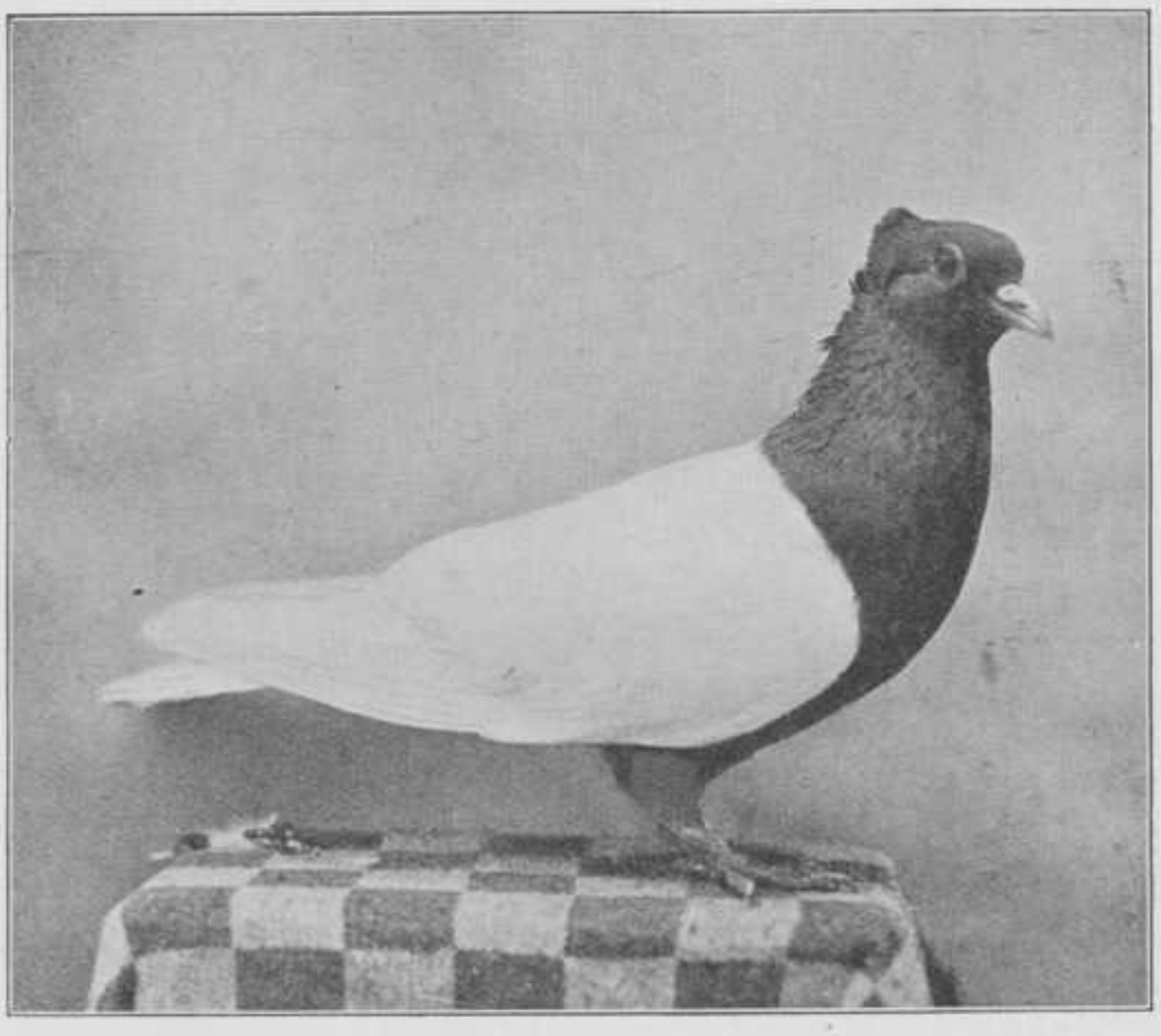
feathers on the wing covert. Little progress is made with the Archangels if the pairs are not closely related.

With all the difficulties in obtaining good colour and design, "good shape", must not be lost sight of.

Archangels prefer open flight, and soon become accustomed to it.

If we keep them closed up, then we find out that they become somewhat of a weak nature as soon as they are let out, this improves. With a calm judicious treatment, they soon become accustomed to their providers.

They don't require much food and attention, a loft, free of draughts and an ordinary nest is sufficient. Youngsters and the birds which are moulting, must have seeds rich in oil, such as, canary, millet, linseed and hempseed, these being of great assistance in improving the colour and lustre.



YELLOW WHITE WINGED ARCHANGEL COCK
Nice speciman of rare colour variety. Deep in colour, sharply designed and a pure covert colour.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Variety	size and carriage	Head	Pointed crest	Eye	Beak	Throat	Neck	Breast
(1) Red Archangel with black wings	Same as field pigeon rather taller more elegant very fast and quick	Narrow, long, slightly arched plain or pointed crest	Very highly placed, ending in a sharp point	Orange colour very bright, cere red only slightly developed	Long moderately thin, slightly bent at tip, flesh to light horn colour	Round and sharply curved	long and slender, near head the thinnest	Not too broad and too full, slightly extended
(2) Yellow Archangel with black wings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Red Archangel with blue wings	—	also plain headed	—	—	dark horn colour	—	—	—
(4) Yellow Archangel with blue wings	—	also plain headed	—	—	light horn colour	—	—	—
(5) Archangels with white primary flights	—	also plain headed	—	—	Black winged flesh coloured; yellow blue winged light horn coloured; red blue winged dark horn coloured	—	—	—
(6) Arhangels with white head	—	—	—	—	upper mandibel flesh coloured among all varieties	—	—	—
(7) Monk marked Archangels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Archangels with white wings „Spiegel"-Archangels	—	also plain headed	—	clear orange colour	—	—	—	—

Back	Wings	Tail	Legs	Prime colour of head, neck, breast, belly lower tail feathering and thighs	Prime colour of wing coverd back, upper tail cover and tail	Faults
Straight and only slightly sloping to tail	Moderately long well closed and resting on tail	fairly long well closed	always clean, bright red and powerful	Very dark red copper colour, with strong metal brilliance; on belly, lower tail covering somewhat duller	Very deep black, by bright green brilliance, primary flights black, tail blueblack with darker bar	*a*. Small: spotted beak, low pointed crest, black on thighs, grey tail rust on primary flights, inferior coloured lower tail cover. *Violet brilliancy* *b*. Gross: dark beak, insufficient lower tail cover, dull prime colour, insufficient metal brilliancy, blue back or tail, much rust on wing coverts
—	—	—	—	deep dark golden yellow with strong metal lustre some what duller on belly and lower tail cover	Very deep black, bright green lustre tail blueblack with bar	*a*. small: as No. 1 *b*. Gross: as No. 1
—	—	—	—	as No. 1	Wings, back and upper tail cover clear blue. Primary flights blue with dark tips, tail blue with black bar	*a*. Small: as No. 1, blue brilliance on head or cheeks, insufficent coloured lower tail cover. *b*. Gross: as No. 1, much rust on wing covert, whereby it becomes too green, absence of lower tail cover insufficient lustre.
—	—	—	—	as No. 2	as No. 3	*a*. Small as No. 3 *b* Gross as No. 3
—	—	—	—	The red archangels as No. 1 The yellow archangels as No. 2	6 to 10 large primary flights pure white otherwise same as No. 1—4 in prime colour	*a*. Small as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Only 5 white primary flights, little white round the seat. *b*. Gross: as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Less than 5 primary flights, white on head or back, much white round seat
—	—	—	—	Head entirely pure white divived by a line from corner of mouth through the eye to the crest; otherwise in prime colour as No. 1—4	with or without white primary flights as No. 1 and 4	*a*. Small: als 1—5. Tiny white spots on throat and lower mandible. *b*. Gross: als 1—5. Coloured tiny feathers on crown, inferior design, too short, and too low below the the eye
—	—	—	—	Head white marked, same as prime colour No. 1—4	Primary flights pure white otherwise as No. 1—4 In prime colour	*a*. Small: as 1—5. *b*. Gross: as 1—5. Too low or thigh headdesign, coloured feathers in the white head
—	—	—	—	red Archangel as No. 1 yellow Archangel as No. 2	Wing, back, upper tail cover creamy white. Wing covert with or without red bars among red archangels, or yellow bars among yelow archangels, tail cream colour with spots.	*a*. Small: as No. 1—5. Spotted beak, light feathers on thighs, white feathers on back, broad crooked bars. *b*. Gross: as No. 1—5, dark beak, impure wing covert colour, too blue or too rusty, insufficient bars, no under tail covering.

STARLING

D. Rouwduif or Spreeuwduif
G. Startaube, Starhalstaube Fr. Pigeon étourneau

One of the most interesting races of the group of Toys. A race not very well known in this country (Holland). Again one of the many to be first imported by us in 1912, and afterwards regularly shown in different vars:

We don't known of any special breeders of this race, only a few having odd pairs, still this race deserves more popularity, and ought to be bred more extensively, especially it being an ideal bird for those living in the country.

According to the wing design, we can divide the Starling into 3 principal varieties of Standard type.

1. The common barred Starling; 2. the marble coloured and 3. the silver laced Starling, which each in itself again appear in more marked varieties, and those which are described as follows.

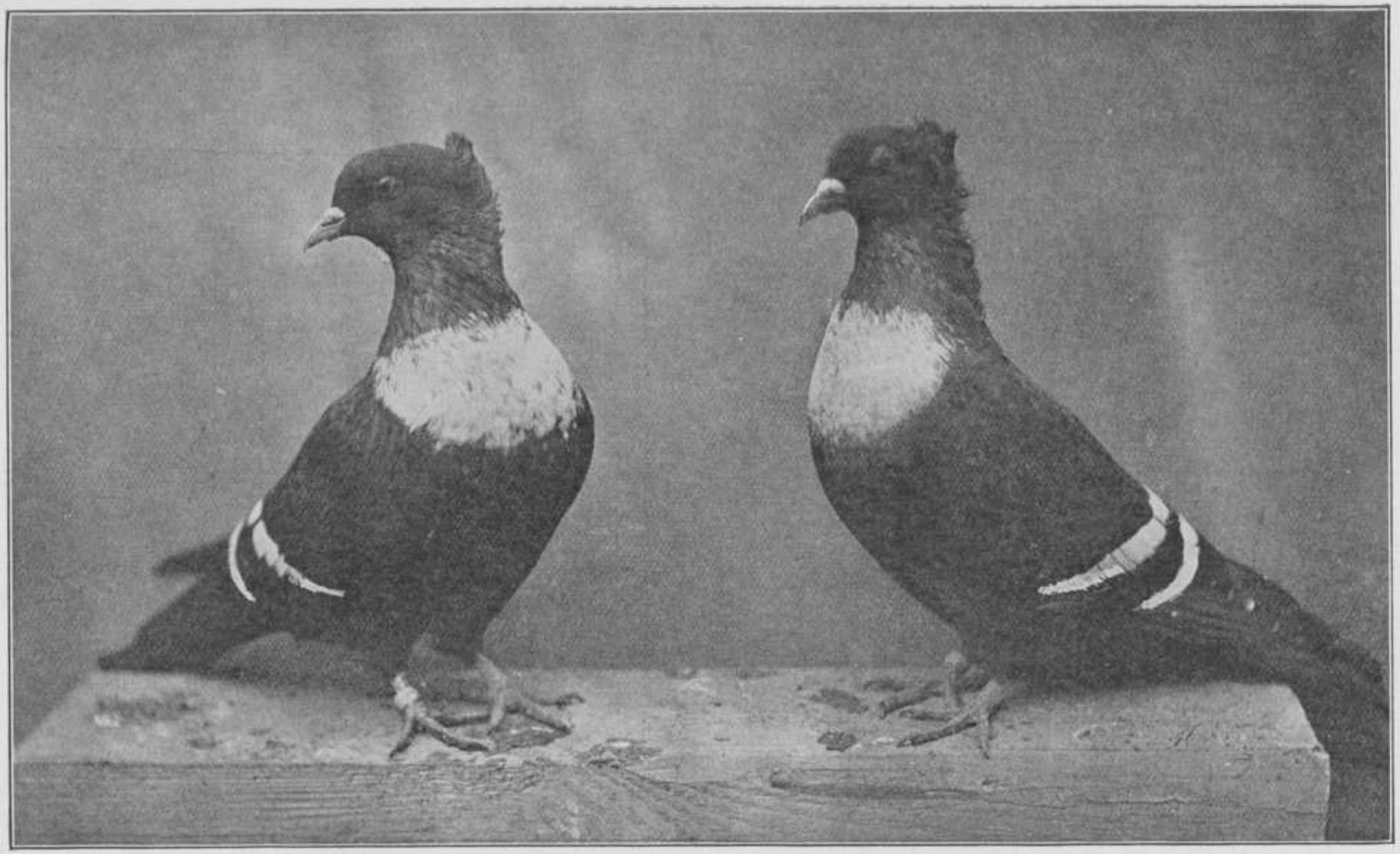
We now take first the general appearance of all Starlings, and at the same time the barred Starling or standard-type.

A. THE STANDARD TYPE OF THE STARLINGS

1. THE BARRED STARLING

The Starlings which we commonly call them, which name is appliable for these black robed ones belong to the most productive of pigeon kinds.

The Starling has excellent locating powers, is a fast flyer, fond of his loft, an extraordinary breeder, rearing their youngsters with great care, and likes nothing better



BLACK BARRED STARLINGS WITH CREST

Both pretty birds. Especially the hen on the right shows the exact breast spot design and good bars. The cock on the left, is rather too white in breast spot. Head is very typical.

than seeking his own food, from early spring to late in the autumn.

The Starling is very much propagated in South Germany, Wurttemberg, and Baden, and can be met with everywhere in the small villages but exclusively in black colours with diverse markings.

In Thüringen, more especially in the neighbourhood of Halle and Apolda, the blue coloured var: exists very much; there in this colour, the best birds are met with, and many breeders can be found with the very best material.

In build the Starling compares with the field pigeon. Head is oval, narrow arched forehead, plain or having a broad shell crest, very seldom sharply pointed.

Beak always deep black, very strong on lower as well as upper mandible, although not too bulky.

Eye has a red iris, and enclosed by an extreme narrow, ash grey cere of fine tissue.

Throat is sharply carved, moderately long neck near head, becoming broader towards breast: the breast is slightly expanded, and well rounded.

Back broad, gradually sloping and becoming narrower to end of tail.

Wings are well closed, while the primary flights nearly reach end of tail, the tail itself being tolerably long and well closed.

Legs are short but powerful, featherless and a good red colour.

Birds seldom appear with tiny feathers on legs or toes, the so called "Grouse muffed".

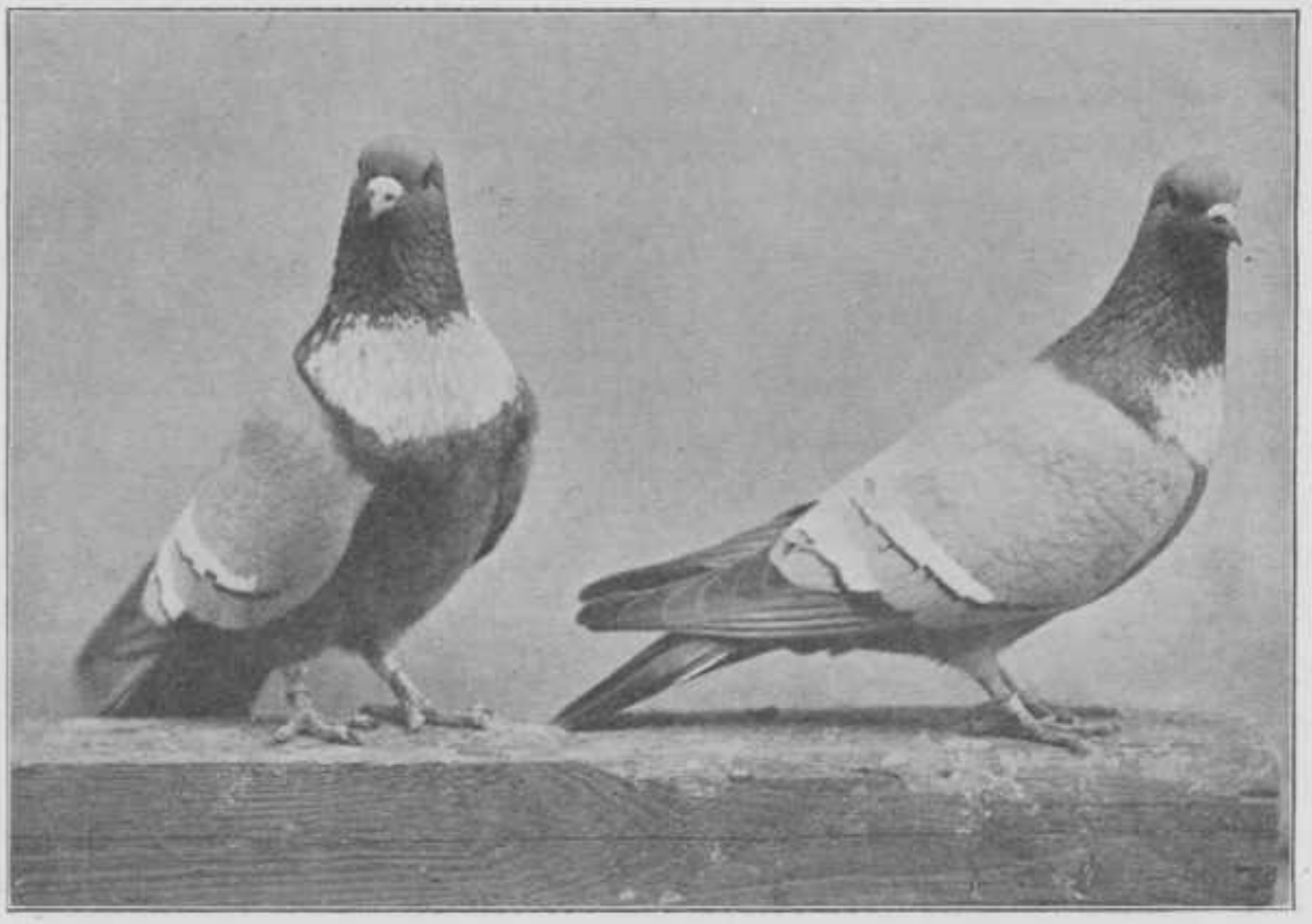
Colour and design: as already mentioned the Starlings are chiefly in black, very seldom pale blue.

A peculiar characteristic of these birds is the half moon shape design of silvery white feathers on the breast, by which they are sometimes called black Swiss Pigeons.

Further they have always two white bars on the wing coverts, which are as narrow as possible, and as continuous as possible, is desired.

The Moon design, if we may call this coloured spot so, must not be entirely pure white, but must be nearer the colour of the Starling, whence the name Starling originates.

The design arises from the white tips of the blue grey breast feathers, which colour must be only very faintly shown among the white, producing the remarkable and very typical design.



BLUE BARRED STARLINGS
plain headed. Both pretty birds with exact breast spot design and fine bars. Nice colour.

Bars are pure white, narrow and continuous, the being formed by the tips of the first and second kind of flights; the moon spot on breast and the tiny white bars are sympathetical with each other.

The wider and whiter the moon is, the wider and whiter the bars are, especially among the cocks this is very prominent.

If the bars are two narrow, then much of the white disappears out of the moon design.

The breeder must therefore try to avoid this.

For the rest the colour, is a deep brilliant black shaded beetle green, while the blue coloured var: must show a clear blue colour all over the body, with much metal brilliancy on neck and lower tail.

Primary flights and tail be much darker, secondaries dark blue, while the tiny white bars be edged with a narrow black bordering.

Other coloured vars: do not and have never existed.

Gross faults are: inferior dull colour, grey lower tail covering, much brown or rust in the moon, irregular bars, too broad and not continuous enough, inferior thin crest, feathers on the legs, appearance of a third bar.

A really well generated Starling must show when quite young, sharply designed bars.

If they are somewhat wide, then it is of little consequence, because they mostly become narrower and more rigid after the first moulting, those showing when born, narrow short bars, shall after moulting, lose much of them.

Now and again such birds after the first moulting have long continuous narrow bars, then this is all, with the second and third moulting become weaker, and at the finish only odd white feathers remain over.

Rusty or reddish bars among youngsters is rejectable, even when at the first moulting good white should return. In this case the birds show already a brown tarnish or rust on the breast marking.

Regarding the spot or moon, the youngsters when leaving the nest, hardly show this, at the most odd tiny feathers on the breast, such feathers later on become the prettiest and best in colour.

Youngsters having already a nice moon when in the nest, this is certain to become too large and white after the first moulting.

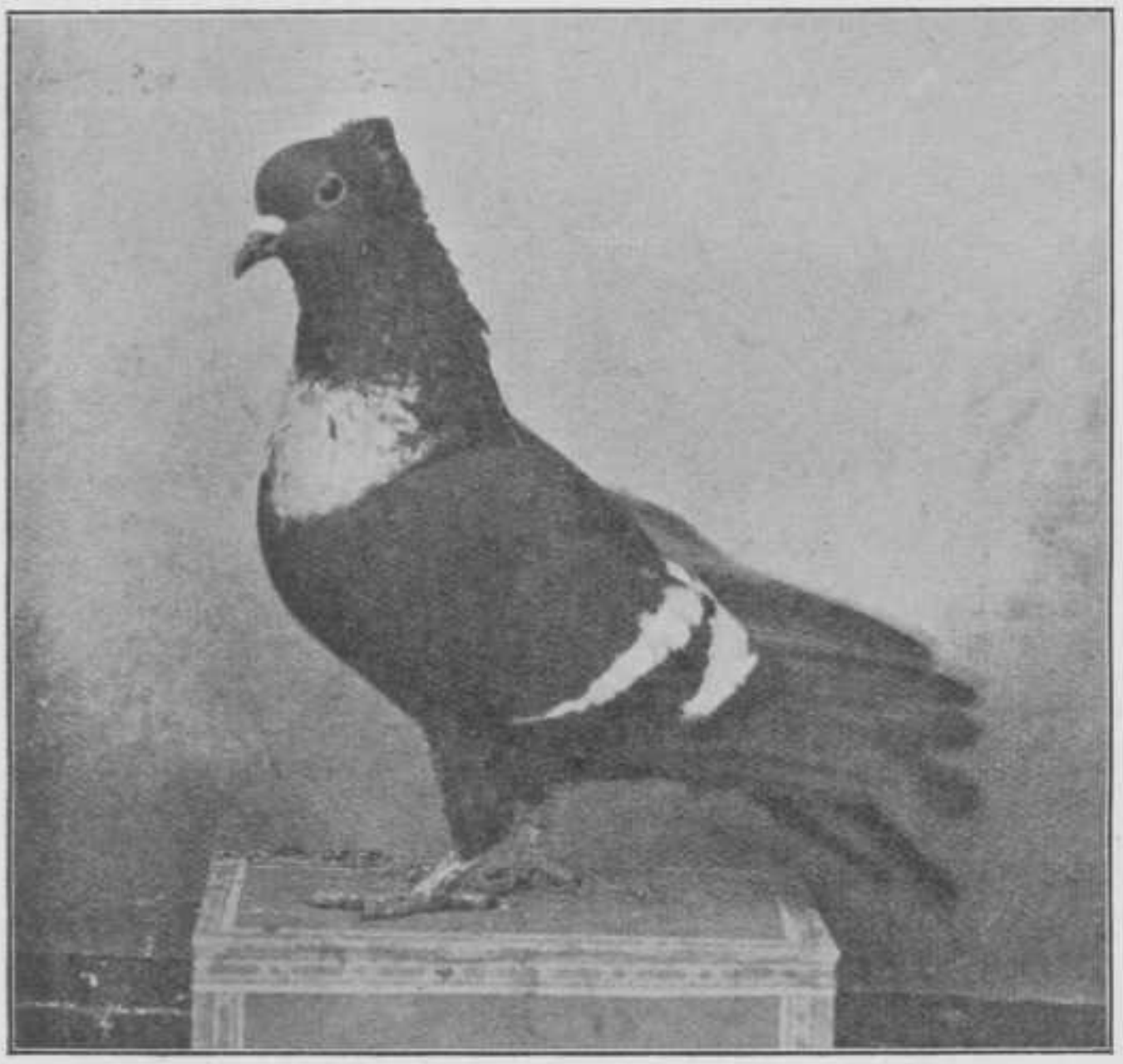
It is remarkable that young birds born with a white moon, shall be the least troubled with brown or rust, also not in the bars.

The feathers which form the breast spot are practically

black, only the tips are white, while the extreme point of each feather shows a tiny black edging.

This is the exact formation, and is taken as a standard when judging, but must be pointed out, that it is seldom correct.

Red or brown in the breast is of course also rejectable,



BARRED STARLING HEN WITH CREST
Very good breast design, bars rather too broad, second bar somewhat short.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

if it has it in the bars; a small amount of rust on underside of breast spot is not counted faulty, because such birds always show a nice full warm coloured high green brilliant feathering, which is of great value.

A good breast spot and bars are easier to obtain than a nice deep, green brilliant colour from point of beak to end of tail, the breast spot and bars being at their best,

especially if the colour is greyish black or without brilliancy.

A breast spot showing much rust, frequently becomes whiter, while the reverse happens, viz: that the white becomes less and less, and disappears entirely after the fourth moulting. If the breast spot remains the same after each moulting, we are not then finished, because the white appears in other parts of the body.

The head, behind eyes, the neck besides the back of body and lower tail covering are favourite places for this. After each moulting a little greyish, then becoming more and more in number.

It is now assumed that the Starlings are the prettiest directly after the first moulting.

The breeding difficulties, peculiarities of the moulting, and not being well versed in this race, then judges are apt to make irrevocable mistakes.

Summing everything up, the breeding of good Starlings is not one of the easiest.

When matching pairs, the first thing to be considered is a good black green brilliant colour. We never take birds with a duff or of a violet brilliancy, also not any which have much rust on the under feathering.

Also no two birds which have both or one a large white moon, or both having a very small moon containing much rust.

The same applies to the bars, never couple two birds with the same bar width, or two with very narrow short bars, the one which falls short, is equalized by the other in abundance.

Regarding the raising of the crested or plain headed, don't let this trouble you.

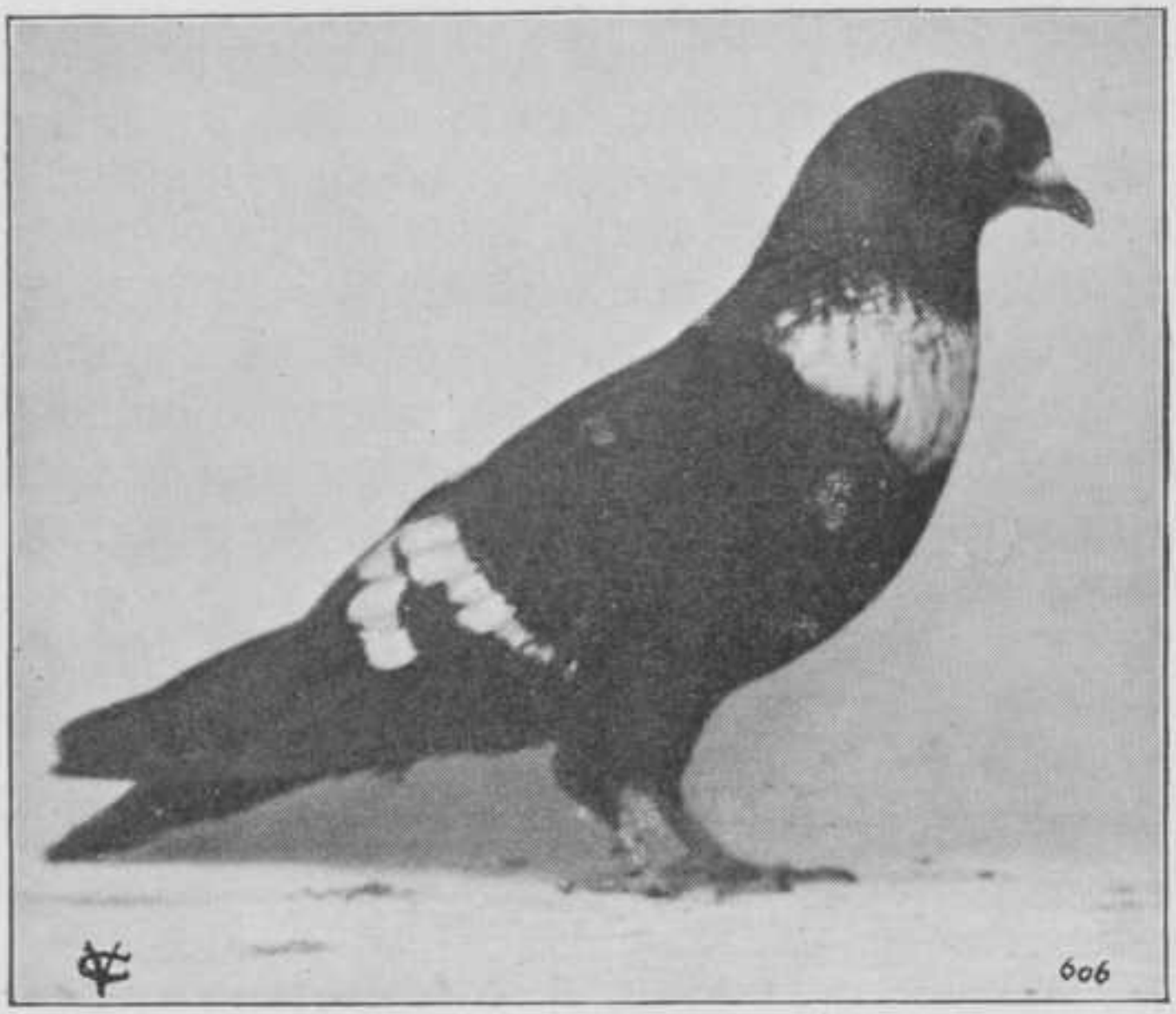
If we have a really excellent crested bird this can be readily paried to a plain headed one. For the rest of course plain headed together, or two crested together. It is not advisable to match black with blue, these two colours, do not generate satisfactory.

It is striking, that the characteristics of the cocks are easier to inherit than those of the hens.

2. *Marble coloured Starlings*

This bird also originates from Wurttemberg, resembling in type and character to the field pigeon, possibly more thick set and heavier.

It only appears in black, which colour must be as intensive as possible. They have a breast spot and two white bars, the rest being the same as the ordinary



BLACK BARRED PLAIN HEADED STARLING
Breast spot rather too silvery coloured and too wide in neck, bars somewhat broad and irregular.

Starling, but above all a very remarkable, pretty wing covert and wing flight design.

The wing covert is provided with a regular laced design, which is formed, owing to the feather cover, having a tiny white spot on one half of the webbing. The feather covering lay so close over each other that a wedge shaped lacing is formed; becoming narrower towards the shoulders, but more irregular.

Most of the broad and often irregular bars remaining exceedingly visible.

The primary flights are black, while showing at the tip of each flight, a white pearl shaped spot, those flights nearest the body having the largest ones.

The primary flight design is called finch marking.

When moulting these spots or eyes frequently become smaller, however totally disappearing.

The wing design changes very much, becoming lighter or darker, the last mentioned seldom being of advantage to the bird, then becoming too black.

Gross faults are: inferior far reaching wing markings, absence of spots on primary flights. Spotty beak or insufficent bars, breast spot with too much rust or too irregularity. Of less consequence are: laced top, on back, and thighs, a well coloured moon, when too broad.

The marble coloured are frequently matched with the ordinary marked Starling, especially if the wing marking becoming too big, and too white.

3. *Silver laced Starling*

This variety is also called the "Dutch Starling", and is the best generated of all vars: while they retain a very good design after the second or third moulting.

They appear plain headed, with shell crest and also needle pointed, though the last are rarer.

In carriage, size, eyes, feet and prime colour the silver laced resemble the Starlings, only the design is otherwise.

The big fold which they have in the wing design, deviates them from the marble coloured Starling pigeon.

The wing covert is entirely white in prime colour, with a wedged shaped black spot at the tip of each cover feather according to its size, becoming larger from the shoulders towards the bars however perfectly regular.

The tips of the black primary flights are further provided with a pearl shaped spot or eye, the same as in the case of the marble coloured Starlings, the largest being

on the small primary flights, becoming smaller towards the outside. This design the "spot" or finch marking, is usually well shown, whereto as a matter of course, the white prime colour, blends very little.

The breast spot is here not the same as the Starlings, not being limited to a spot, but changing into a circle, of 1 to $1^1/_2$ centimetres in width, on the breast the greatest width, then declining in the neck, going over in the laced back. The sharper this circle is edged, the prettier it is.

With the darker head, breast and remaining part of body, this makes a very pretty effect.

However to obtain well marked and above all good coloured birds is not an easy matter.

The same watchword applies: don't match two birds of the same value, but light coloured and marked to a darker one, if need be coupled to an ordinary barred Starling pigeon. Especially as they become older the design of the wing covert, sometimes may deteriorate.

Remarkable is, that the "spot", often becomes smaller however without entirely disappearing.

Also it is advisable to take this into account when arranging the pairs for breeding.

Big faults are: rust on head, belly, thighs, as well as on the webbing of the primary flights, whereby the, "eyes", become connected with the rust, other faults: rust on neck ring and on the wingcovert, bluish grey tail and tail bar. *In England this variation has been called and is still called The SUABIAN (A. R. W. Woods).*

B. THE WHITE TAILED STARLING

The principal vars: which we have just described, appear further with a white tail and provided with a white spot.

The tail has 12 white flights, which are distinctly marked near the back, the lower tail covering is black and continuous.

Spot is mostly peashaped, although a lancet shaped or

bar spot, provided it is regular in shape, is also allowed.

As well as being plain headed, this var: are also shell crested, and pointed.

4. *The white Tail Starling*

is in all other respects same as No. 1. with exception of the already mentioned description of white tail and black lower tail feathering. The same difficulties in breeding and the same faults apply here.

5. *The marbled white Tail Starling*

is in everything the same as the marbled Starling, with exception of the already described white tail and lower tail feathering.

The white tail influences the white of the wing design and the white bars, which frequently become too wide, being all the more difficult to breed.

6. *The silver laced white Tail Starling*

One of the prettiest of this extensive family, and at the same time one of the rarest, being also very difficult to produce a really good bird.

They have also a white tail and black lower tail feathering.

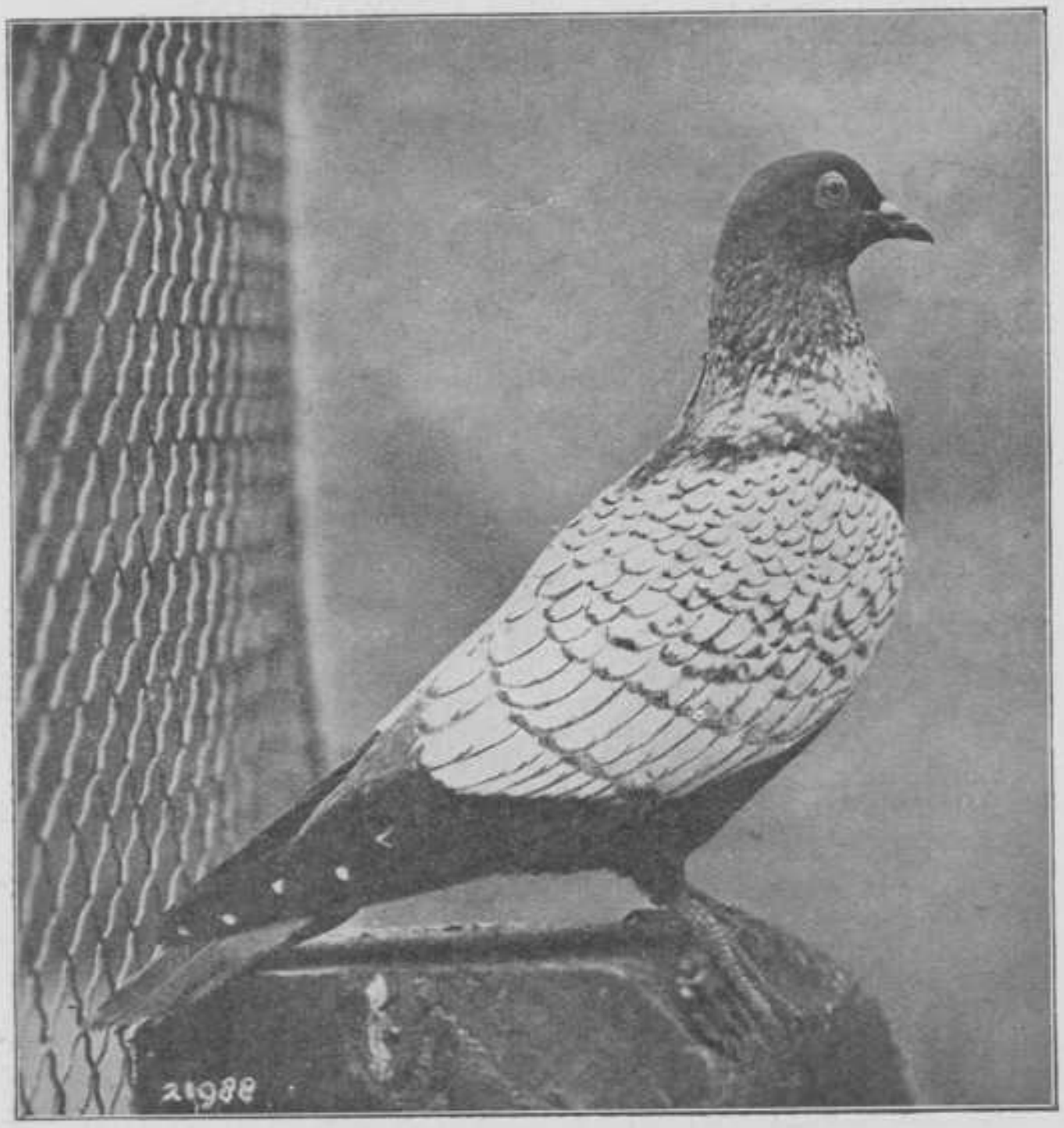
The design is very indistinct owing to the white of the tail, and amount of white in wing covert and neck ring, especially after the second moulting, the bird is sometimes nearly white, with here and there coloured, (mostly tiny) feathers showing.

The prime colour of head, breast, and belly is then also nearly absent.

In breeding one must recourse to a crossing of the marble colour variety.

C. THE WHITE-HEADED STARLING (PRIEST MARKED)

This is the third group of varieties, which differ with group A, having the white Crown, Priest Mark and the broad, low placed, firm closely fitting shell crest, ending



SILVER-LACED STARLING HEN
Excellent in dark primary flights with finch marking, light wing covert with lacings, and the neck ring.

on both sides of the head with a rosette. Besides this the eye of this group is dark brown.

The white crown is edged by a line, imagined running from corner of mouth, across the eye to the crest. Last mentioned however always black. The white or flesh coloured upper mandible matching however with the white head.

Lower mandible is always black. The so called "whiskers", count as a valuable ornament, this is composed of a small group of tiny white feathers between the cere and corner of beak, projecting downwards.

The reverse existing also viz: a group of feathers shaping upwards, between the eye and corner of beak.

However, birds without "whiskers", are in no respect of less value.

Among birds with black "whiskers", the colour of the upper mandible often is partly lost, then it is very difficult to retain the pure flesh colour.

This is worthy of attention when pairing, and birds without whiskers ought to be coupled with those having them, and a dark upper mandible.

7. *White headed Starling*

In all respects resembling, the one described under A No. 1, only the upper part of head is pure white and sharply designed, with a full broad low placed shell crest and flesh coloured upper mandible.

Big faults are: white in lower tail feathering or neck, a too low carved crown, thin crest, dark upper mandible, light eyes.

8. *White headed marble coloured Starling*

Entirely agrees with No. 2 in Group A described marble coloured Starling, only this bird has a white crown (Blasse, Priest Mark) with white upper mandible and tight fitting shell crest with rosette.

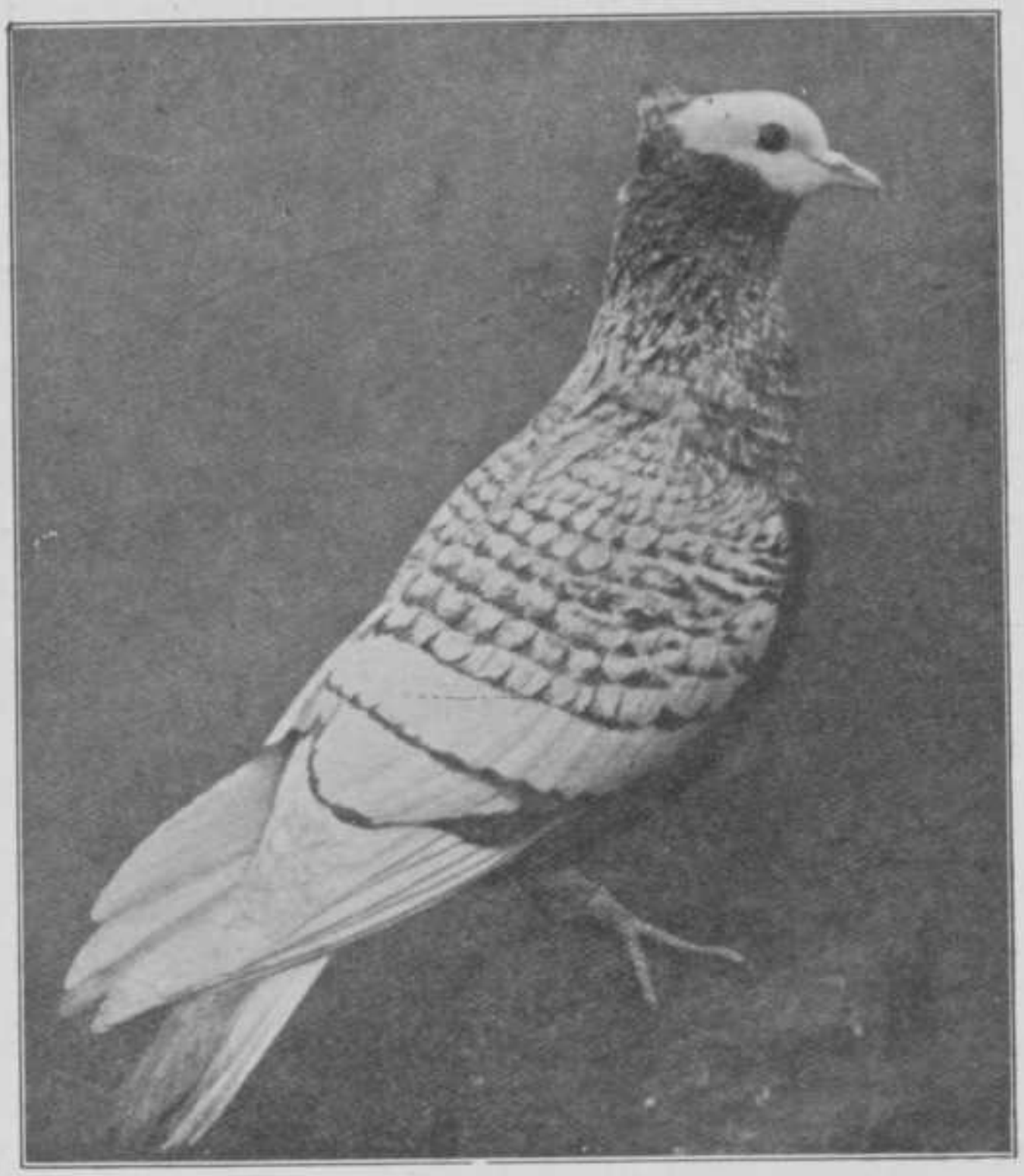
With this variety wearing white on wing coverts and primary flights, it is not easy to prevent the head design being too large, and bars at proper width.

Pale eye, dark upper mandible, inferior head design, are counted as faulty.

9. *White headed silver laced Starling*

Resembles entirely No. 3 in group A, described silver laced Starling.

Also again the difference being the white crown together with flesh coloured upper mandible and dark eye, low, broad, smooth tightly fitting crest. A difficult variety, with an unequal proportion of white with black.



MONK MARKED LACED STARLING HEN
A rare representative of this particular variety. Neck is rather rusty, which with so much white cannot be prevented.

They are then also rare and really good birds with good wing design, crown and breast spot are very scarce.

The well known faults count here the same, combined with an inferior head design, dark upper mandible, pale eye, and inferior small head.

D. MONK MARKED STARLINGS

The last group of Starling varieties. Deteriorated during the last years, were formerly bred much in Hohenzollern, now only in Wurttemberg.

In size, carriage, eyes, bars and breast spot this group resembles those, described in Group A.

The head is however provided with a pointed crest. Head itself is entirely white, running from the point of the crest in a clear curved line, 1 centimetre below the eye, towards the throat, right up to a ½ centimetre of underside of beak.

Therefore the upper and lower mandible are white or flesh coloured.

Tail is pure white, and finely curved near the back.

Seven to 10 of the largest primary flights are also pure white, for the rest the bird is black, with exception of the design on wing coverts and breast.

Formerly there were many with foot feathering but these have entirely died out.

10. *The Monkmarked Starling*

These resemble No. 1 in group A, in size, type, eyes, breast spot and bars.

In particular, design of white head, with white lower and upper mandible, white tail and black pointed crest.

Big faults are: inferior head design, continuous as well as too small, less than 6 white primary flights, dark beak, crooked breast design, much white on underside, and much rust in bars and breast spot.

It is above all a very pretty speciman, which however brings many difficulties in breeding.

11. *Monkmarked marble coloured Starling*

Also known by the name of Hohenzollern pigeon, and bred very much there.

This bird resembles the ordinary Monk marked Starling mentioned in No. 10, with exception of the well known wing covert marking, which on a black base, shows a regular white lacing, arising on account of the white spot on the tip of each wing covert feather on the right side.

An insufficient of entire irregular wing design count here as faulty, besides those mentioned in No. 10.

And now one more and the last of this extensive family:

12. *The Monkmarked silver laced Starling*

This variety preponderatly white. Crown of head, tail, primary flights and back are white, also the wing coverts are white with just a little black lacing, arising because, the tip of each covert feather is adorned with a narrow black ring shaped spot.

Here the breast spot is changed into a ring or bar from 1 to 1½ centimetres, encircling the whole of neck, being widest and largest on the breast, and losing itself in the back.

Throat, neck, part of breast and belly are deep black, also lower tail feathering.

Good specimens are rare, as it is extremely difficult to obtain the proportion between black and white.

Gross faults are: inferior head design, dark mandibles, inferior wing design, much rust in neck ring, and black primary flights.

In breeding, the marble colour, have mostly to assist the Monkmarked, and it is then impossible to avoid an inbreeding, with this variety.

COMPENDIOUS TABLE OF

	Variety	Size	Head	Eye	Beak	Feet	Body colour and tail
1.	Starling barred	As field pigeon.	Plain and with shell crest	Orange to dark red	deep black	Feather-less pure white	deep black or blue
2.	Marble coloured	—	Plain and with shell or pointed crest	—	—	—	only black
3.	Silver laced	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Starling **(white tail)**	—	—	—	—	—	Tail has 12 white upper tail feathers: under tail is black, sharply delineated from body
5.	Marble coloured white tail	—	—	—	—	—	as No. 4
6.	Silver laced white Tail	—	—	—	—	—	as No. 4
7.	Starling **(white tail)**	—	Entere white right into shell crest, parting hrough the eye	—	upper mandible flesh colour	—	as No. 1 only black
8.	Marble coloured White Head	—	—	—	—	—	as No. 1
9.	Silver laced White Head	—	—	—	—	—	as No. 1
10.	Starling **(monk marked)**	—	All with black pointed crest. Head white parting $^1/_2$ centimetre below the eye	—	upper and lower mandible white	—	black Tail has 12 white flights, sharply delineated from body
11.	Monkmarked marble coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Monkmarked Silver laced	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wing design	Moon design	Small faults	Gross faults
Narrow continuous bars, pure white, (among the blues bordered)	Moon in middle of breast becoming narrower to the sides declining silver colour	Rust in the moon or in bars	Inferior Moon, too small or too large short crooked bars, much rust, dull colour, rust on wing or primary flights, white flights on under belly, slanting crest.
Wing covert white laced. Primary flights black with spots, two white bars	—	laced romp and back, insufficient moon, irregular lacing, and absence of spots	Inferior, coarse, irregular lacing, wanting in spots, laced thighs. Further as No. 1
Wings white with black lacing, primary flights black with spots	1 to 1½ centimetres white ring on neck, laced back	Appearance of lace design among older birds on belly and wings	Much rust on Moon, wing design, rust on tail and thighs, blue tail, spots on the tail.
as No. 1	as No. 1	as No. 1	Coloured primary flights, white lower tail cover much white on thighs or belly, unsufficient design on back
as No. 2	as No. 1	as No. 2	as No. 2 and 4
as No. 3	as No. 3	as No. 3	as No. 3 and 4
as No. 1	as No. 1	striped upper mandible	Black upper mandible white lower mandible blasse or marking above or below the eye. Too large wiskers, further as No. 1
as No. 2	as No. 1	as No. 2.	as No. 2 and 7
as No. 3	as No. 3	as No. 3	as No. 3 and 7
6 to 9 white primary flights	as No. 1	low pointed crest, white on lower tail cover white on the pointed crest, too low head design	Black beak, less than 6 white primary flights, insufficient head design, much rust in bars and moon, black in lower tail cover, or black tail feathers
as No. 2 and 10	as No. 2	as No. 2 and 10	as No. 2 and 10
as No. 3 and 10	as No. 3	as No. 3 and 10	as No. 3 and 10

LATZ OR BREAST PIGEON

D. Latz or Borstduif G. Latztaube

The races, varieties and sub-varieties of the Toy pigeon group are numberless.

However it has been possible out of this big variety to build up, a logical division, and to class all the races with their varieties in such a manner, that all confusion with others of similarity, has now been avoided.

There is one group an exception to this, and that is the Latz pigeons, up till now it has been impossible to regulate the confusion regarding the naming of them.

Especially the Latz pigeon, bred all over Germany, wherever it be does vary, and according to country or district the variations receive another name.

Even feathered or not, the name always changing according to district.

They receive their name from the entire or partly coloured neck, whereby the coloured front part of neck, stretching half way down the breast, is called Latz, "Brust or Koller".

The best known in Saxony is the plain headed, foot-feathered Latz pigeon, with entire coloured throat and neck, and known there under the name of Saxony Breast-pigeon.

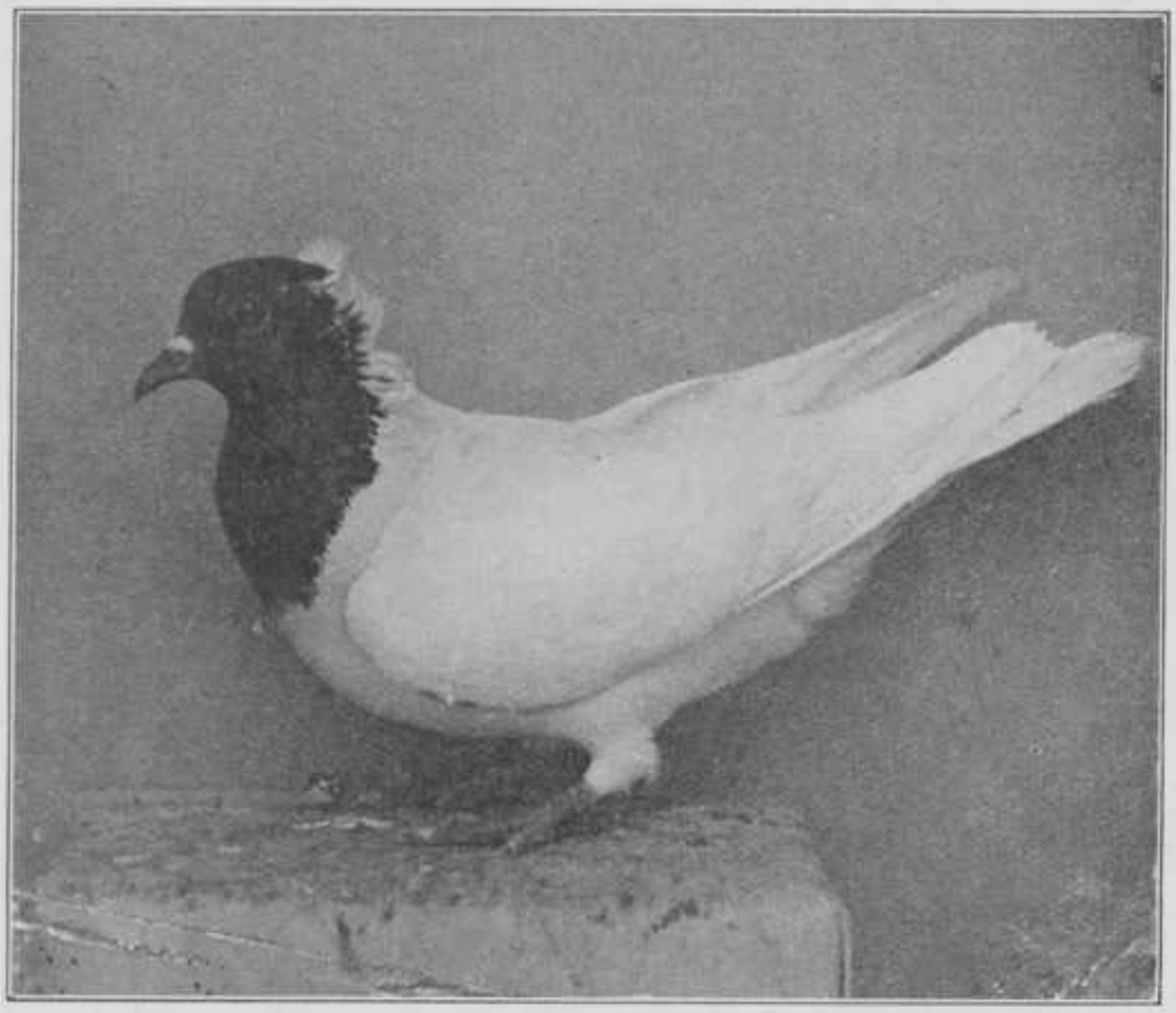
These are also met with in Thüringen, but always clean legged, with a pretty pointed crest, likewise known as Thüringer Breast pigeon.

In South Germany we have another variety which is nearly always clean legged, but having a much smaller breast design, same as the "Nun", while a broad low placed shell crest adrorns the head.

This var: is known there under the name of "Bruster".

Now in conclusion we have still another Latz pigeon in Silesia, with coloured front part of neck, reaching to middle of breast, coloured head, back part being coloured and short, while the coloured front part of breast and throat extend to the shoulders.

This variety exists with or without crest, which is



BLACK LATZ PIGEON HEN
Rare representative of this race in the black colour var:
Brilliant black, dark eyes, pitch dark beak.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

formed in such a manner, that it extends downwards along the neck, forming a kind of short mane, while the upper part of the well known shell crest shows up, broad, full and exactly placed, and not appearing above the head.

This variety has besides, always a coloured tail, sharply designed on lower and upper part of body, and is named in Silesia Old German "Mohrkopf", or when feathered is

called Grosz Brüster Mohrenkopf, Grosz Kolleriger or Grosz Latziger.

It is beautiful, whenever it is well and purely designed, and in the art of breeding does great justice to the Germans.

Now we shall, after the introduction of this variety of Latz or Breast pigeon treat them separately, having

Firstly : The Saxony Breastpigeon.
Secondly: The Thüringer Breastpigeon.
Thirdly : South German Latsz pigeon or Brüster.
Fourthly: Old German Mohrkopf.

BREAST PIGEONS

D. Borstduiven

1st. Saxony 2nd. Thüringer

The origin of the Breast pigeon, must be sought in Saxony, while later on in South Germany it was of another outward appearance, and has been propagated extensively.

The Breast pigeon is a first class useful bird, near in resemblance to the field pigeon. He is of a shy nature, very fast, nearly inaudible in flight, associating rather with its own race, and cannot accustom itself to being housed with other sorts.

It is in no respect a loft bird, free flight for this var: being absolutely necessary.

It is a very difficult to keep odd pairs with other races, not being at their ease, and also detrimental in getting them to hatch, and they soon look for other quarters when the oppertunity arises.

A number of pairs together give more satisfaction, for they then show the particular qualities of this race.

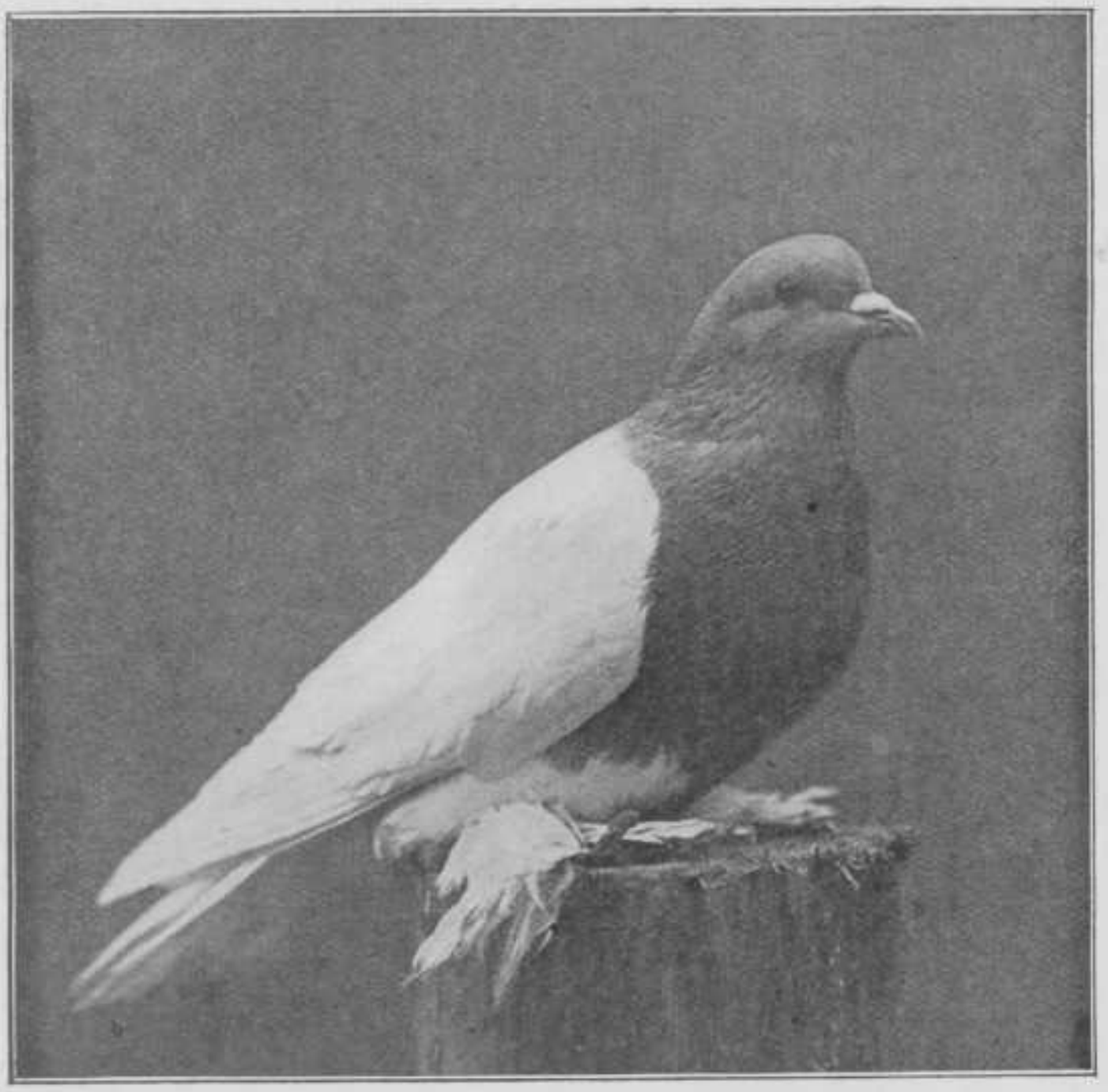
Carriage and size same as the field pigeon.

The whole of body is in colour pure white, with exception of head, front of throat, neck and breast, which are coloured right up to the belly, sharply bordered by

the white of the belly and shoulders, also the "heart" between the wings is coloured.

Eye of all coloured vars: is dark, often yellow or orange coloured eyes appear, which is counted very faulty.

Beak colour, same as other races, is according to the prime colour of the bird.

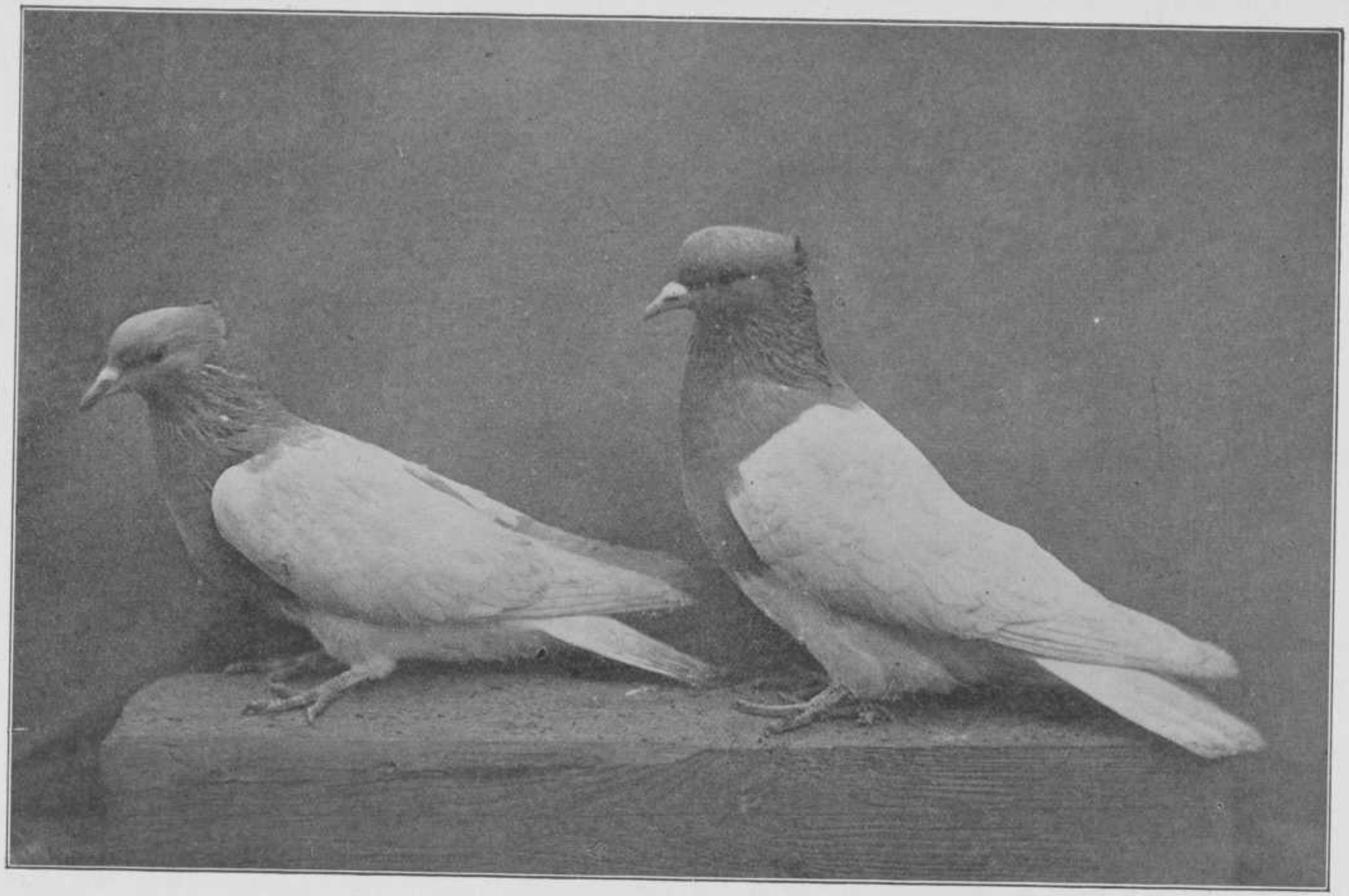


YELLOW SAXONY BREAST PIGEON HEN

A bird of rare quality, showing in every respect what a prime bird ought to be like. Size, design, feet, beak and forehead.

The blacks have an entire deep black beak; red and yellow, a pale flesh coloured.

The different varieties of this extended Toy family are each in themselves rich in colour vars: but in this the Breast pigeon, is a remarkable exception, and still more remarkable, that the blue colour, which is the recognized



YELLOW THÜRINGER BREAST PIGEONS

Two brilliant representatives of this rare race. Especially the coloured breast of the hen on left is very good. Design further excellent

primeval colour of all races, and by the most races, belongs to the best vars: is wanting among the Breast pigeons.

The yellow colour, among most races is a weak point, here in this case it denominates. It is far away the best colour, whereby the black appearing the least.

Still more strange, really pretty black Breast pigeons are seldom found. The back and rump feathers, and in many cases also the upper tail cover, have narrow black edgings. This appears also among the reds and yellows, but not so numerous, and which is owing to the light colour, being less visible.

All young Breast pigeons are born with powerful edged feathers. The wingcoverts and all the tail flights show this evil, which however partly in the first, and then entirely in the second moulting disappears.

The small coloured part of the body must have a nice deep colour with much lustre, the slightest deviation from this, lessens the value.

Any blue brilliancy especially on top of head among the reds and yellows is faulty, and difficult to improve.

Birds showing this evil, are better discarded.

Regarding the further outward characteristics, it is observable, that the Breast pigeon is plain headed as well as with pointed crest, and remarkable enough depending on whether the bird, has foot feathers or not.

The plain headed have always fully well developed foot feathering, those with a highly placed pointed crest are always clean legged.

The feathered are known under the name of Saxony Breast pigeon, and are chiefly to be found there.

The clean legged with pointed crest are found principally all over Thüringen. Any other differences don't exist between the two varieties.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony.

Size and Carriage: as the field pigeon, though somewhat taller and broader in breast, 36 to 38 centimetres.

Head: oval, well arched, with somewhat high forehead. The Saxony always plain headed, the Thüringer, having a pointed crest.

Beak: long and slender, by reds and yellows, flesh coloured, by blacks always dark, both on upper and lower mandible.

Wattles: long and narrow, firmly laid, powdered white.

Eyes: entirely dark, owing to the deterioration of this race, a coloured or broken eye is at present allowed.

Cere: flesh colour to pale red.

Breast: very broad and deep.

Wings: long and broad, well closed, resting on tail.

Tail: moderately long, well closed.

Legs: short, by the Thüringer featherless, by the Saxony well feathered, not being overdone, not very powerful.

Colour and Design: Entire body is self coloured white, with exception of head, neck and breast, triangular on the back to half way the breast, which is coloured. Exist in red and yellow, which are of intensive and brilliant colour. Very rarely in black.

Gross Faults: Dark beak, inferior insufficient design, not continuous on breast, slanty pointed crest. Coloured feathers on other parts of body.

3. BRÜSTER

D. Zuid-duitsche Latsduif or Brüster G. Süd-Deutsche Latztaube, Brüster Fr. Pigeon coquille

This third variety of the Latz pigeon family chiefly appears in South Germany, and principally under the name of Brüster. It is however really nothing else than a Latz-pigeon, with more smaller breast markings, and having always a broad, somewhat low placed shell crest, ending on both sides with a well shaped rosette.

Neck and triangles between the wings are white, also coloured front of neck, is not so continuous as that of the Saxony or Thuringer Latz pigeon a little lower than half way the breast, leaving the wings free to a distance of 1 centimetre.

For the rest the Brüster resembles equally the field-pigeon. The somewhat long head is slightly arched, with a good width between the eyes.

Beak is long and slender, blacks, having a very dark colour: reds and yellow have a flesh coloured beak.

Regarding cere colour, this fits in with both.



YELLOW LATZ COCK
The bib of the Latz is rather broad at shoulders. Crest is very full, colour is good.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

These are further narrow and of fine tissue. The eye is for all coloured vars: wholly dark. Orange and pearl eyes are very faulty.

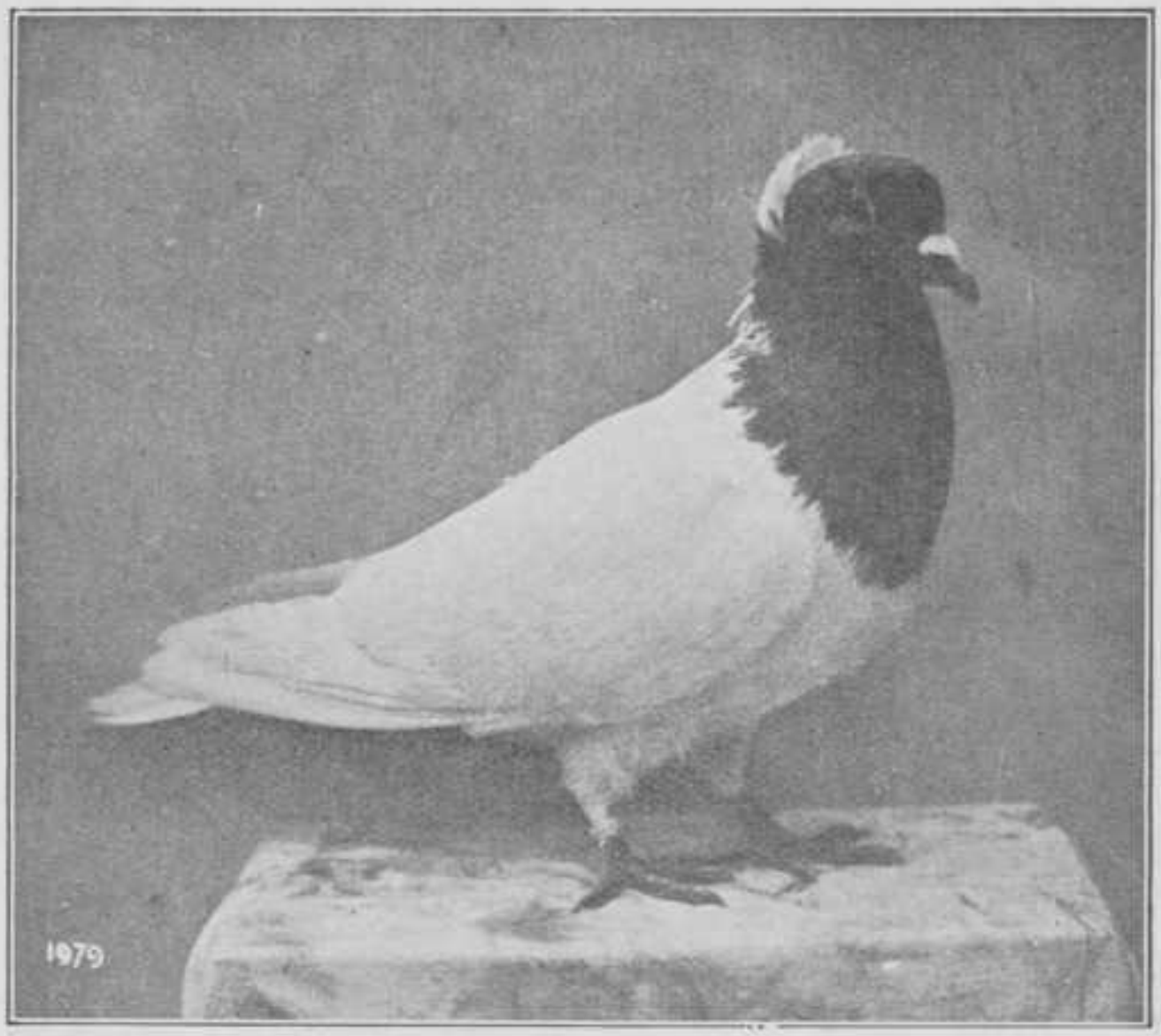
Although the short legs are nearly always featherless, specimens also appear with a short feathering, two to three centimetres in length. This kind is in less demand.

The only known colour vars: are, black, red and yellow

and very seldom blue. In these the breeding of absolute pure feathered birds is difficult.

The young Brüsters are born with an entire hemmed back, upper tail cover also tail flights. Especially the blacks and the reds suffer from this.

Each tiny feather of these groups is provided with a narrow coloured edging.



BLACK LATZ COCK
of particular beauty. The black colour, dark eye, and pitch black beak are excellent. The "Bib", could be rather smaller between shoulders. Blacks are very rare.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

At the first moulting a big change takes place, especially the tail flights and upper tail cover-feathers, moulting in pure white.

The tiny back feathers, and especially those, which are nearest to the rump are the most obstinate, and mostly a second moulting is necessary, to procure the appearance of this white.

The Brüsters are of a somewhat shy nature, and feel more at home, when penned with their own kind, they give less satisfaction when housed with other breeds.

Being excellent flyers and zealous food seekers they rear 5 to 6 broods with great care, however on conditions, that they have continuous flying facilities, and accustomed to their loft; calmly treated their shyness disappears.

The breeding difficulty is the procuring of a pale beak colour and deep dark eyes among the yellows and reds, and a dark black beak with dark eyes among the black birds, while among all colour vars: the colours must be full and deep transfused with much lustre.

The reds are often themselves too strongly coloured, then turning to, a red brown, this must be observed, a pairing with yellow birds is necessary.

Generally the yellows are the best ones, although those which are superior in beak, and eye colour, are sometimes inferior in yellow colour, being too dull and light.

It is remarkable, the short feathered ones, seldom excel in colour, where depth and brilliancy is concerned.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South Germany.

Size and Carriage: same as field pigeon, 35 to 36 centimetres long.

Head: slightly arched, rather high forehead, and broad between eyes. Always having a broad low placed shell crest, which ends on both sides with a rosette.

Beak: long and slender, by reds and yellows, absolutely flesh coloured, by blacks and blues, black-coloured.

Eyes: By all colour vars: dark, enclosed by a narrow fine cere, which is among yellows and reds, flesh coloured, and by blacks and blues, greyish black coloured.

Breast: not too broad, and extending very little.

Shoulders: broad.

Wings: narrow but well closed, laying firmly against the body.

Tail: moderately long and well closed, rich in lower and upper tail covering.

Legs: as short as possible, nearly always featherless, if however feathered then not longer than 2 to 3 centimetres.

Colour and Design: entire bird is self coloured, pure white, with exception of head and front of neck, which contrasts sharply with the white, extending no further than the breast, free from shoulders to a distance of 1 centimetre. The crest just borders the coloured part of head and neck. Exist only in yellow, red, black and more rare in blue, all colours being full and shaded with much brilliancy.

Gross Faults: inferior beak colour, two different eyes, bad design, unsatisfactory head, dull and insufficient brilliance in colours, because this race has somewhat deteriorated, when really good birds, two dark orange eyes are at present allowed.

4. OLD GERMAN MOHRKOPF

D. Oud-duitsche Moorkop G. Alt-Deutsche Mohrenkopf

Grosz-Kolleriger or Grosz-Latziger Mohrenkopf

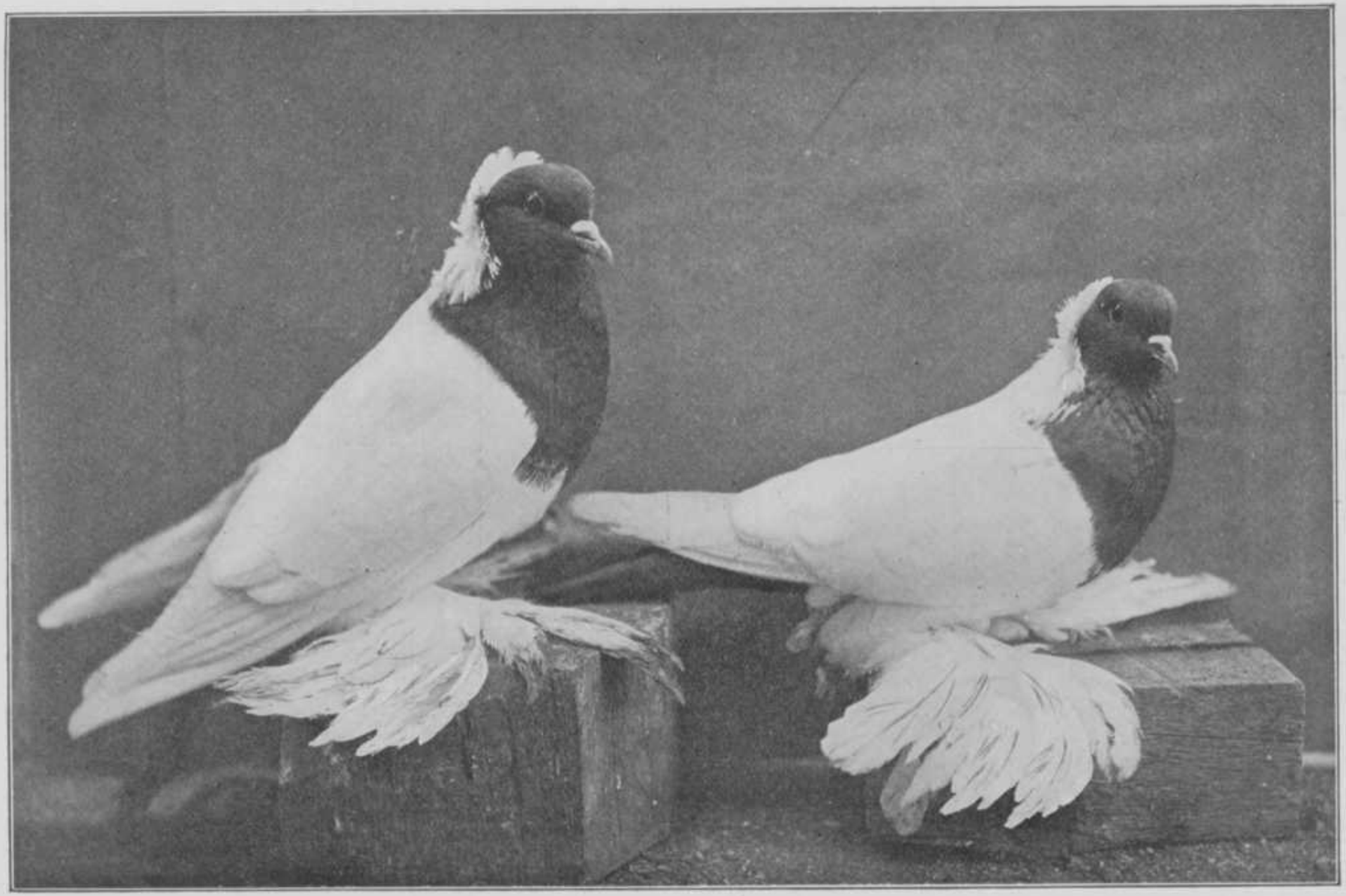
The Old German Mohrkopf, is a smart robust bird, a little larger than other Latz pigeons. The well arched head with long slender beak is plain, or with a broad shell crest, continuing along the neck to the shoulders, and thus forming a kind of mane, such as shown by the Capucine, while the short feathers of the manes, extending half way down the neck.

The mane forms with the crest, a straight downward line. In the neck the parting is clearly seen between the crest and commencement of mane. For the rest the neck is rather short than long, and sooner thicker than slender.

Breast is broad and powerful, and carried well forward. Shoulders are also broad, while the back is very smooth, sloping very little.

The powerful wings are well closed, laying flat.

The short legs are always heavily feathered, with long thick feathers, while the hocks are long and supple.



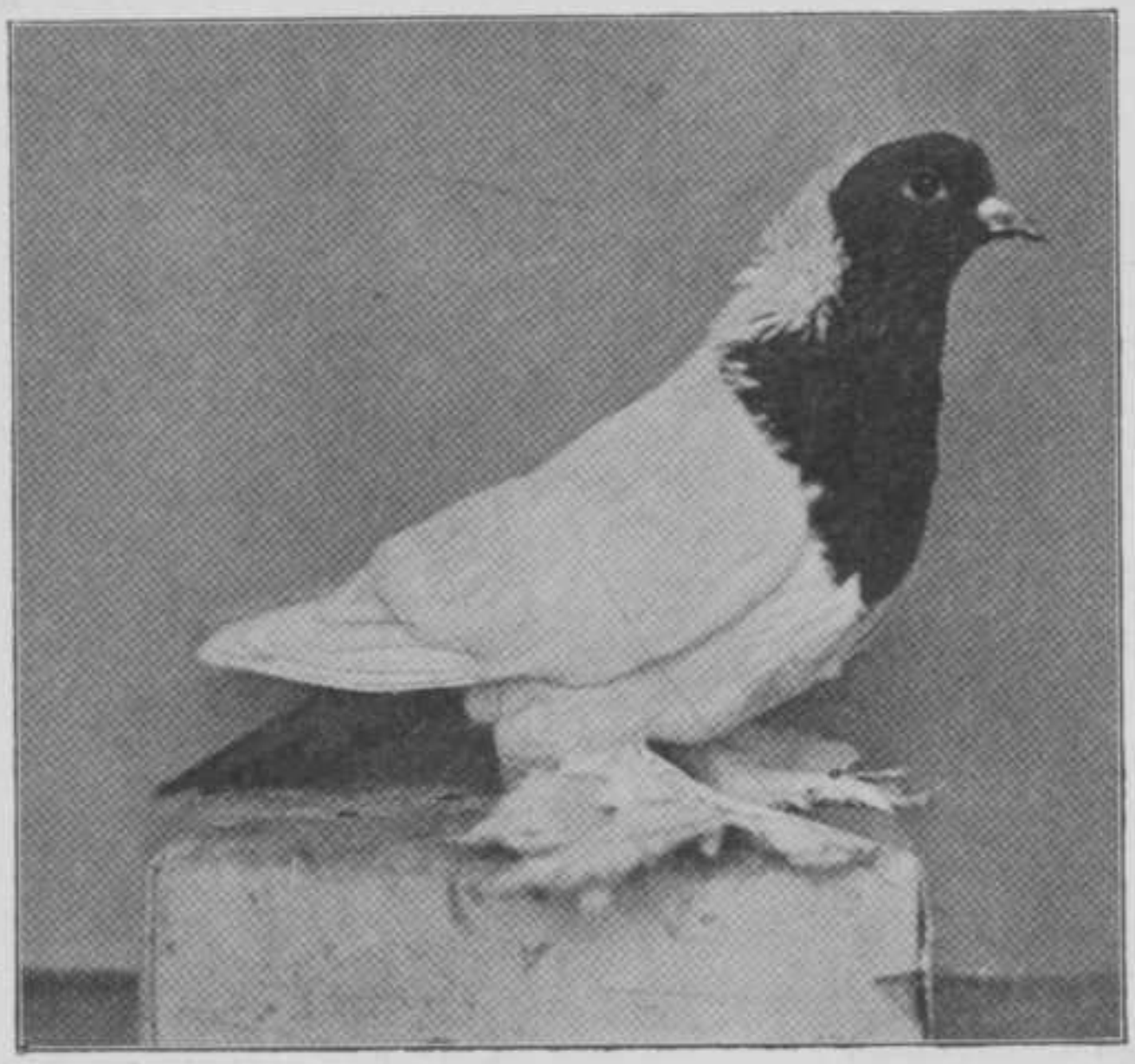
OLD GERMAN MOHRKOPF

Two brilliant specimens of this now rare race. Big, robust with prime footing, design and crests. Especially the "Manes" are very good a specific characteristic of this race.

Tail is rather short than long, and always carried well closed.

The whole bird is pure white, with the exception of head, neck and tail, the last deviating from all other Latz pigeon varieties, which are always coloured.

Head design is very typical.



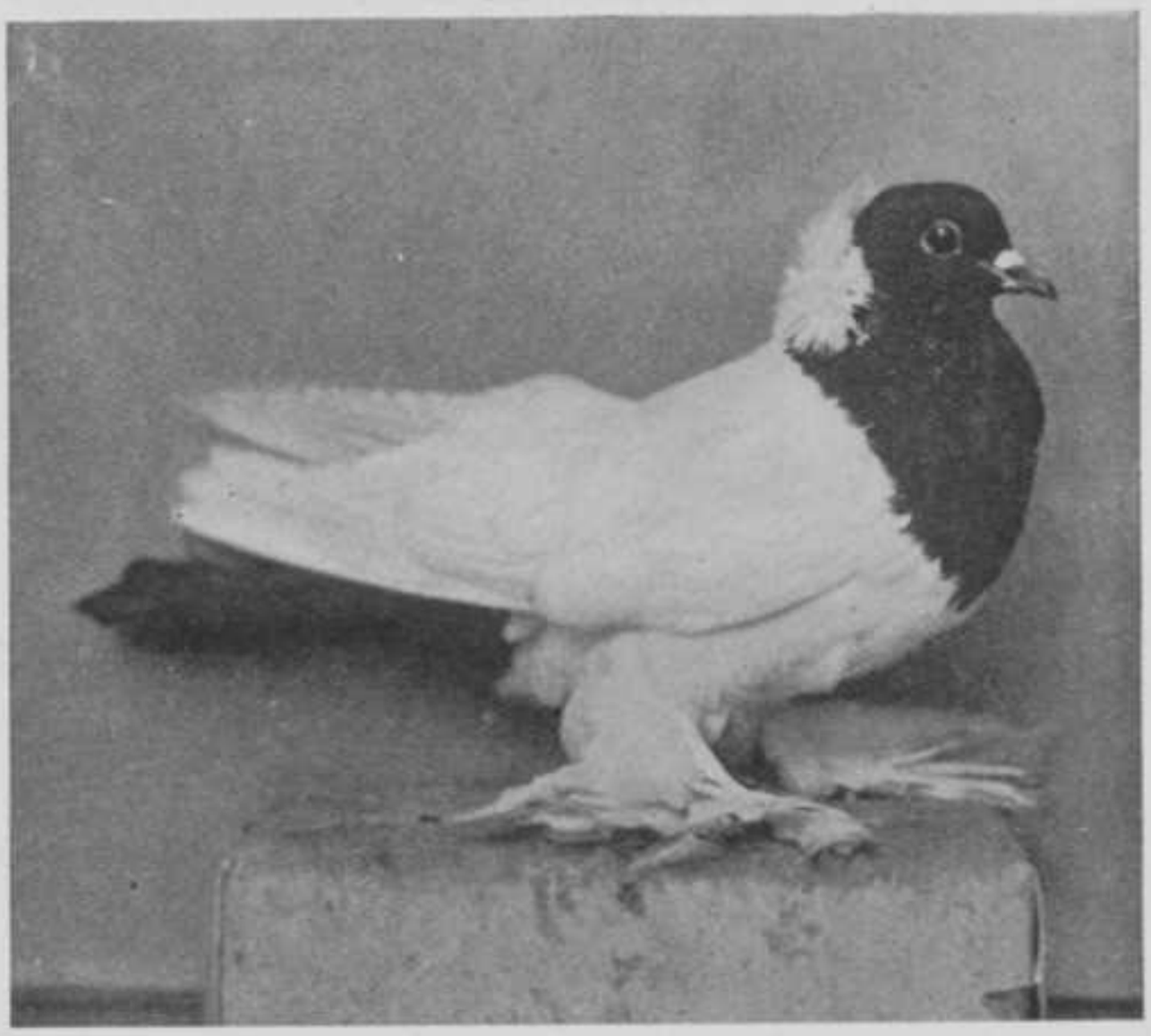
OLD GERMAN MOHRKOPF COCK
A rare nice bird in type, depth of colour, head and breast marking, crest and neck ring, with very heavy foot feathering.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

If the bird is plain headed, then the whole including back of head is coloured, besides front of throat, right deep into the breast, exactly to the shoulders-, back of neck is however always white. The border line running just behind the shoulders.

Among the crested the coloured part behind head is bordered by a clear white thick crest, the parting between throat and neck is formed by the thick short mane, the

other varieties of Latz pigeon appearing in various colour kinds, we only know of one among the Old German Mohrkopf, and that is the black colour kind, this being of the deepest, darkest black, one can possibly imagine, whereby the pitch black beak and entire dark eyes, assist in increasing the impression.

The tail is closely separated from the body, both upper



OLD GERMAN MOHRKOPF HEN
A very pretty bird with prime full crest and manes, heavy foot feathering and excellent design.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

and lower tail cover, being of an even deep black colour. Blue brilliance must be discarded, especially concerning the lower tail covering. Formerly blues also existed, but these seem to have become entirely extinct.

The old German Mohrkopf, have an extraordinary character, when young becoming accustomed to new quarters, but as older birds, the reverse, more troublesome.

They have excellent locating abilities, and excel in

flying, therefore liking to remain in company of their own kind.

Free flight is necessary for this zealous food seeker, then they are able to show their useful qualities, rearing many youngsters with great care, calm treatment assisting them to lose their natural shyness.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South Germany.

Size and Carriage: type of field pigeon, though deeper set and fuller in feathering, length 37 to 39 centimetres.

Head: well arched, forehead rather high, broad between eyes, plain headed or having a broad shell crest and manes.

Beak: long and slender, pitch black in colour, with two fine firmly laid white powdered wattles.

Eye: dark, enclosed by a narrow greyish blue cere.

Neck: short thick set, very rich in feathers.

Breast: moderately broad, and carried well forward.

Shoulders: Broad.

Back: smooth and sloping very little.

Wings: powerful, broad, and carried well closed.

Legs: very short, always having thick footfeathering, hocks long and supple.

Tail: rather shorter than long, well closed and rounded at end.

Colour and Design: Bird is entire white with exception of head, back of head and front of neck, which extends to half way of breast, and sharply de ineated at shoulders Neck is white, and among the black sharply bordered. Tail is on upper and lower side coloured, and sharply divided from body.

Exclusive black specimens exist, very deep in colour and shaded with much brilliance, also on upper and lower tail covering.

Gross Faults: inferior design on neck and throat, insufficient crest and manes, coloured eyes, light lower tail covering or dull blue black tail colour.

Insufficient foot feathering, tiny white feathers on head and beak.

NURNBURG LARK

D. Neurenberger Leeuwerik G. Nürnberger Lerche
Fr. Pigeon allouette de Nürnberg

a. Chequered b. Mealies

A. CHEQUERED VARIETY

As the name denotes the Nurnburg Lark is a true South German bird, and more especially from Nurnburg and surroundings.

This Lark pigeon must not be confused with its much taller cousin, the Coburger Lark, with which it has nothing in common, than the name; they in all respects varying altogether with each other.

The Coburger Lark is, a tall strong field pigeon, whereas the Nurnburg Lark is, a first class Toy.

Until a short time ago, it was unknown here in Holland, when in 1920, we had a pretty collection sent us from a special breeder, from which many offsprings, have been spread all over our country, Belgium, and England.

The Nurnburg Lark is a rather shorter than taller bird, showing the type of the true field pigeon: short and powerfully, built, the thin and refined neck is crowned with as just as fine head, with a somewhat high and broad forehead, always plain headed.

Beak is very long, extremely thin and always flesh coloured, this applying to lower and upper mandible.

The eye, deeply set in head, is bright orange red or entirely dark brown to black.

Both colours being permitted.

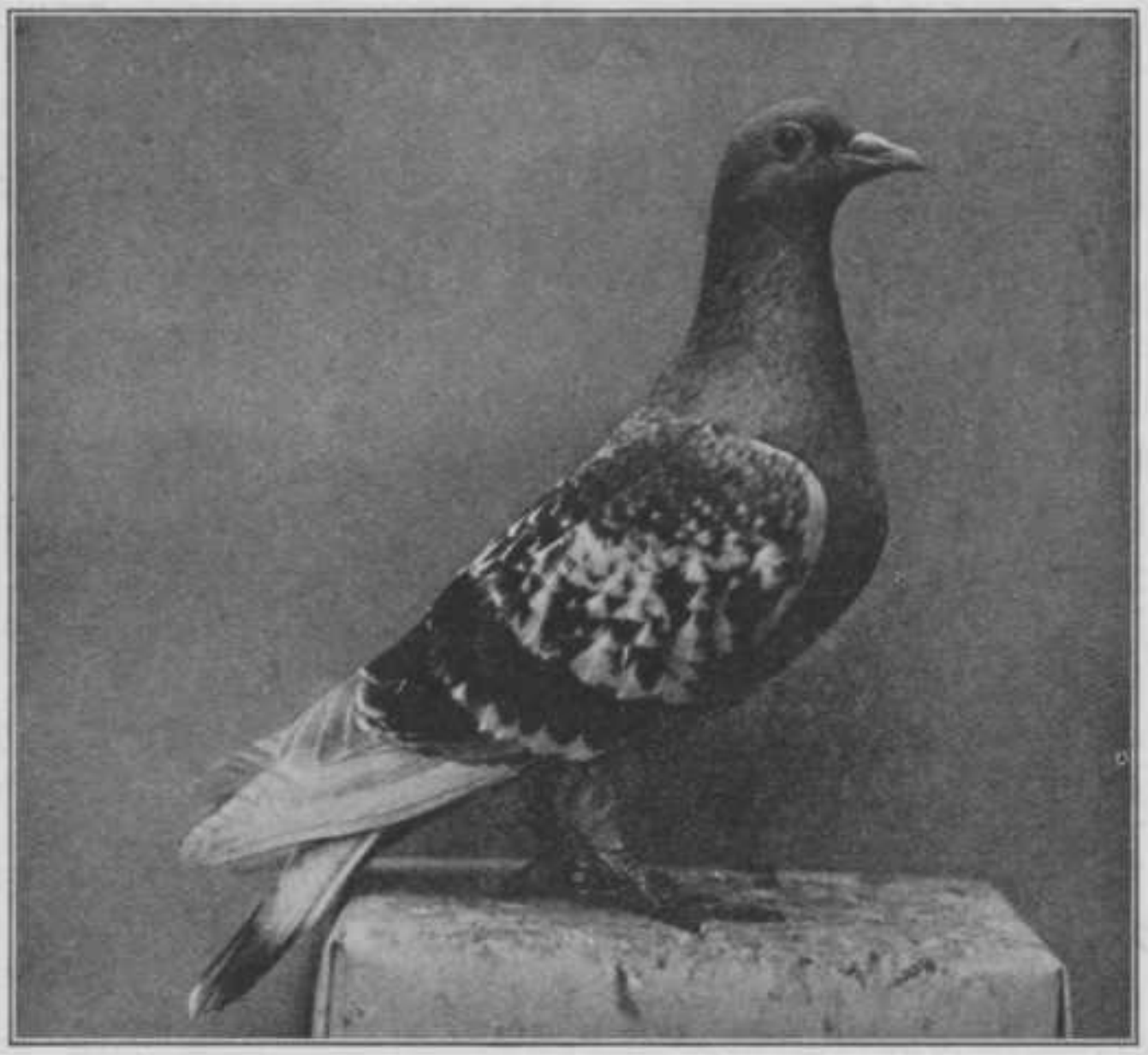
Most of the chequered have coloured eyes and the mealies dark, which for both colours is more suitable.

Cere is pale reddish, and to be as narrow as possible.

Breast is rather narrower than broad, wings powerful and closely laid.

Back a little sloping, while the moderately long tail is well closed and rounded at the corners.

Legs are short, always featherless, and coloured bright red, while the nails are flesh coloured.



CHEQUERED NURNBERG LARK HEN
A nicely built, in all respects a good coloured bird, giving a good example of this tender coloured contrasting rich Toy pigeon. The brilliant prime colour on neck and breast, the dark wing design with the light primary flights.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

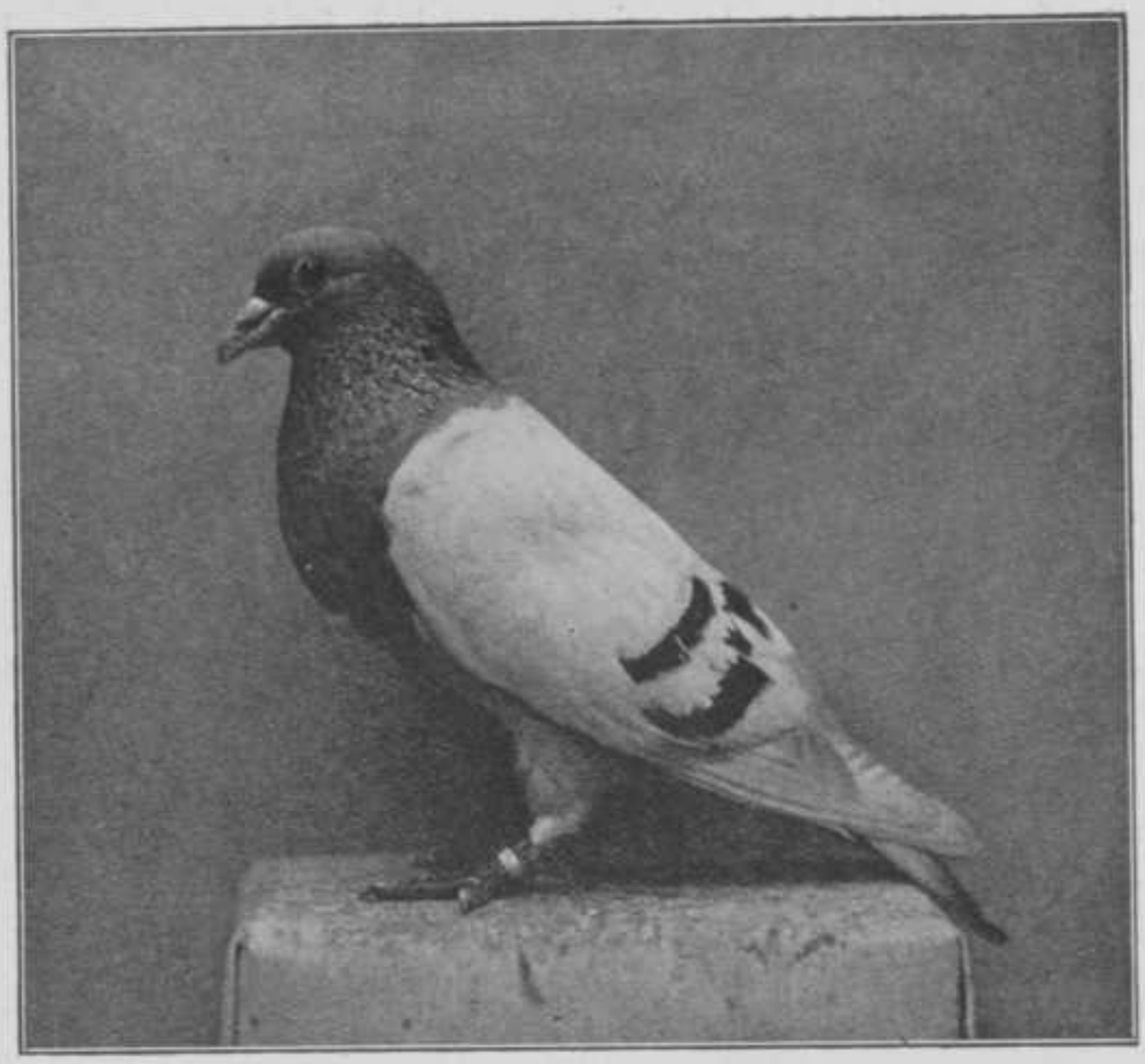
The Nurnburg Lark is a Toy of the best class, and in breeding, many difficulties are met with. It is only bred in two coloured vars: which are inseparably connected, and regularly in want of each other.

Thus breeders of this race, ought to propagate both colour vars:.

The head, neck and breast to half way the belly are of

a bright yellow colour, nearly approaching a red tint, and shaded with a clear brilliancy. The more brilliance of colour the prettier the belly is. Further right up to the tail a dull yellow, as near grey as possible.

The wing coverts and primary flights are creamy white colour, the clearer the better, whereby all the



BARRED NURENBERG LARK COCK
A bird with excellent prime colour, light tender covert. Alas, a few wing cover feathers have become loose, whereby the equality of the bars is disturbed.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

feather tips of the wing covert have a dark triangle, giving the bird the chequered design.

The more regular this design is, or rather the more equal the size of the triangular spots, at the end of wing covert feathers, the more beautiful the wing covert looks.

The spots are the same as both narrow bars, which

cross over the wing covert, as dark as possible up to the tail.

The back is white up to the tail, the upper tail cover being closely marked.

The tail end has the well known cross bar of the same colour as the triangles and bars of the wing covert, leaving entirely at the end a pale coloured, tiny bar of about $^1/_2$ centimetre in width, which is however seldom edged.

In breeding it sometimes happens that they have an entire dark wing covert, just the reverse, the triangles being very small, and above all instead of black, dark ochre colour.

Also these birds having a good prime colour, are preferable, and excellent for breeding purposes; either for darkening the coverts and sharpening the design, or to brighten them up.

Such birds must excel in colour of breast head and neck, blue brilliance on head and cheeks is very faulty, as brown primary flights or brown wing covert.

The red eyed chequered Lark show mostly the best and clearest design, though blue brilliance on head and cheeks appearing.

The black eyed Larks the reverse, having mostly excellent colouring, free from blue lustre, but wanting in design, either too dark or fading too much .

It is therefore understood, that it is a difficult matter to breed good Nurnburg Larks, and necessary to have a knowledge of the birds for breeding.

B. MEALIES

The mealy Nurnburg Lark, is in all respects like the chequered variety; in size, type and feathering. Only the design of wing covert differs, the triangular black spots are missing.

The wing covert must be entirely pure cream colour, having only two very narrow continuous bars, forming a

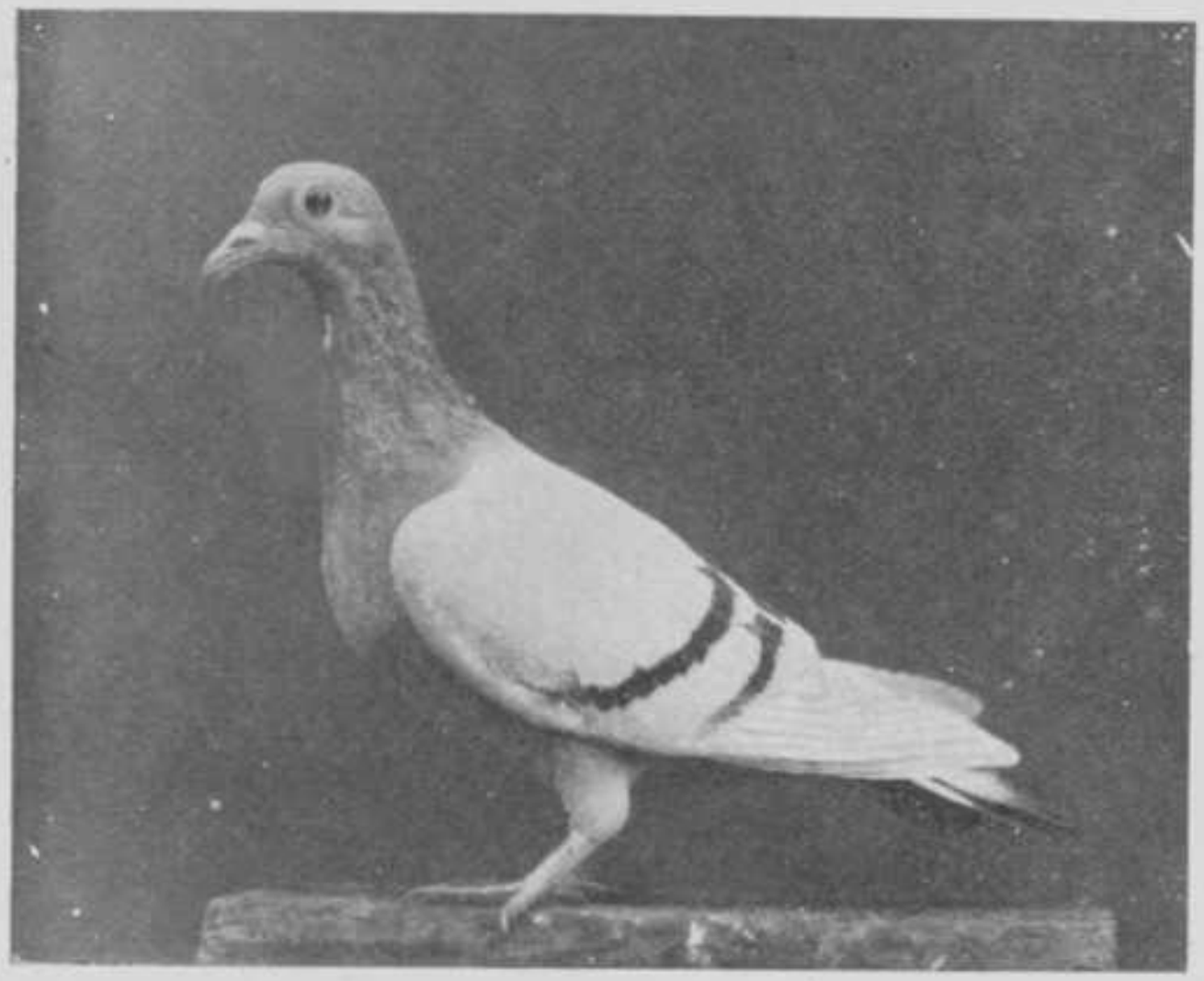
beautiful contrast with the bright yellow neck, head and breast colour.

The dark eyed specimens are the best, among them the purest wing colour existing. These matched to dark eyed chequered birds, with much design, produce the best youngsters.

Often youngsters appear with three bars, they having mostly two different eye colours.

Such birds must be rejected, being of no use for breeding and showing purposes.

The red eyed mealies have frequently blue lustre on head and cheeks, while the back instead of creamy white becomes a bleuish grey colour; this is also a gross fault and which for breeding, even when such birds are coupled to pure coloured ones, produces many difficulties.



BARRED NÜRNBERG LARK HEN
Prime wing covert colour, with deep coloured bars. Very typical head. Neck rather thin.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South Germany, chiefly the city of Nurnburg and surroundings.

Size and Carriage: in all respects that of a powerful field pigeon. 33 to 35 centimetres.

Head: long and narrow, slightly arched, always plain headed.

Beak: very long and slender, flesh coloured.

Eyes: clear orange red or dark brown to black.

Cere: pale reddish coloured, very narrow and of fine tissue.

Neck: long and thin, just a little wider at shoulders.

Breast: sooner narrower than broad, just a little arched.

Back: narrow and slightly sloping.

Wings: long, narrow and carried well closed.

Tail: moderately long, well closed and rounded.

Legs: very short and always featherless, of bright red colour.

Colour and Design: head, throat, neck and breast to half way the belly bright yellow to fiery red, transfused with much brilliancy. Belly dull yellow to greyish blue, this same colour continiung in tail, showing same colour on top and underneath. Wing coverts same as the 10 primary flights are creamy white; the clearer the better. Back is white and sharply delineated from the blueish grey tail colour.

By the Chequered, the tiny wing covert feathers have at the end a black triangle, which are of equal colour and size, and spread as regular as possible over the wing covert, while two black bars, as dark as possible across the covert.

Among the Mealies, the two narrow black bars across the wing covert is their only marking, which must cross the covert from one side to the other. The tail end has a coloured narrow bar which must be the same colour as wing bars. In breeding often birds appear with a darker or lighter, fuller or less wing design, which provided it is

pure and regular designed, have their fanciers, and also of great value for breeding purposes.

Gross Faults: dark upper or lower mandible, blue transfusion on head or cheeks, especially among the Mealies, insufficient, dull prime colour, or too dark blue, also reddish yellow wing covert colour, insufficient design among the Chequered, short broad, irregular bars among the Mealies, two different eyes, white upper tail covering or blue lower tail covering.

BLACK HEADED TOY

(Silesian Mohrkopf)

D. Kleurkopduif G. Farbenköpfe

The very old Silesian bird, also known under the non-official name of Silesian Mohrkopf, belongs to the very oldest of Toy races.

It is the pure type of field pigeon, reminding us, in particular of their nature.

Somewhat more powerfully built than the field pigeon, the Black Head is of good shape in head, a little higher and broader forehead, mostly plain headed, and also with a broad high placed shell crest.

The eye is practically very dark red, more rare, entire black ,being preferable among the black colour var:. The narrow greyish black cere encloses the whole of eye, giving a typical expression.

Beak is long and slender, while upper and lower mandible are coloured deep black, the narrow smooth white powdered wattles contrast with them beautifully, this making a grand aspect, especially after the birds have just ended moulting.

Neck is short, especially at shoulders, while the back is broad and smooth sloping very little to end of tail indeed, this is hardly possible with a well set Black Head, by reason of their legs being very short.

Last mentioned are entirely featherless, or have short footfeathering, at the most 3 centimetres in length.

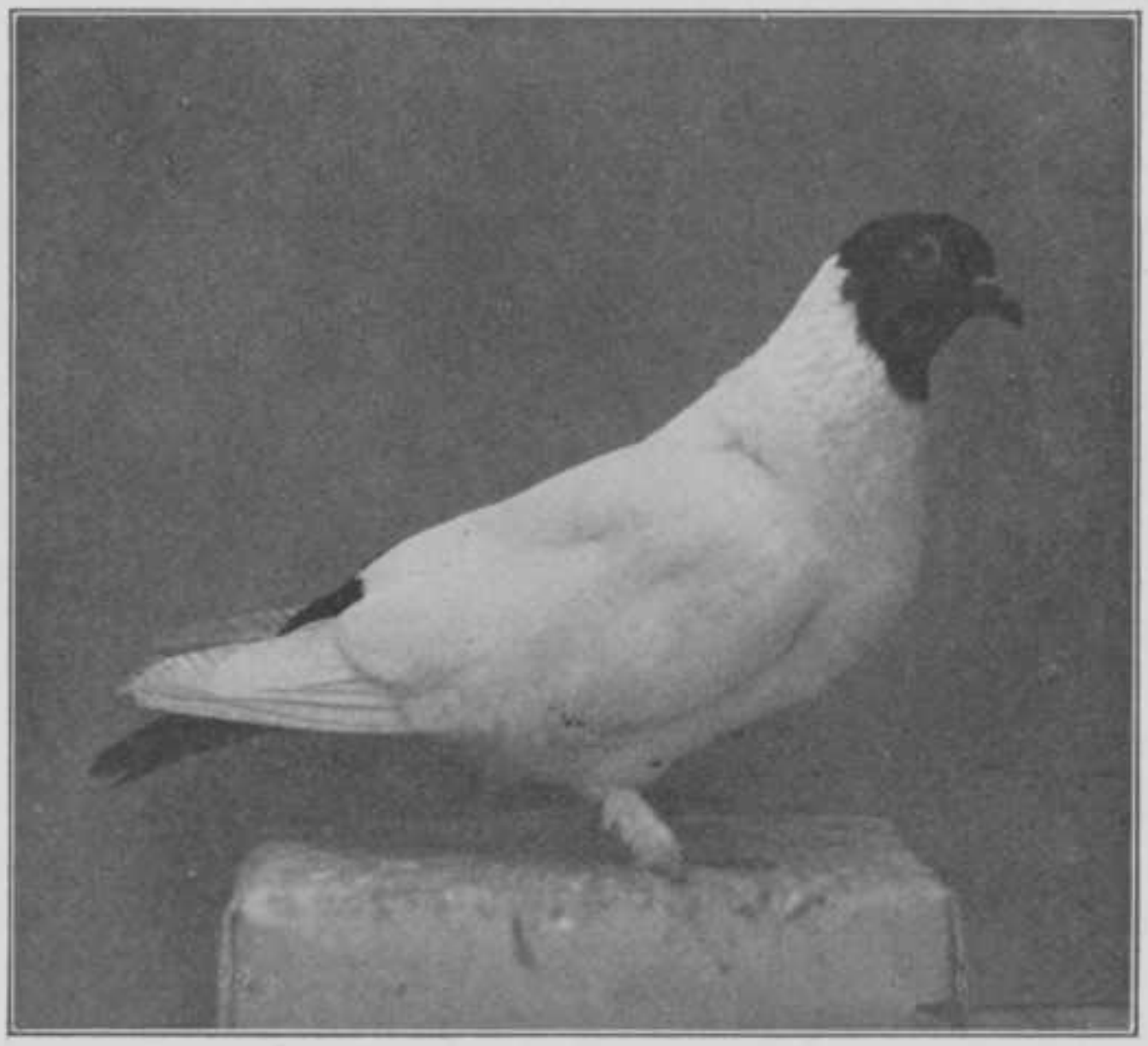
This short footfeathering, or rather better called, grouse muffed, is a remarkability.

Only a very few other Toy races have such a short feathering, at least the modern birds, formerly all feathered Toy pigeons had this short feathering.

This short feathering exists in the fact, that the Black Head is an excellent field pigeon, which peculiarity we allow the bird to retain, it being of great value to breeders.

The wings, which are very powerful, lay close, extending near to end of tail, enabling them to cover long distances with great speed flying almost noiseless.

The Black Head, is entirely white, with exception of



SILESIAN MOHRKOPF HEN
A good representative of the tight foathered variety. Colour and design are excellent. Very good eyes and beak.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

head, which is coloured, and from which the bird receives its name, the tail also having the same colour as the head.

The head design extends to 1 ½ to 2 centimetres below the eye, where a sharp curved line separates the coloured part from the white of throat and neck, beginning at a distance of 1 ½ to 2 centimetres below the beak.

Tail is on upper as well as on lower part absolutely coloured, sharply delineated from the body. Remainder of bird in feathering is pure white.

The head and tail colours must be deep and of bright lustre, especially among the blacks, which are the most numerous, specially excel in this.

Blues are rarer, the blue in most cases being too dark, inclining to blue-black, while head and tail colour differ in shade.

Reds and yellows, which were formerly in sufficient number, are now extinct.

The Black head is also one of the races, which has fallen a victim of modern birds, therefore the last years, losing much ground.

It has an excellent locating power, and more so than other Toy flyers, longs for the open flight and long distance flying.

To accustom old Black heads to other vars: is not easy, their character being extremely surly and difficult.

Many difficulties are met with in matching older birds, it is therefore advisable to have young ones.

Knowing their character and particular qualities, we can quite understand, that the Black head feels more at home among his own race and kinds, and no success can be obtained if they closed up in a pen with other races.

It is a first class useful bird, rearing its youngsters with care and tenacity, an untired breeder from early spring to late in autumn.

The youngsters grow quick and soon put on much flesh, besides being zealous food seekers.

Freedom is absolutely necessary.

Like the most useful birds of value, the Black head is satisfied with an ordinary housing, consisting of a nesting pen, provided it is among its own race, and not closed up with other races.

Under these conditions, then there is no limit to its productiveness, while their cost of maintainance is very small.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Silesia.

Size and Carriage: exactly same as field pigeon: 36 c.m.

Head: arched with rather high forehead, moderately broad between eyes. Plain headed, seldom having a high placed shell crest.

Beak: long and slender, deep black in colour: covered with two fine narrow wattles, which are strongly powdered white.

Eye: very dark red, much better black, enclosed by a narrow grey cere.

Neck: short and rich in feathers, very broad at shoulders.

Breast: brood and carried somewhat extended.

Shoulders: broad and firm.

Back: also broad, just sloping a little.

Wings: very powerful and carried closed, resting on tail and reaching to the end of it.

Legs: as short as possible, featherless, or having very short feathers, (grouse muffed), maximun length 3 centimetres.

Tail: sooner short than long and well closed.

Colour and Design: pure white with exception of head and tail. The head is coloured to a distance of 1½ to 2 centimetres below the eye, and parted by an unbroken curved line from the white of throat and neck. Lower and upper part of tail is sharply divided from body. Nearly always exist in black, very deep in colour with much transfusion of green. More rare the blues, and very seldom brownish-reds or golden-yellows.

Gross Faults: inferior eye colour. Insufficient head esign, light beak colour, blue brilliancy or rust in lower tail covering. Too long and heavx footfeatgering, by the crested a too low placed thin crest. Tiny black feathers in neck or breast.

HYACINTH

D. Hyacinth Fr. Pigeon hyacinthe

That we have kept the Hyacinth as the last group of Toys, to be dealt with, has its special reasons, all other Toys being of indisputable German origin, that of the Hyacinth is uncertain.

The Hyacinth a sub-variety of which was formerly called the Victoria pigeon, is, as it appears now, unknown in Germany.

It were the English, North French, and Dutch breeders, who have to be credited for its present outward appearance.

Apparently resembling the Starling, and having the same blood as the Starling, we conclude from the fact, that England, posseses Hyacinths with a white neck ring, the same as the laced Starlings show, and the longing to produce Hyacinths with this neck ring, more than ever especially after the second moulting.

Also the typical finch marking, which is so characteristic of the Starling, proves the relationship with this race. That the prime colour, dark blue black is, instead of deep black, as showing among the Starlings, is owing to other races, who have assisted in this formation.

Then we think first of the "Modena", a beloved race especially in France, and more especially the "Schietti", which not only have the same prime colour, but among which coloured vars: are met with, having the same wing covert colour and design as the present day Hyacinth.

Breeders are known to us, who have paired the Hyacinth with the "Schietti", the result being that Hyacinths were born, with a rather too heavy design, and also with

a rather short body, and erect tail, which passed as a Hyacinth among inexperienced breeders.

On the other hand, during the many years that we have bred Hyacinths, we have coupled them to various Starling races, the generation proving, that they were related to this family, excellent types being regularly born.

Very old generated types produced excellent youngsters out of a combination of Starlings.

That they don't exist in Germany, is proved by us, having imported hundreds of pairs of Starlings from Germany for special purposes, and have never encountered a single bird, which in any respect resembled a Hyacinth, although we had given strict orders, for the buying of such birds.

The Hyacinth has the pure type of field pigeon, strongly reminding us of their character.

Powerfully built, and we may say rather shorter than tall.

The refined head, which is always plain, has a light arched forehead, provided with a fairly long beak, which must be always as dark as possible.

The small bright red eye with fine greyish black cere, sparkles like a diamond, betraying the strong and fiery temperamant of the field pigeons.

The somewhat shorter than longer neck is thick, and broad at the shoulders, ending in a broad well arched breast.

Shoulders are broad and powerful, on which the strong wings fit tightly.

Back is broad and smooth, borne nearly horizontal.

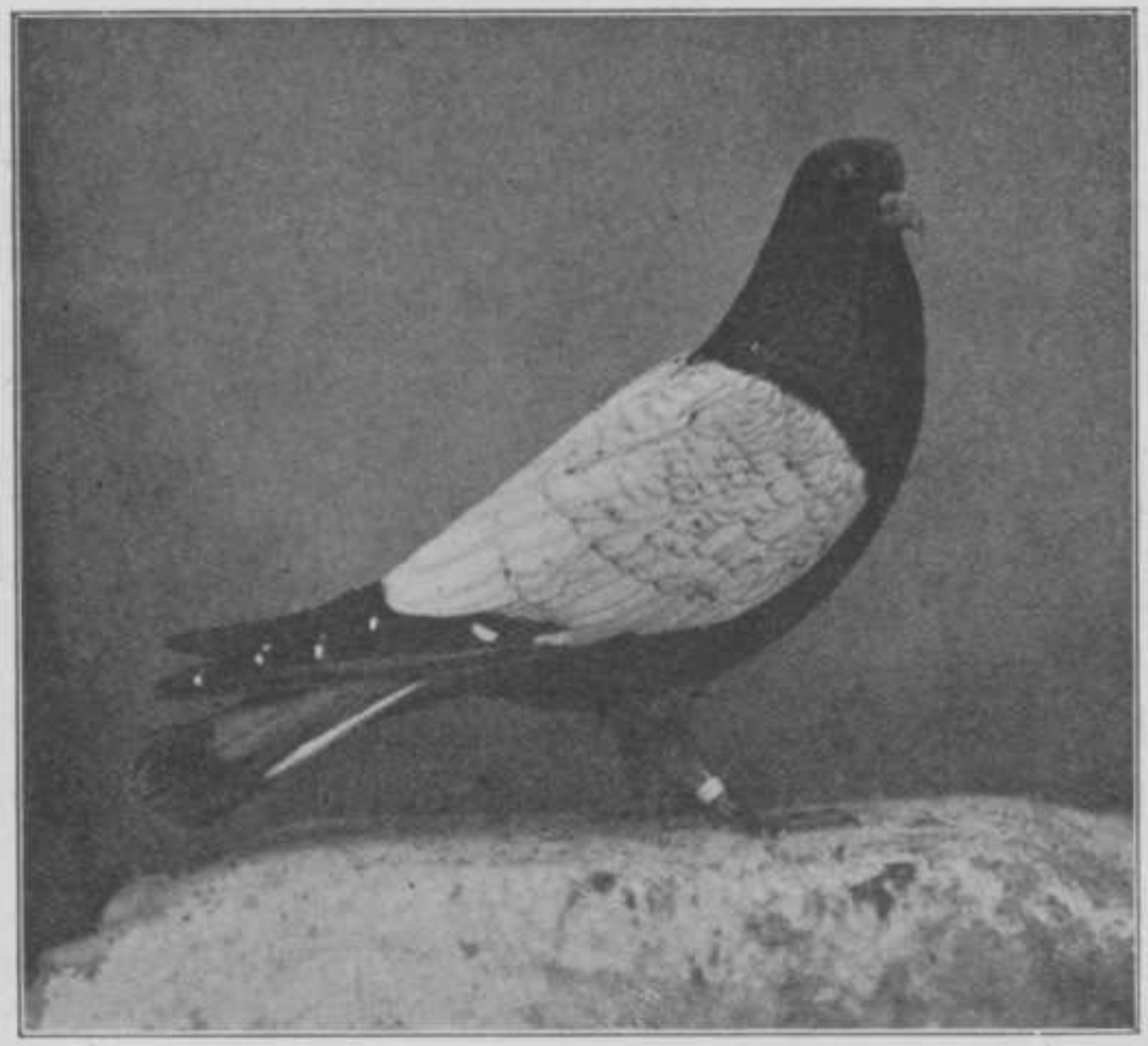
Tail is somewhat shorter than long, forming with the back a line, itself being somewhat tilted upwards, so that the tail is carried free from the ground.

The whole of body rests on a pair of smart clean legs of bright red colour. Carriage of body is nearly horizontal.

The Hyacinth is not rich in colour vars: only one really existing.

The entire feathering, which covers head, neck, breast, belly and lower and upper tail, is deep dark blue to black, transfused with much brilliance.

Especially the throat and neck, is of beautiful lustre in all shades.



HYACINTH HEN

Brilliant bird, showing all the good qualities which a Hyacinth ought to have. Dark head, neck, breast and tail. Light wing covert with refined design and very pretty pearl on the tips of primary flights.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

It extends over the breast, becoming fainter on the belly and tail.

The dark tail has a still darker crossbar.

Rump and back are as dark as possible.

Also the primary flights should be as dark as possible, although having a very little white at end of each flight, a very pale brown coloured "eye" is desirable, whereby the so called "finch marking" being obtained.

This colour having a shortness of colour, the wing covert will be also so light as possible, nearing ivory or cream colour.

The end of each wing cover feather has a triangular black edging, in the middle of which is a tiny brown spot, this being the only design the bird has.

These tiny spots, must be equally divided over the covert, as small as possible and of a good dark colour. If they are however too coarse or too brown, becoming when coupled too dark a prime colour, then the birds look coarse, losing all distinction, a good "finch marking" helping little to better the effect.

The last often leaves much to be desired. Very frequently the design is wanting, or only just showing on the very largest flights.

Sometimes also too large, and then the primary flights on the inside webbing, are nearly white, showing at least in either case too much rust.

Such birds are also inclined to have white tips in the neck, the beginning of a neck-ring.

The wing covert of this variety is practically white, and the "finch marking", sufficiently showing.

The breeding of Hyacinths is very interesting, all youngsters being quite black when born, most of them with dark prime colour and very dark brown with deep red on the wing-coverts. When moulting the birds begin to change colour.

The prime colour becomes black and brilliant, the colour of wing covert lighter, while at the same time the design appears.

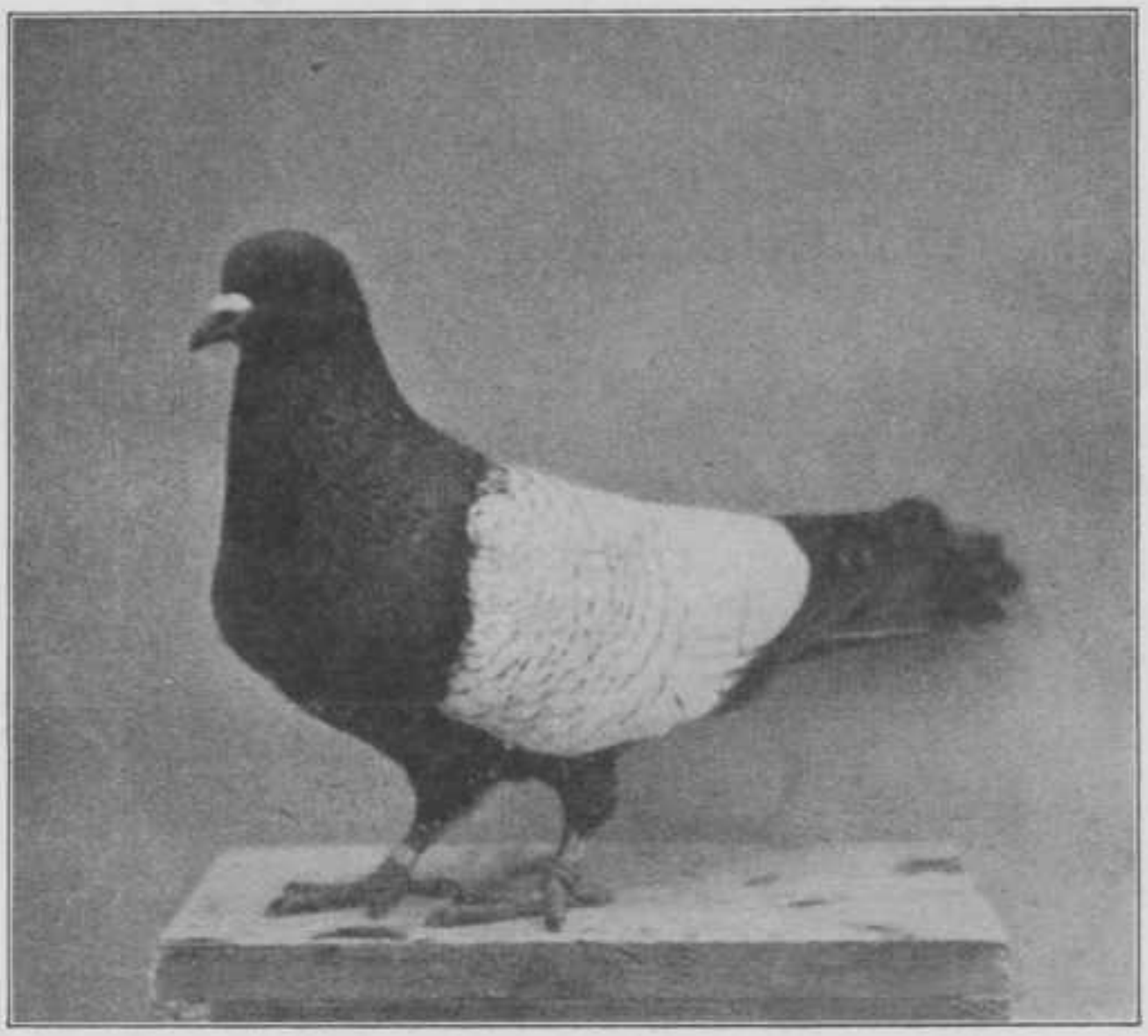
The primary flights appear, unchanging, with a white pearl at the ends, at least good birds ought to have this.

However this wish in the first year is mostly a pious one, because the pearls first appear after the second moulting.

Any birds not showing a single pearl after the first moulting, besides the primary flights having a very deep dark colour, will not show any improvement in the

next moulting, such birds can therefore be discarded.

Generally the birds become lighter in wing covert colour with each moulting, others becoming at the same time rusty on the neck and especially between the shoulders.



HYACINTH COCK

Rare bird. Brillant built. Dark head, neck breast and tail. Light wing covert with refined design. Finch marking on the tips of primary flights. One of the best bird every breed.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The Hyacinths are uncommon hardy birds, excellent breeders, rearing their young ones with great care. There is no shortness of young ones during a season, but quality is scarce.

As foster parents they are invaluable, but they are very bold, and will not be bossed by other birds, otherwise they are very friendly, provided they are given free flight.

When breeding it is always advisable to match birds, which do not resemble each other, but each making up for each other shortcomings.

We therefore couple a heavily designed to a lighter one, another with much finch marking, to one not possessing much of this beauty, and birds of light prime colour to others with a much darker colour.

Birds with rusty neck, much be excluded for breeding purposes, this fault generating itself with obstinacy, while at the same time spoiling the wing coverts.

The Hyacinth can be judged after the first moulting and entirely after the second.

It is not a bird to be kept closed up, free flight being a necessity.

(The Hyacinth in England is practically extinct in 1927 according to Mr. A. R. W. Woods).

STANDARD

Land of Origin: France.

Size and Carriage: very much like the field pigeon, however somewhat heavier and shorter.

Head: well arched with moderatly high forehead, always plain.

Beak: moderately long, always coloured as dark as possible, covered by two very fine wattles.

Eye: always has a coloured iris, which must be as red as possible, enclosed by a very narrow blueish grey cere.

Throat: well carved.

Neck: rather short than long, thin at the head, widening out towards shoulders.

Breast: very broad and well rounded.

Back: broad and smooth, barely sloping to the tail.

Legs: not too short, always featherless, and of bright red colour.

Wings: broad and powerful, firmly laid, and reaching to end of tail.

Tail: moderately long and rounded at end.

Colour and Design: the whole body, head, throat, neck breast, belly, upper and lower tail cover, dark blue-black, transfused with purple and green brilliancy. The tail having besides a dark cross bar. Wing coverts are cream or ivory white colour, each tiny feather having at the tip a narrow black edging and a small brown triangular spot in the middle; divided as regularly as possible over the entire covert. Primary flights as dark as possible, having a pure white round pearl at the ends, (finch marking).

Gross Faults: inferior prime colour, and dark reddish wing covert colour. Much rust in neck and primary flights, absence of pearls. Coarse wing covert design, otherwise than bright red eyes.

NOTE by Mr. A. R. W. Woods.

In Gt. Britain no standard exists for the Hyacinth. English fanciers have this variety and from this variety exists a number of sub-varieties. So far it can be stated the Hyacinth and its beautiful sub-varieties have failed to make headway.

Suite a lot of crosses in Gt. Britain are palmed off on the novice as being Hyacinths. It is to be hoped time will alter this (A. R. W. Woods).

OTHER CONTINENTAL RACES

CONTINENTAL RACES

As already mentioned in the "Preface" of this book, we thought it a good idea, to add to the "Toys" a description of those Continental breeds, of which we know are already being bred in England, or of those which we surmise will be imported in England in the near future.

Besides these which we here describe, there still remains another ten breeds, so that this branch is in no respect completed.

If later, it should happen, that the remaining races should find their way across the Channel, we shall then add a supplement, or prepare a special work regarding them.

It will be something new to the English breeders to know that so many, really propagated to perfection, exist in the European continent, while next to these races, the English ones take a very important place.

We shall now treat the groups, in the races, which they belong to:

The Giant pigeons.

1. The Runts.
2. The Montaubans.

The Maltese pigeon family:

1. The Maltese.
2. The Huhnscheck.
3. The Florentiner.

The Modenas which also belong to this group we shall not treat, because this race is propagated in England, and of which there is plenty of literature regarding them.

The Bagadet family:

1. The Nurnberg Bagadet.
2. The French Bagadet.
3. The Steinheim Bagadet.

The Dragons, Carriers and Barbs, which also belong to this group, we shall leave out they being specified English races.

The table pigeon races:

1. The Coburg Lark.
2. The Strasser.
3. The Polish Lynx.
4. The Mondain.
5. The Cauchois.
6. The Carneau

and the last one the "Lahore", which up to the present is not included in any group.

GIANT PIGEONS

As the name of the group denotes, is meant as belonging to this group, the largest representatives of the tame pigeon races.

These representatives excel specially in length, which is abnormally much longer, than that of any bird of other pigeon groups.

The type of these birds is that of the common field pigeon, of the biggest species.

In general we only count the Runt and the Montauban, two old South French races, as the chief representatives, and indeed they are also the largest, in measurement, the longest races.

However the Italian and French table pigeon races, such as Mondains, Romagnolles and Cauchois, may also really be counted in this group, unless we classify these races in the first place among the table pigeon races, as however these races are chiefly kept.

All these races regarding origin can be traced to the Runt, because in each one, the Runt has taken part in it.

We shall however not deviate from existing method, and shall thus only consider the Runt and Montauban as being both the representatives of the Giant Pigeons.

THE RUNTS

D. Romein G. Römer Fr. Pigeon romain

The Runts belong to the very few races, which have not been bred at first in Germany and England on a good quality base, though which in France more especially in South France, found conscientious breeders, from where they have found their way to Germany England, Holland and Scandinavian countries.

The only possibility, regarding this point, is that the most great critics are of the same opinion that the Runts originated from a big heavy Italian table pigeon, a large Eastern pigeon and a cropper sort, which were mostly found in France.

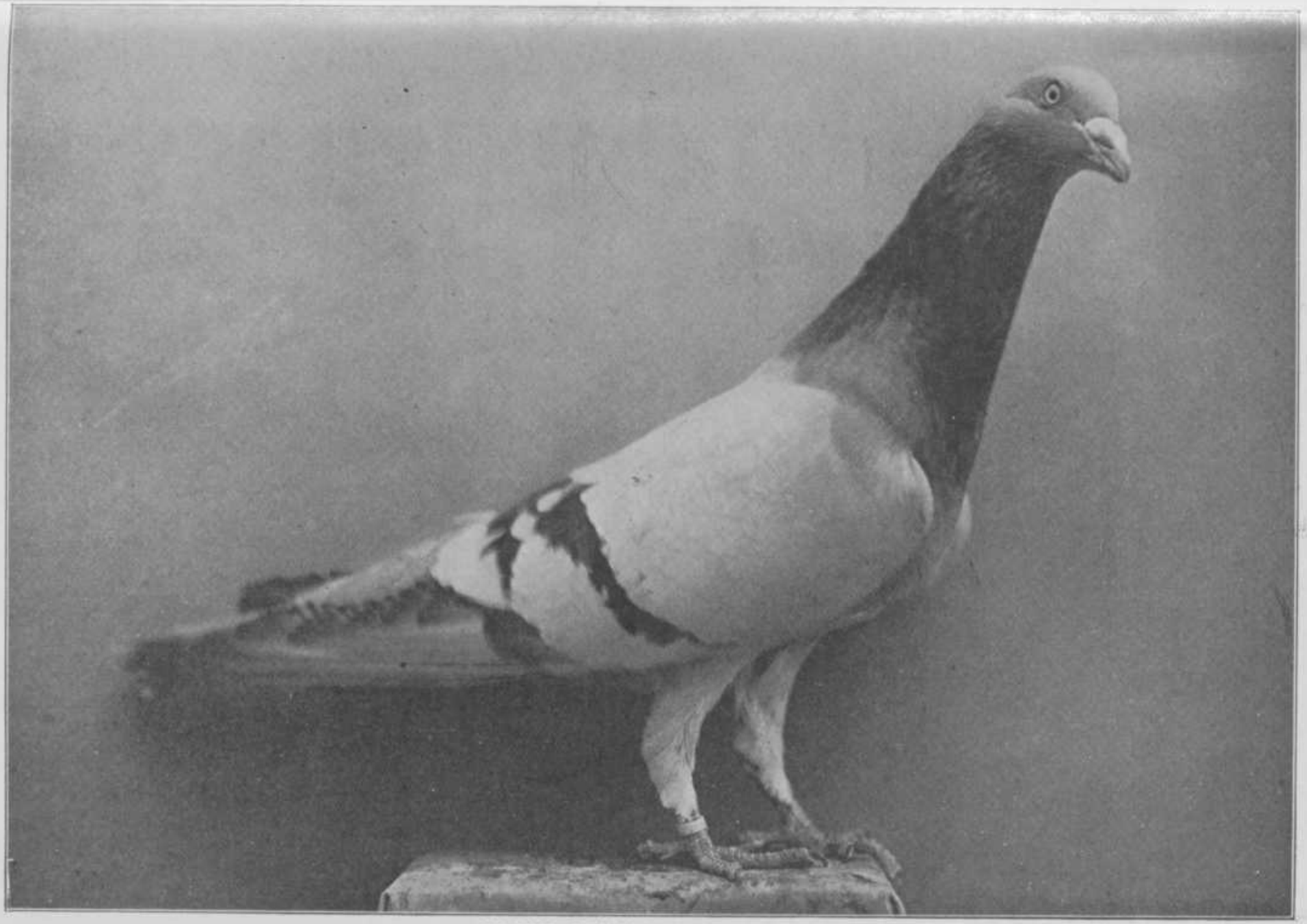
Owing to it being called formerly in England the "Spanish Pigeon", we can be reminded for a moment of Spain, it being possible, that where already in the olden times a big traffic existed between South France, Spain and Barcelona, and from there much sea traffic to England, the South French Runts via Barcelona found their way to England as Spanish Pigeons.

Though however it may be, the Runt in its present shape, was already known in Paris about 1835, and also in the colours of blue, white, silverchequered and black, reds and yellows appeared firstly some time later on.

It was there that the breeder Destriveaux acquainted the German fencing master and pigeon fancier A. Proschke of Dresden with the French and Parisian Runts.

Proschke took several birds with him to Germany about 1860, where they at once became very popular, especially Berlin and neighbourhood was always an important place for the Runts.

Berlin's flourishing period for the Runts was about



BLUE RUNT COCK (1926)

This photo shows us a pretty, much promising young bird with excellent length, good wing carriage and posture. The bird being young, it looks somewhat of high stature, while the breast is not yet sufficiently extended. A bird with a great future.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

1880, in the time of the breeder Spindler, and about 1900—1910 for Schutz, Schaefer and Harnish, the last mentioned being to this day a regular breeder-exhibitor.

From Dresden and Berlin, the Runts spreaded themselves very quickly over the whole of Germany; and owing to the foundation of the Runt and Montauban Breeders association in 1900, it has done much towards making this race popular, and to a great degree in bringing it to perfection.

In France the race has become no less populars, a few large conscientious breeders are found there who are enthusiastic regarding this race which found its origination there.

It was chiefly the breeders Sonnelitte, August Martin, Dr. Louart, Pelletier, Renard, Carré and a few others, who there brought the Runt to perfection.

And what are the most important points of the Runt?

Firstly width, depth of breast and size.

The Runt must at first sight make a massive impression, especially the long rich feathering assisting in strengthening this impression.

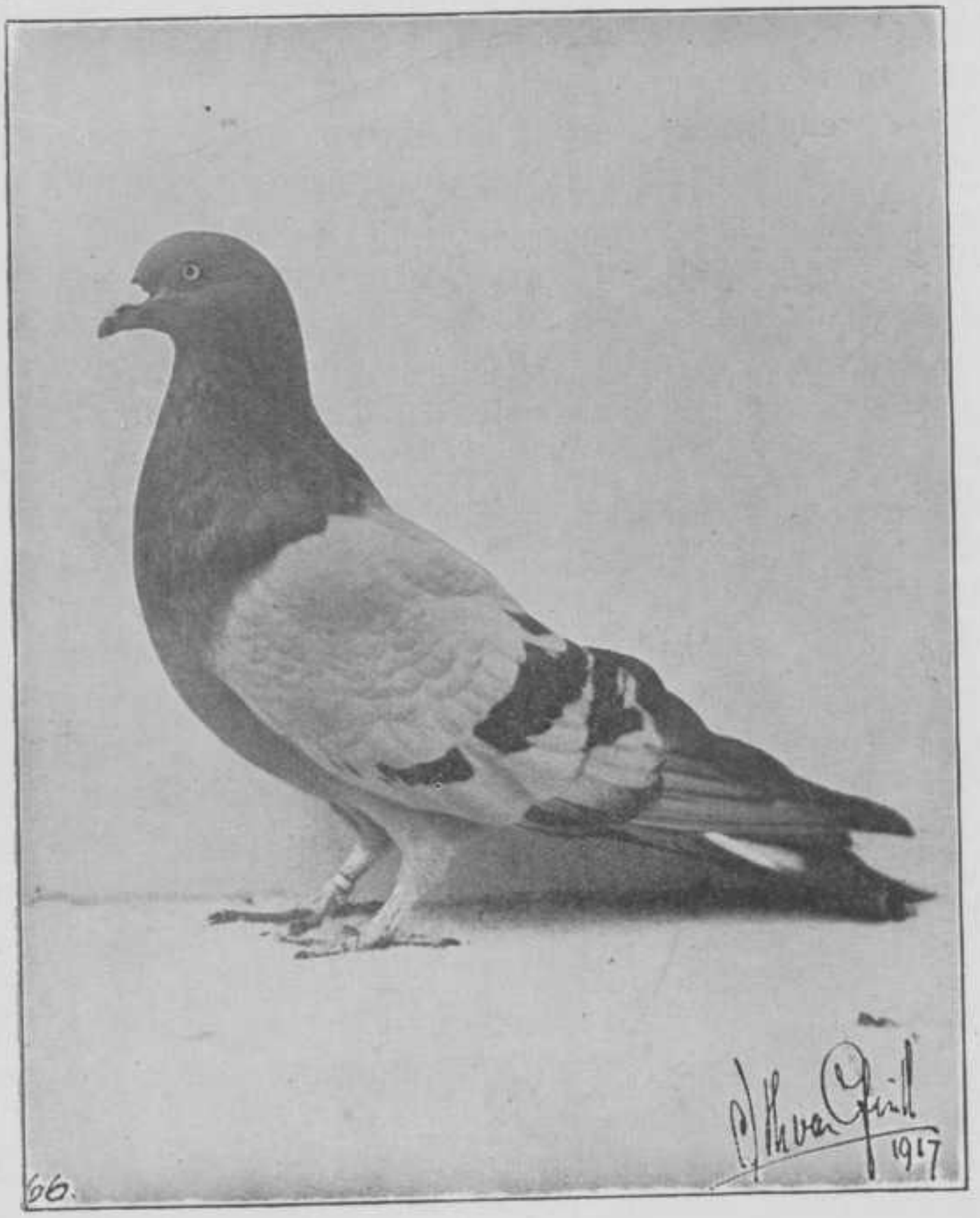
And still we cannot view the Runt as an exclusive "Shape" pigeon, also the colour and design and not forgetting the pearl eye, demand and much of the breeders. The general appearance of the Runt shall notwithstanding the size, is not devoid of elegance: the eye must not be faint in colour, deeply set, but be fiery and revealing power and energy.

The leg build, is from long to medium an exact measurement in centimetres cannot be given. The leg length regulates itself according to size of body and tail.

Indeed the stature of the Runt shall be low, and sloping very little, thus nearly horizontal, wherby the tail does not touch the ground; it is therefore impossible in such a manner to give an exact measurement of leg length.

The same applies to the length of neck, which ought to regulate itself according to the length and width of bird.

The wings play an important part, because these owing to their length and width assist in the complete impression of the bird.



BLUE RUNT COCK

Broad, heavy bird, with sufficient length, deep stature, well carried wings. Beautiful pearl eye and pretty shaped head. Stud bird of a great number of well known Dutch and German prize winners.

Breeder and Owner; C. A. M. Spruijt.

Birds with a wing spread of 105 centimetres in the first year, to 108 centimetres in the second, and third year

of age, are no exceptions especially in the blues and silvers. White black, red and yellow do not attain this length, these are less satisfactory.

Being inferior, are the so called "drooping wings" by which the primary flights, not on top though underneath, or better explained are carried next to the tail.

This great fault stamps such a bird, as quite worthless. It disturbes in every respect the harmony, and the good appearance of the bird; it is above all hereditary.

The back shall be broad and strong, just sloping slightly to the tail. The tail is frequently not considered, which gives the bird a wrong impression, and instead of having a well closed one and rounded at the end, it is carried wide and spread open, by which the bird has a dull weak impression. With having a loose open tail drooping wings and loose feathering are frequently combined.

The eyes further, cause many difficulties, there has been much trouble regarding the colour of same.

It ought to be pure white, so called pearl eyed, incontestibly we have made an end in this direction, and indeed Runts exist with a pure pearl eye, though the most have still a pale red or very light yellow artery in the white iris.

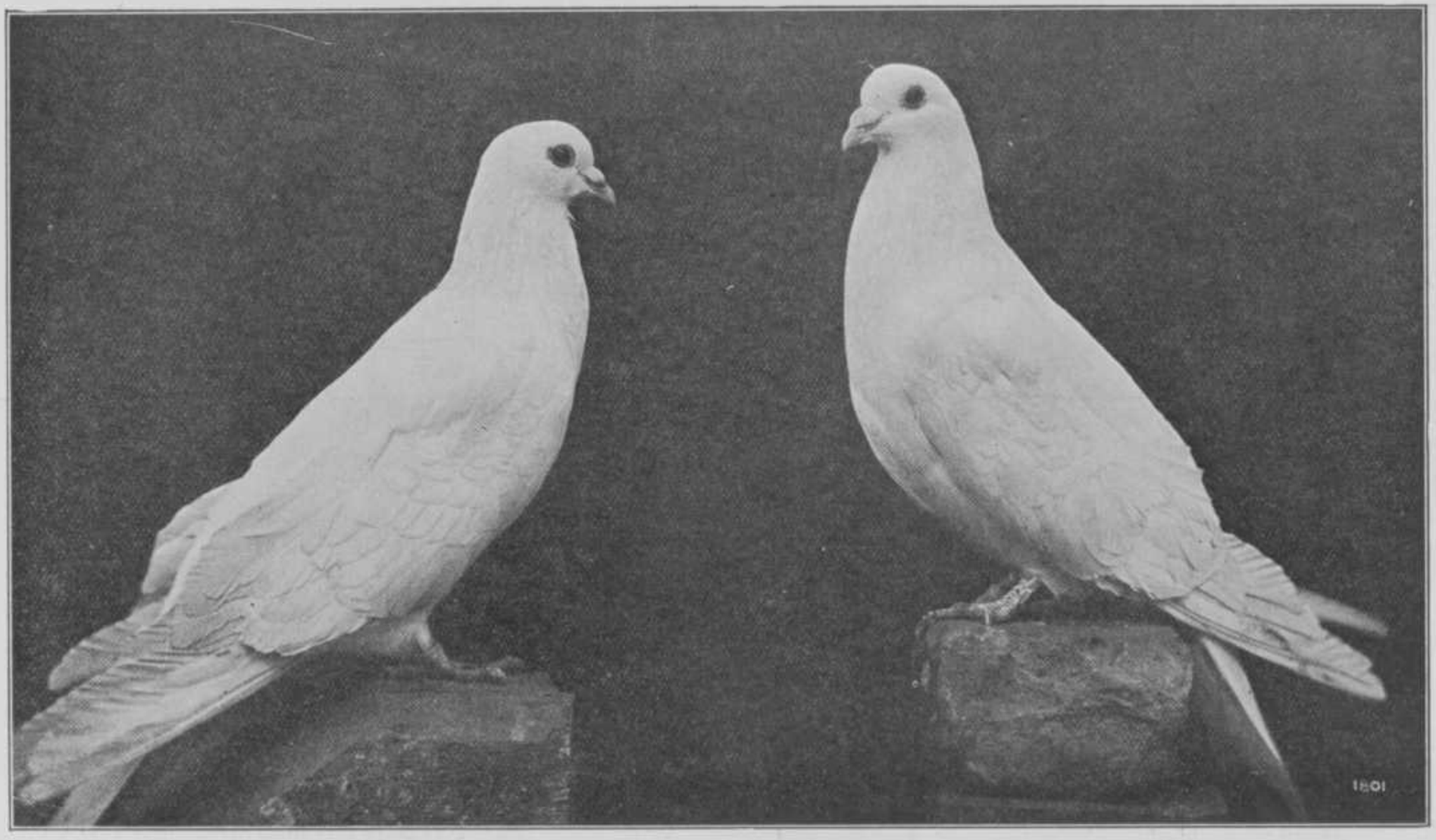
Especially among the blue, birds, the pure pearl eye is a heavy problem.

The white birds, of which in Germany 15 years ago, also were supposed to have a pearl eye, have nearly all the well known full, darker eye.

The cere is also of importance; this may not be too coarse or granular, on the contrary be smooth, and entirely encircling the eye, also narrow, and constructed of the finest tissue.

Among the blues and silver colours somewhat greyish, and among all other colour vars: bright red. Also coarse, heavy or unequal wattles, are a disadvantage to the impression.

They must be small, closely laid, and powdered a pure white.



A COUPLE OF WHITE RUNTS OUT OF A SPECIAL GERMAN STRAIN
Large, robust birds, with very typical heads.

The head in many cases influences the impression, which the bird makes. It must not be too small, oval, well rounded to the back of it: forehead not too high, and forming with the powerful beak a very stumpy angle. A high forehead, long and thick back part of head, too large a space between the eyes, induce to disturb the harmony entirely.

The beak is powerful, well closed, by the blues it is black, and among all other coloured vars: flesh colour, to light horn colour.

The black birds shall have a pure white beak; we have often seen more black birds with a pure white beak, though birds with a light, narrow beak streak must not be too heavily judged.

The legs as already mentioned, may not be too long, and must regulate themselves according to the dimensions of the birds, they are powerful and always featherless.

Crooked knees, X-legs, which too clearly appear from a crossing of French Bagadets, or too widely placed legs must be rejected.

The Runts must stand straight and smart on their legs, which can easily carry the heavy body.

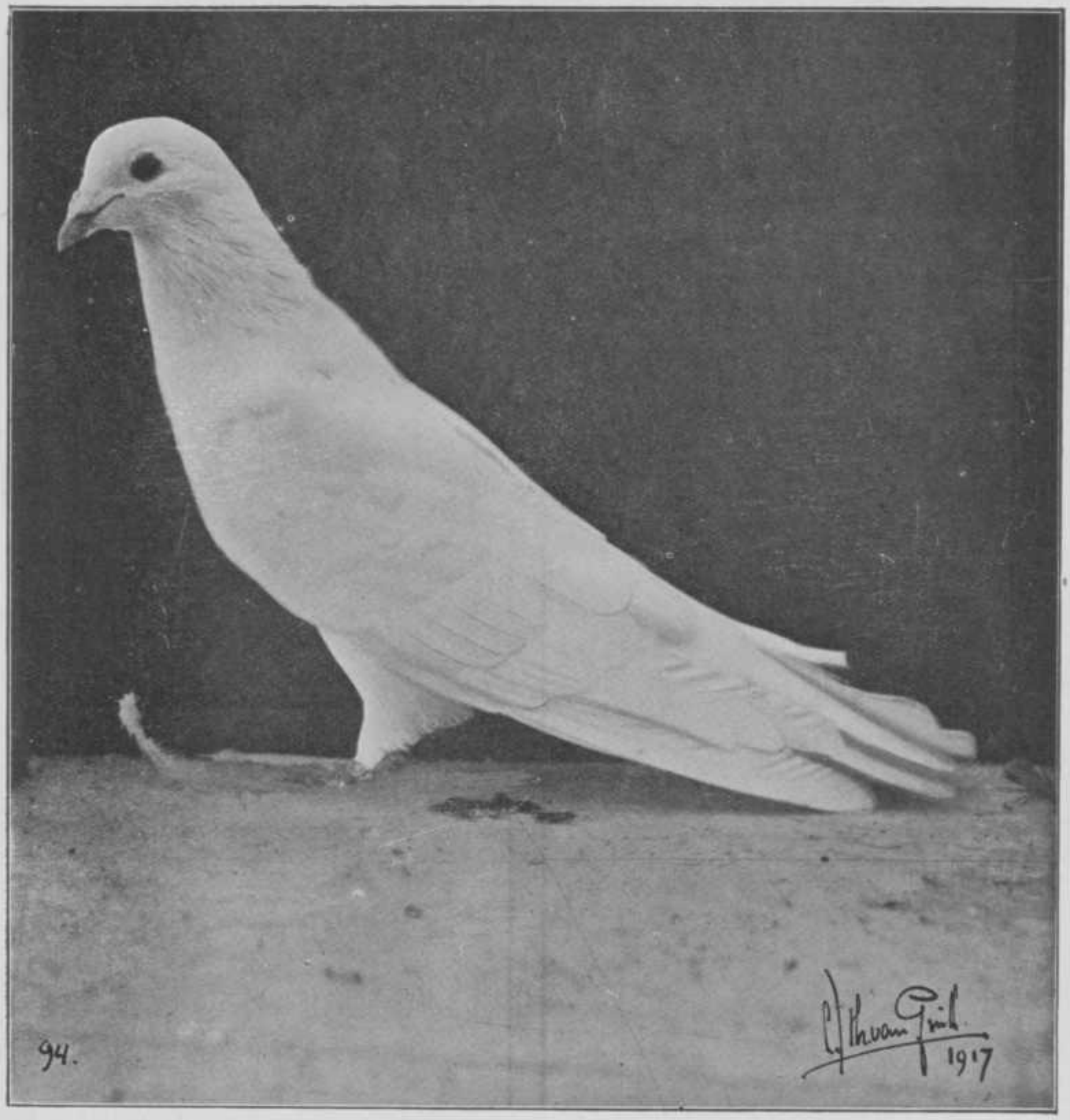
A very frequent fault is the light feathering of the inside of the leg below hock, especially among the blue and silver coloured birds; the cause of this is unknown to us, and owing to the breeding difficulties the Runt brings with it, it seems better to us, not to judge this too strictly. To complete this, we will however just call attention and confirm this phenomenon.

And now the coloured vars: in which the Runts are met with:

Firstly: *Blue*, in this colour the most perfect birds are met with. These have a clear pure pigeon blue, two smart, deep black bars, over each wing, dark primary flights, darker tail with black cross bar, and a pure white back.

Dark beak, blueish grey cere, black nails on the toes. Many suffering from an impure coloured iris.

They are always the biggest and the heaviest.



WHITE RUNT COCK

of good quality. Long flight, good leg length, good head. Stud bird of many Dutch and German Runts.

Breeder and Owner; C. A. M. Spruijt.

Secondly: *Silver coloured*, red silver or also red chequered. This coloured variety is not far behind the blues, and have a very light thinly coloured silvery wing covert, brown primary flights and tail with a dark brown cross bar. Also both wing bars are of a dark brown colour. Head and neck much darker, with much brilliance.

Very often chocolate colour appear, or silver colours with a light chequering. These are birds out of a crossing with blue or black, and ought to be ignored.

The eye suffers also for want of pureness of iris colour. The beak is very light horn colour. The lighter the better. It is remarkable that in this colour var: many hens are met with of an extraordinary size, very often surpassing the cocks in this.

Thirdly: *White*. These must be of an entire self coloured pure white. They excel specially in length of feathers: width of breast is not extensive as by the blues and silvers. They have a flesh coloured beak, dark eyes, a beautiful red cere.

In 1910—'13 they tried in Germany to breed this colour var: with pearl eyes, they were to an extent successful; but it was at the expense of the entire outward appearance, they therefore returned again to a dark eye.

The brilliant colours, black, red, yellow, of which the first is far away the oldest, and already known by the ancient Romans in 1840, the last two were for the first time bred much later, exclusively with the assistance of the French Bagadets.

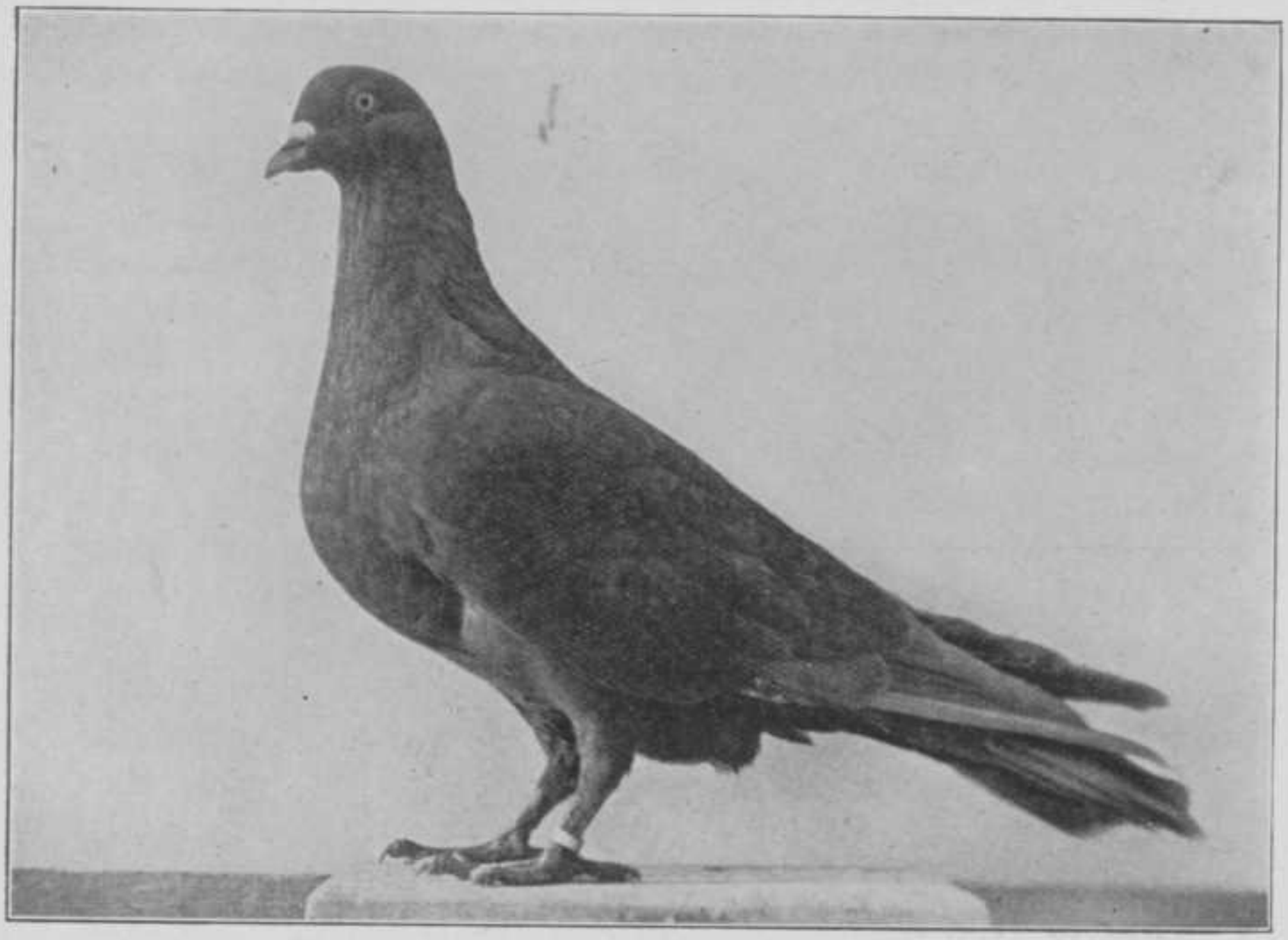
Fourthly: *Self Black*. Bright brilliant black with beetle green lustre, duller on primary flights upper and lower tail covering; white beak by youngsters, a rather striped upper mandible among older birds is granted; pure pearl eye.

Lustre is frequently wanting, on account of wrong crossing of blue or silver colours.

Fifth: *Self Red*. Self coloured red all over body, much brilliance, especially on wing covert and neck. Primary flights and tail mostly a little duller, and also lighter in

colour along the feather shafts, very often blueish or ruddy in colour.

They are smaller than the other colour vars: and mostly of higher stature. Beak is white, eye bright pearl colour, fiery red cere.



YELLOW RUNT COCK (1926)
Very pretty bird, with prime length, good smart carriage, sufficient breast and very nice deep and equal colour.
Breeder and Owner: A. H. J. Janssen, Tilburg (Holland).

These above mentioned differences must be taken into account when judging especially in comparison with the first three coloured vars:

Sixth: *Self Yellow*. Deep self coloured golden yellow over the whole body, mostly lighter on primary flights and tail, frequently with a blue lustre. White beak, bright pearl eye, red cere.

Same as the Red somewhat less robust, to be judged otherwise than the blue silver colour and blacks, are the latest colour vars: including red. With the help of black both of these colours can be excellently assisted. We shall not mention the white flecked and the white flights and other strangely marked birds, these are all products of crossing between standard colours, or with other breeds. They may be of use for breeding purposes, but they are not of the least interest as exhibition birds.

It speaks for itself, that the care which is necessary for the Runt, cannot be applied as with a small owl or a large pouter, or toy. Also for exclusive loft breeding it is of no use.

Originally we kept them in spacious lofts, but we had to give this up. Most of them are fond of fighting, and if they come by accident in the wrong loft, then everything is absolutely in ruin.

We should advise everyone to keep then in a spacious pen two and two, and when necessary, when dry weather, they can be freed and have their flight.

We have for this purpose a series of pens of 1.10 metre wide, 1 metre in depth, and 0.90 metre in height, with nest accomodation at the back, and a perch across the width at a height of 40 centimetres from the ground, because it is absolutely conditional that the birds may be able to rest.

Free flight in dry weather, by sunshine in the morning, bathing water, especially during moulting, and changing of the large primary flights.

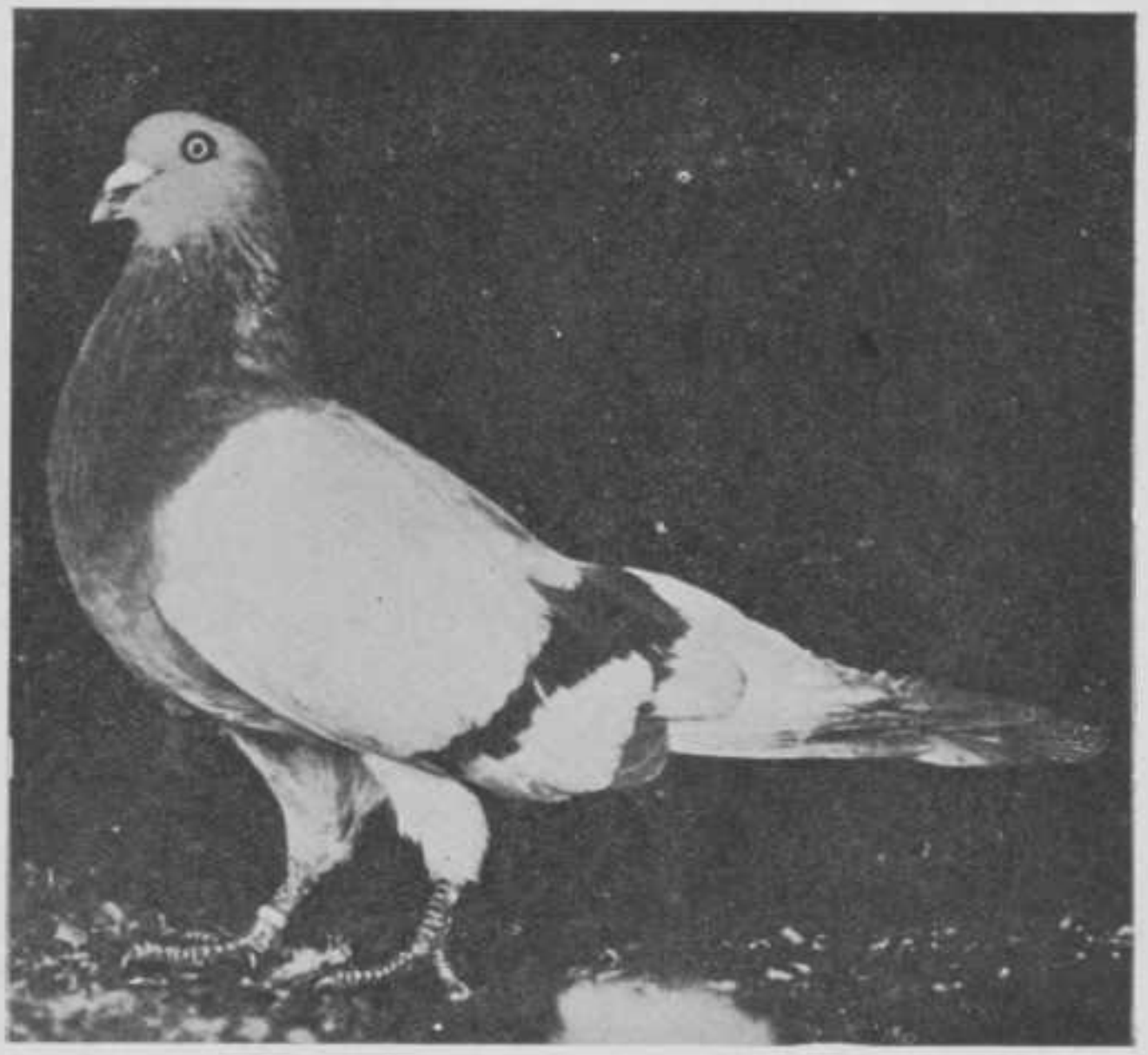
The Runt is an expensive guest, having a tremendous appetite, especially when young, eating mostly beans, peas, vetch, maize and wheat.

They are excellent hatchers, nursing very well, foster parents, are not necessary, although there are many breeders who do this.

Owing to a powerful build being the chief thing, the feeding must therefore be taken in account; an excellent food, when there are youngsters, is soaked dog biscuits

and small pieces of dried meat. They are also fond of plenty of grit. Green stuffs must be given in the summer. A dose of cod liver oil capsules for the youngsters is very advisable.

Matching of the Runts begins about the 15th of February, if cold damp weather then later on.



MEALY RUNT COCK
A German bred bird. Big and robust, with typical head, well carried wings and prime pearl eye. Stature rather high.
Breeder: H. Niendorf, Trebbin.

In no case shall they after the 15th August be sitting; the result being that the older birds do not finish moulting, while youngsters born after July, don't obtain enough development. Never breed from Runts unfinished moulting, or from such ones, which have badly or have not entirely moulted, or from birds which possess many blood quills.

This produces, weak youngsters having drooping wings.

Especially great value is attached to a good heavy, broad, 3 years or older hen, these are the birds, coupled with a two or three year old fiery cock, which produce the best youngsters.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South France.

Size and Carriage: The largest among all tame pigeon breeds, 56—58 centimetres in length. Big and robust with a nearly horizontal body carriage. Tail always free from the grond.

Head: Big, oval, not too broad, high forehead. Skull round proceeding into neck. Beak and skull form an obtuse angle. Always plain.

Beak: Moderately long, very powerful, lower and upper mandible, nearly of equal strength. Well closed, not bent at tip. Among blues and blue chequered, dark colour, among blacks and all ather colour vars: flesh to light horn colour.

Wattles: long and smoothily laid, powdered white.

Eyes: For all colour vars: a pure white pearl eye is desired. Whites, with pearl eye as well as entirely dark eyes.

Cere: Closing well round the eye, smooth and of fine tissue Among reds, yellows, blacks and whites bright red. Among blues and red silvered, dark to greyish. Not broader than 3 millimetres.

Throat: well carved. Gullet is very faulty.

Neck: medium long, rising very broad from the shoulders Not too loose, which prevents the bird from puffing up its crop.

Rump: long, broad and heavy.

Breast: very broad, full, extending forward.

Back: very broad and powerful, sloping very little to the tail.

Tail: long, same width all over, not too narrow, rounded at corners. Well closed. Never carried spread out. Carried free from the ground.

Wings: very long, laying loose on body. Primary flights

always resting on the tail, and reaching tot the and. Never carried under the tail. Primary flights broad and long. Wing spread for old cocks not below 102 centimetres, blues and red silvered to 105 centimetres. Hens from 96—100 centimetres is sufficient.

Legs: very powerful, rather short than long, in proportion to size of the bird, however always so lang, that the tail is carried free from the ground; toes long and well spread out. Always featherless and of bright red colour. Among older birds somewhat darker.

Colour and Design: Exclusive in the well known pigeon colours, only self coloured. Blue with black bars, bright blue with keen, black design and blue chequered. Both with white rump. Neck and head same colour, though in a much darker shade. Self coloured whites and blacks, with deep brillant feathering, reds and yellows with full colours also on belly and tail, with much lustre in neck on shoulders and coverts, without light shading on primary or tail flights.

Gross Faults: Drooping wings, strong coloured iris, too small and too narrow in build, too high on legs, dragging tail, strong coloured beak, excepting by the blues or blue chequered, inferior dull colours, much rust on primary or tail flights. Feathered legs.

Minor Faults: rather heavy cere, or by older birds somewhat heavier wattles, odd tiny feathers on the enside of leg below hock. Insufficient coloured iris, light striped upper mandible among yellows, reds or blacks.

THE MONTAUBAN

D. Montauban G. Montaubantaube
Fr. Montauban

After the Runt, the Montauban is the second representative of the Giant pigeons.

It is however not so well known and propagated as the Runt.

Really the Montauban is only found among the best, but few representatives in France, and especially in Paris and neighbourhood, where this race is respected by a club of real fanciers.

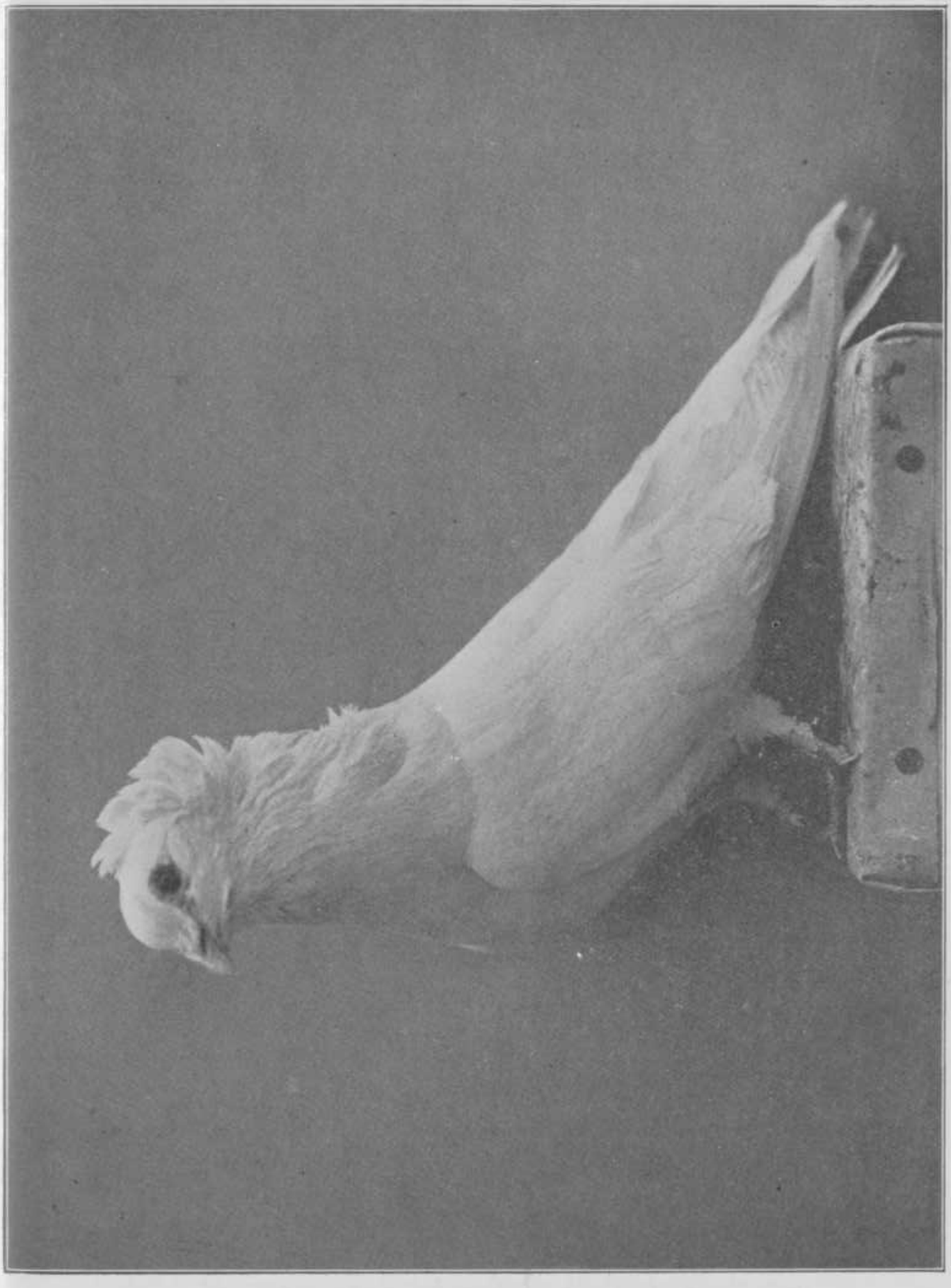
In Germany there are also a few members of the Runt and Montauban club, who are possessors of a few specimens.

This circle does not however extend, and the interest for same remains very restricted. Our country (Holland) has produced very few Montaubans.

We have ourselves for many years, had a few pairs among our collection of Runts, and exposed them regularly, but we were unable to find any second fancier for them.

The Montauban, is like the Runt where with it is often very wrongly judged, originated in France, and is really a production of crossings, propagated for mere useful purposes, Montauban in the South of France, is the original district of this race. It originated there from a crossing of Runts with Mondains, a heavy flesh pigeon race, that was extremely fruitful.

Also the Montauban was originally a useful breed that however has suffered so much in its refinement, and at present it is now necessary that foster parents are used for rearing the youngsters.



WHITE MONTAUBAN COCK

of prime quality. Big and vigorous, smart type head with full lose crest, provided with good supporting feathers. A well known prize winner at many home and foreign shows. Breeder and Owner; C. A. M. Spruijt.

One of those beautiful examples; which clearly shows, what a too great a sympathy and a too great a refinement in some direction, which has its consequences.

The Montauban is firstly a giant bird, and therefore looking, more becoming and more than moderate in size; this in length as well as in width, which when being judged, is the chief point to be taken into consideration.

Fat birds must however be warned against. At one time the minimum weight of one kilogram was fixed for a full grown bird in France. Therefore the fattening of birds there was an important trade.

It was however very detrimental to this race, the consequences being that they have deteriorated in staying power.

Next to size (length and width) the crest plays the most important part.

The Montauban crest is one entirely to itself.

The crest should be enormously thick and very highly placed, running from eye to eye and provided with a large number of rows of supporting feathers, which continue from the head into the neck.

The feathers of the crest are themselves long and lose, the bird knowing how to place them in alle sorts of positions.

The longer the crest feathers are, and the more supporting and thicker the support feathers are, the more beautiful the birds becomes.

The head is broad, though not too short, somewhat level, rather narrower forehead, wherby the medium long, powerful beak transits itself without interruption.

The head is more refined and smoother less coarse and plump than the Runt.

Most of the Montaubans have a rather coloured eye, but the whites have however a darker one, the expression being therefore softer and less powerful, than those of the Runts.

The entire feathering is also much loser and more refined. Well bred Montaubans have over the whole body,

chiefly on head and neck a close covering of long silky tiny feathers, "hair".

These are still more remarkable on the head where they project between the ordinary supporting tiny feathers, forming sometimes a whole tuft, and through the waving movement make a peculiar impression.

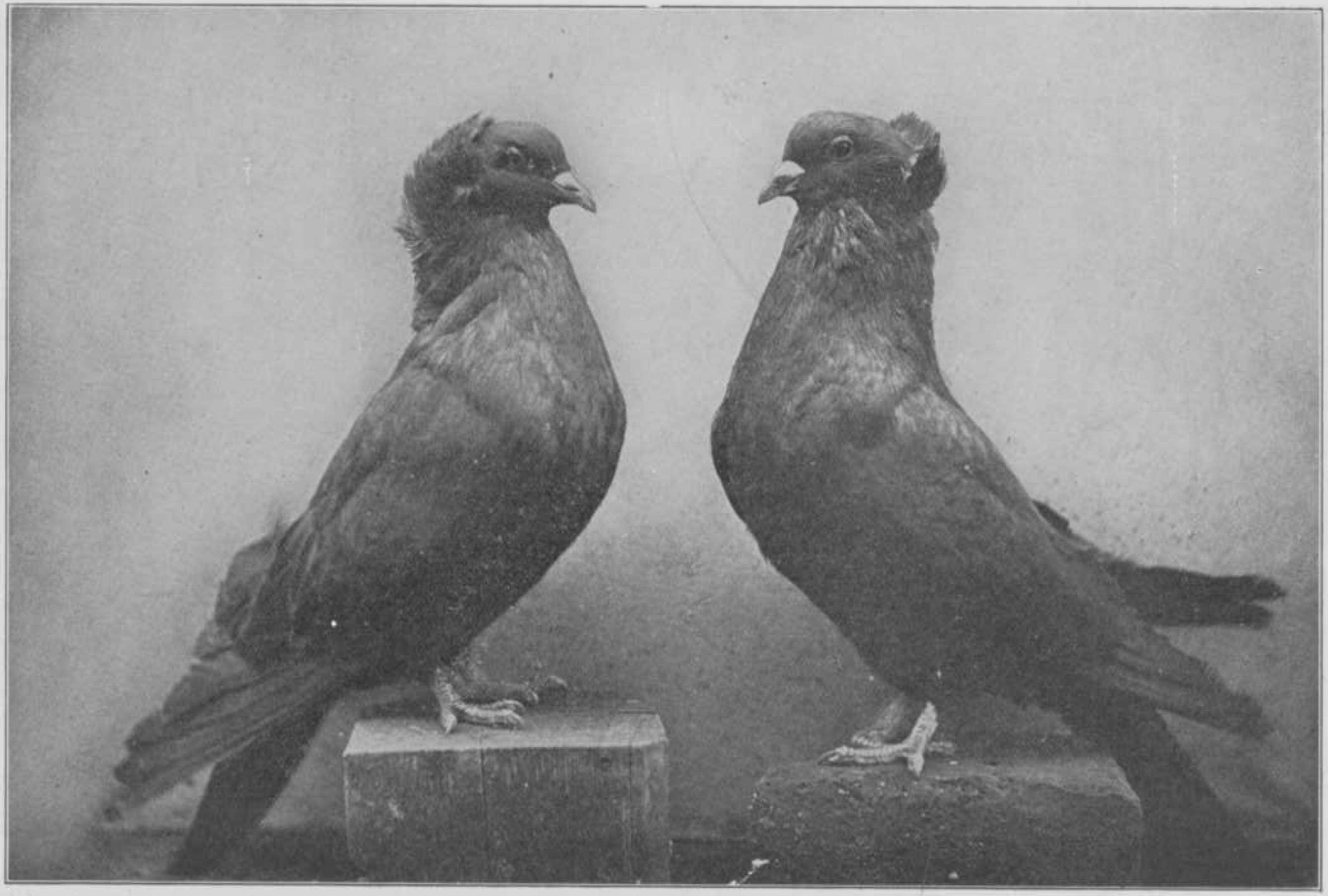
These small "hairs" continue to the back belly and tail.



BLACK MONTAUBAN HEN
Excellent bird, with length and width, prime Montauban head with heavy crest. Pretty white beak.
Breeder: G. Merlens, Göthen.

Such birds are entirely lose in their feathers, including the tail, while in the neck, the feathers unite themselves in a wave increasing to the head.

Such very rich feathered breeds, which carry the best and fullest crests, often show a light feathering on the legs, which we however by the many other good qualities, is of little importance, indeed as a whole it does not give a bad impression and helps likewise the low stature, which



A COUPLE OF BLACK MONTAUBANS

Well known prize winners at German Shows. Big birds with much length, full lose crests and very typical heads.

is also desirable of the Montauban, to increase it all the more. However lose the feathering may be, still this will be no reason, that the long broad wings should drag, and be found under the tail, because this is counted as a serious fault.

Firstly the colour, follows the size, crest and feather construction.

The Montauban appear in white, black, red, yellow, light and dark tigered (speckled.)

The whites are the most numerous, and perfect, then follow the blacks, reds and yellows, the last mentioned are the most inferior to the whites.

The colours must all be deep, and of high brilliance, regarding this the blacks are in the majority.

The beak colour is by all colour vars, including the blacks and dark tigered, absolutely flesh coloured.

It is remarkable that there exists very little deviation regarding this.

The Montauban is a bird, which requires every careful attention.

Especially regarding damp and draughts must be considered, this race being very susceptible to both, also they cannot stand the cold, a well closed loft is necessary to keep them in good condition.

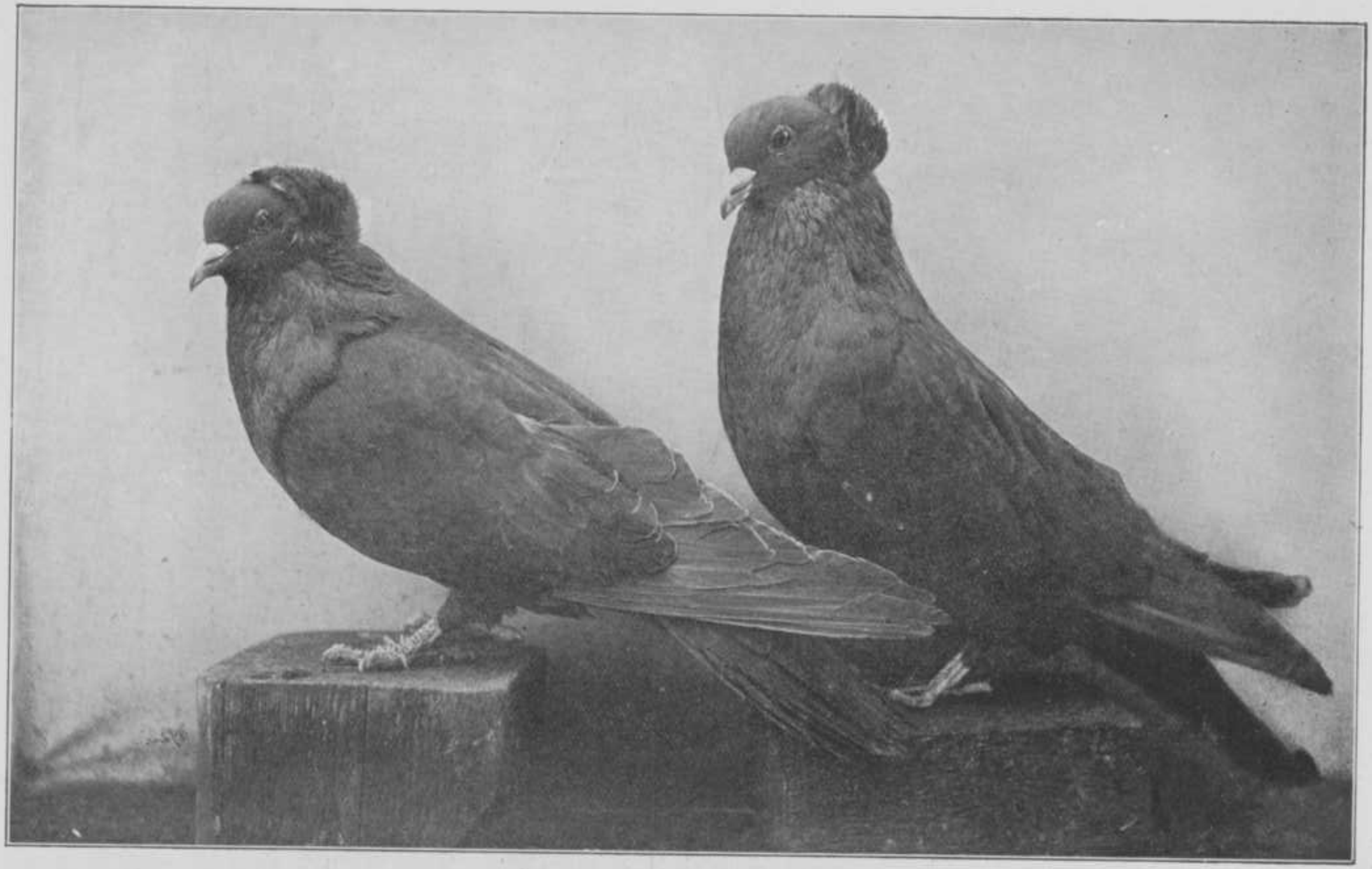
It is a very fruitful bird, and lays, if left to themselves, a great number of eggs.

This is however wrong, and they must be strictly watched, as the young hens commence to lay at an early age.

The separation of the sexes, is therefore very necessary, and for the hatching and propagation, the foster parents ought to be at hand.

They are very poor rearers, which are absolutely of no use for rearing purposes, and very often ten days after the hatching, they begin to make a new nest.

The reason of this is, that the youngsters are mostly very weak, therefore giving the old Montaubans too much trouble, which they don't care to give.

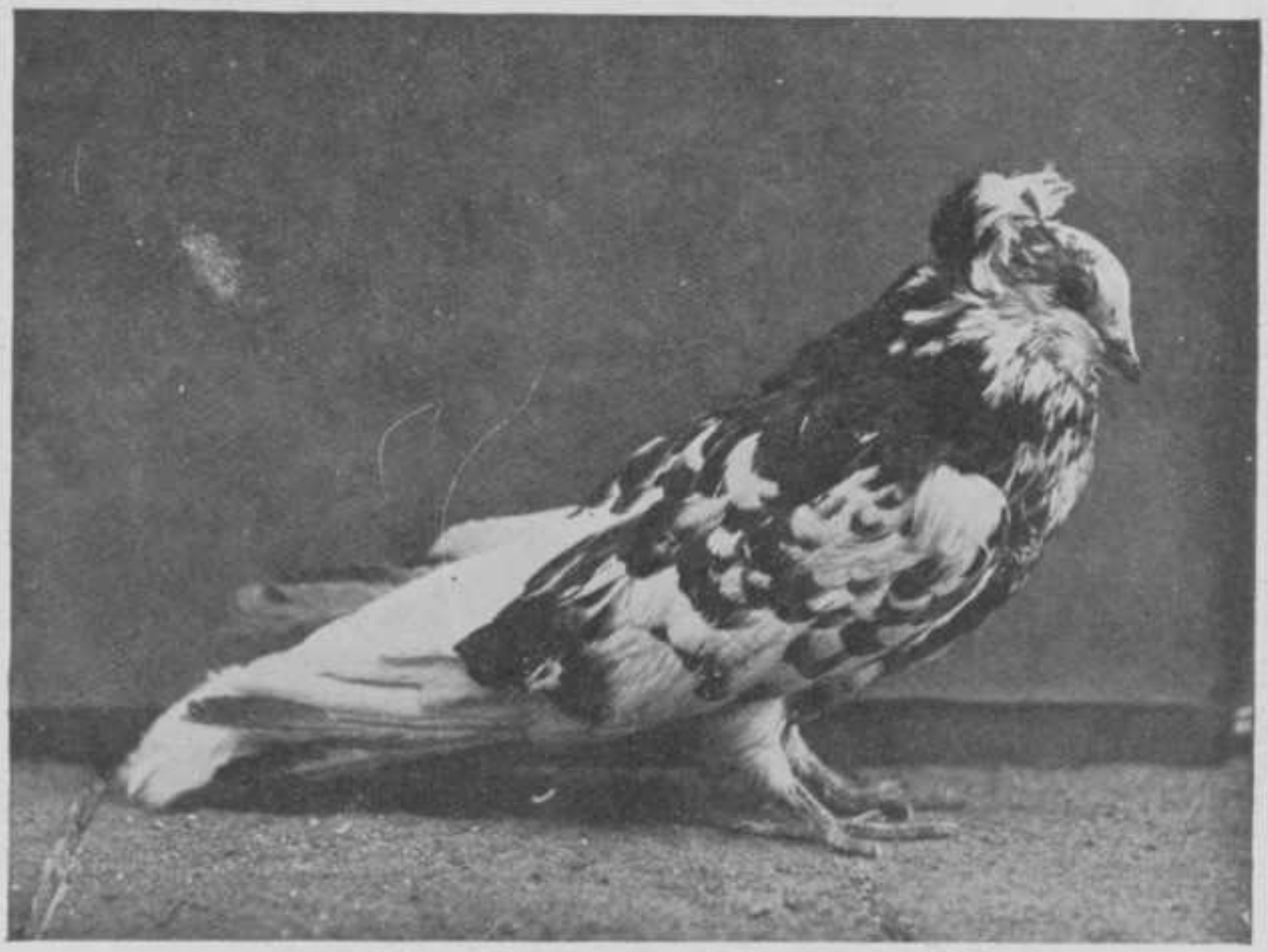


BROWN AND BLACK MONTAUBANS

Two well known prize winners at German Shows. Excellent in length, good wing carriage, and rare broad full placed crests.

Many hens are suddenly barren in the hatching seasons, then laying no eggs. They are willing to hatch, and the best thing to do, is to give them a nest with good eggs, then there is a chance, that they will begin to lay in the late summer, or otherwise begin again in the spring.

It often happens that some young hens never do lay.



SPECKLED MONTAUBAN COCK

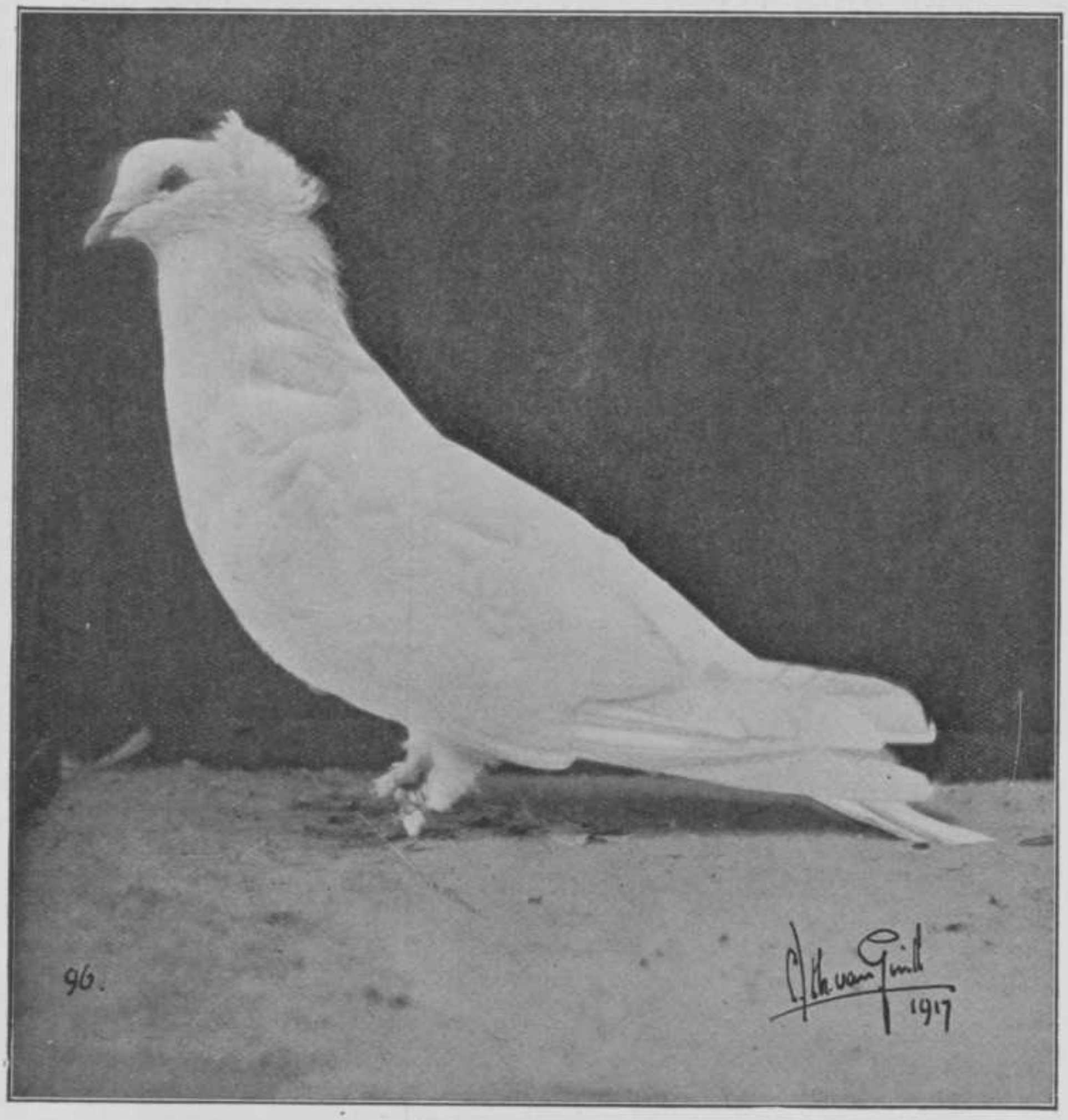
A very big, robust bird, with exact head and enormous heavy loose crest.
Breeder: G. Mertens, Göthen.

The Montauban is by nature very calm, and is of little trouble in the lofts.

A roomy hatching pen, well closed in, dry flying space, and floor, is what they require.

It is advisable to give them plenty of greens, regular washing oppertunities, and a food powerful, but not inclined to make them fatty, containing much charcoal and grit.

Breed exclusively with birds two years old or still better three years, and avoid a too strong an inbreeding.



WHITE MONTAUBAN HEN

of beautiful quality. Long and deep stature, very typical head with broad full crest. Breeder and owner; C. A. M. Spruijt.

They develop the most in the third year in the crest also. Competing old birds with young ones must be omitted, such a contest being very unequal.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: South West France, more especially in the town of Montaubans.

Size and Carriage: a little smaller than the Runt 52 to 54 centimetres. The back slightly sloping, therefore being carried nearly horizontal: head and neck well extended.

Head: broad and long, somewhat flat, always provided with a very heavy broad shell crest running from eye to eye, which is supported by a great number of rows of supporting feathers from the neck.

Beak: $2^1/_2$ to 3 centimetres long and very powerful and by all coloured vars: unconditionally flesh coloured.

Eyes: among whites, dark, by all other colour vars: mostly orange colour. Also pure white eyes exist.

Cere: red, varying from light to darker.

Throat: well rounded, though not too keen.

Neck: short and full, very broad at shoulders, looking still thicker on account of the supporting feathers.

Breast: very broad and well set, being carried well extended.

Belly: broad and well rounded.

Shoulders: very broad and level, 15 centimetres.

Back: broad and level, extending somewhat to end of tail.

Wings: very long and broad, though carried losely, however the tips resting on tail: a wing spread of 94 to 96 centimetres is sufficient.

Tail: very long (20 centimetres) in width, provided with powerful feathers, which owing to the great length and the somewhat elevated bearing, mostly touch the ground.

Legs: short, powerful, clean and of a bright red colour.

Colour and Design: self coloured, white, black, red yellow, chocolate colour, besides tigered light and dark. All colours of a deep brilliance. When judging the most important point is firstly size, shape and crest, then the colour-secondly.

Gross Faults: too small, too narrow, inferior narrow or slanting insufficient supported crest. Hanging wings, strong coloured beak.

MALTESE FAMILY

The representatives of the Maltese group are without distinction easily recognized. All varieties have the same peculiar, short set type, with elevated tail part, the more bent backward neck, the long widely placed legs, while the wings are mostly short, making them very unfit for long distance flying.

Besides the head is oval, with a smart beak and always without a crest.

The antecedency of the Maltese Family, according to several investigators must be looked for in India, the country from were so many pigeon races originate from.

This Burmese pigeon, shall have excelled in a long, strong erected carried tail, such as the very inferior, narrow tailed Fantail.

These birds came from India to Italy, where they have already been bred for many generations.

Aldrovandi mentions these pigeon kinds already in his great work on pigeon art about 1600, which he called Tronso, and describes them as a big, strong bird with short legs, and provided with a very high carried tail, which at first sight reminds one of a fowl.

From Italy these birds shall have spread themselves over Tirol, Stiermarken, Austria, Bayern.

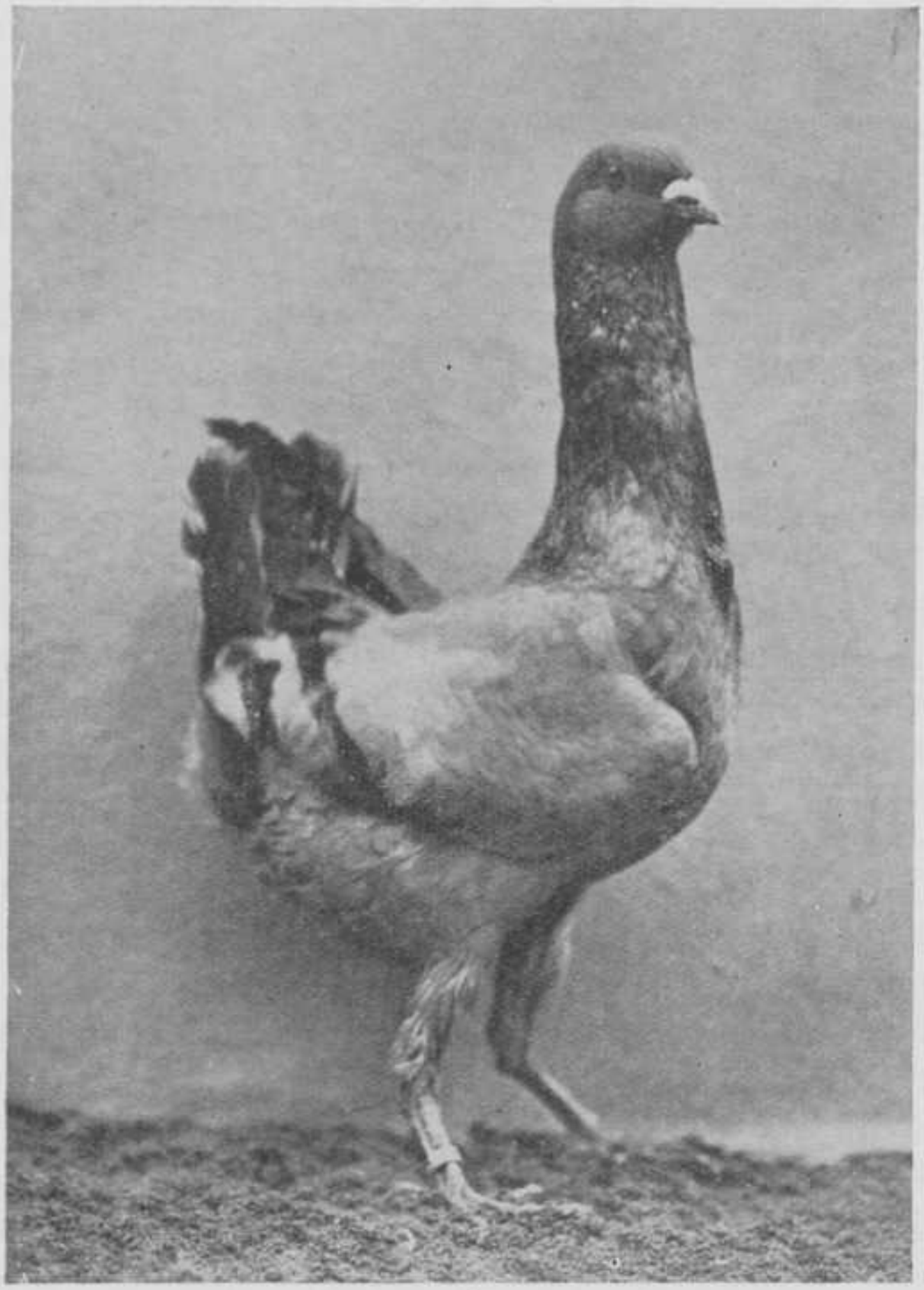
All countries, where indeed the Maltese Family breed, has taken a good footing.

Also later investigations have shown, that Persian en British India, possessed native Maltese Family races.

Dr. Hans Binder a well known importer of foreign kinds of birds, has found in India, pigeon races, which resembled the Maltese pigeon, as they appeared about 1860.

Also Mr. May Robertson of Calcutta in 1860, mentioned

that there, by him was found the old model Maltese pigeon, in the speciman of the Burmese pigeon.



BLUE BARRED MALTESE HEN

Showing excellent long, thin neck, erected tail, the somewhat loosely carried wings, and the very short back. Owing to the low carriage, the legs look shorter than they are.

Under the old model Maltese Family is not meant the Maltese with its very short and highly set body, but the "Epauletten" Scheck, a big, robust, broad pigeon with

erected tail, blueish black or blue coloured with a spotted head and a number of tiny white feathers on the wing coverts. Short carried wings, of which the ends of the primary flights are laid against the tail and thus carried upwards.

Out of this "Epauletten Scheck", which was very much propagated in Italy, are the now well known Maltese pigeon races, with assistance of other races, have been obtained by choice of propagation.

The "Epauletten Scheck" is however now extinct, has fallen a victim to the desire of production of new races and for their improvement.

Now we class under the Maltese family group the following viz: The Maltese, the Huhnscheck, the Florentiner, the Modene.

Some writers will also include the Strasser in this group.

We don't agree in this. The Strasser is formed with the premeditated purpose of being a good table pigeon, and conveys in this respect the blood of different races, including that of the Maltese pigeon races, by which the type of the Strasser is very moderated, that it is difficult to trace the model of the Maltese pigeon, while the inclination for improving the beauty of this race, in the direction of the Toy pigeons, sooner gives this race a place in their group (Toy).

We ourselves however, recognizing the purpose and antecedants and the entire characteristics of the Strassers, give the preference, in classing it among the table pigeon races.

In the description of the Maltese family, we shall begin with the most characteristic representative, viz: The "Maltese" pigeon.

THE MALTESE

D. Malthezer Kipduif *G. Maltheser Taube*
Fr. Pigeon poule de Maltais

The Maltese, one of the best known representatives of the Maltese family, reminds us of the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, when we resided in Dresden and Leipzig, and there were thoroughly initiated besides our other studies, in that of the pigeon sport.

There lived an old friend, adviser and teacher "Father Kämpfe" in Leipzig, the well known old master of the breeding of German Maltese and Bagadetten.

This is where we saw the real Maltese born and experienced, how the French Bagadett was bred to perfection by Father Kampfe, and at the same time served for the modernising of the short legged, broad, heavy, old fashioned Maltese, which came from Italy and Austria to Germany, also in Leipzig and neighbourhood finding there a second and principal fatherland.

It was also Kämpfe who in 1906 founded the association of Saxony Maltese breeders, and which later on was changed into the Club of German Maltese breeder, which to this day holds an important place among the Special clubs.

We amused ourselves very much at the weekly conference held in an inn of the Maltese breeders; and gained their much knowledge regarding the noble art of breeding.

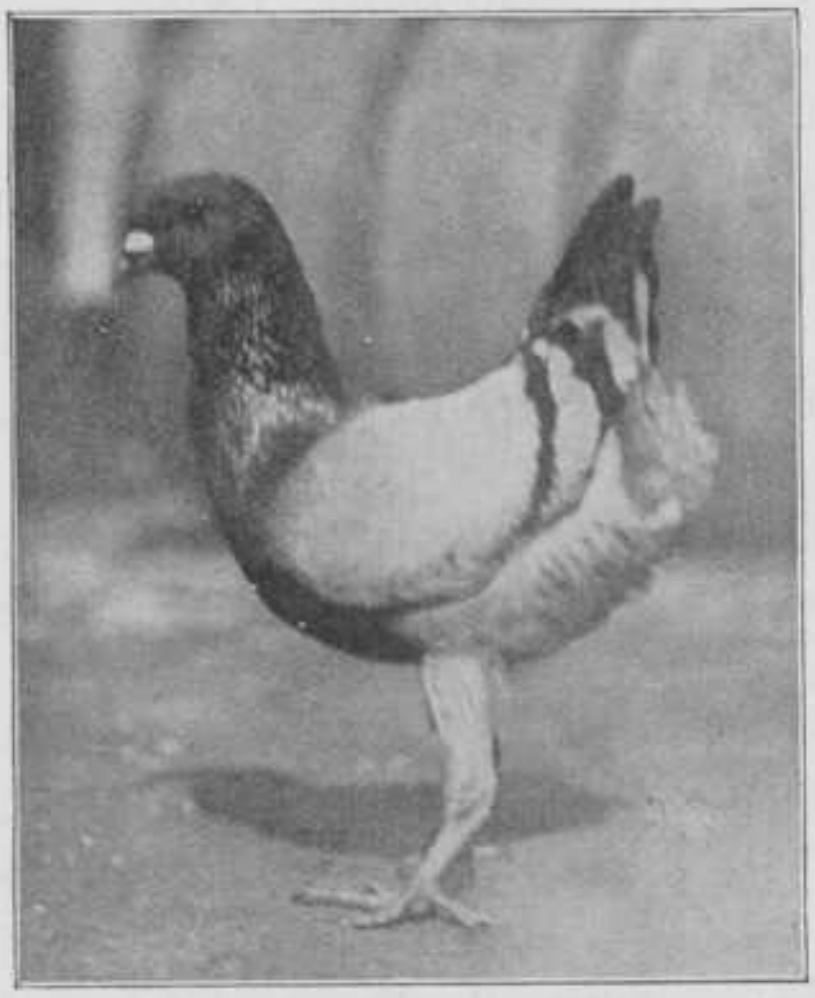
Here every breeder brought his particular birds, and here the coupling was discussed, and here they lent and exchanged the birds which were required.

Father Kämpfe was the first who recommended a cros-

sing with French Bagadett, which was confirmed later on, as being right.

It is owing to this race, that the present Maltese is grateful, for its long neck, long refined head, legs and temperament.

The Maltese to the layman make always an extraordinary impression, and even if knowing nothing of pigeon races, they will all say, when they see the Maltese, it looks like a hen, chiefly regarding the tail, which lays crossways on the body instead of as with the hen lengthways.



BLUE MALTESE HEN
in a very characteristic posture. In reality a "cobby" bird with exact body carriage, very long thin neck and short elevated tail. Prime long legs.

The tail is at once the most characteristic of the bird.

It is a consequence of the deformed rump bones or last back joints, in the same way as known among the Fantails.

It is taken for granted that the original Fantail together with field pigeons and Modains have assisted in the formation of the Maltese.

Others testify that the Maltese came here from the "East" via Italy.

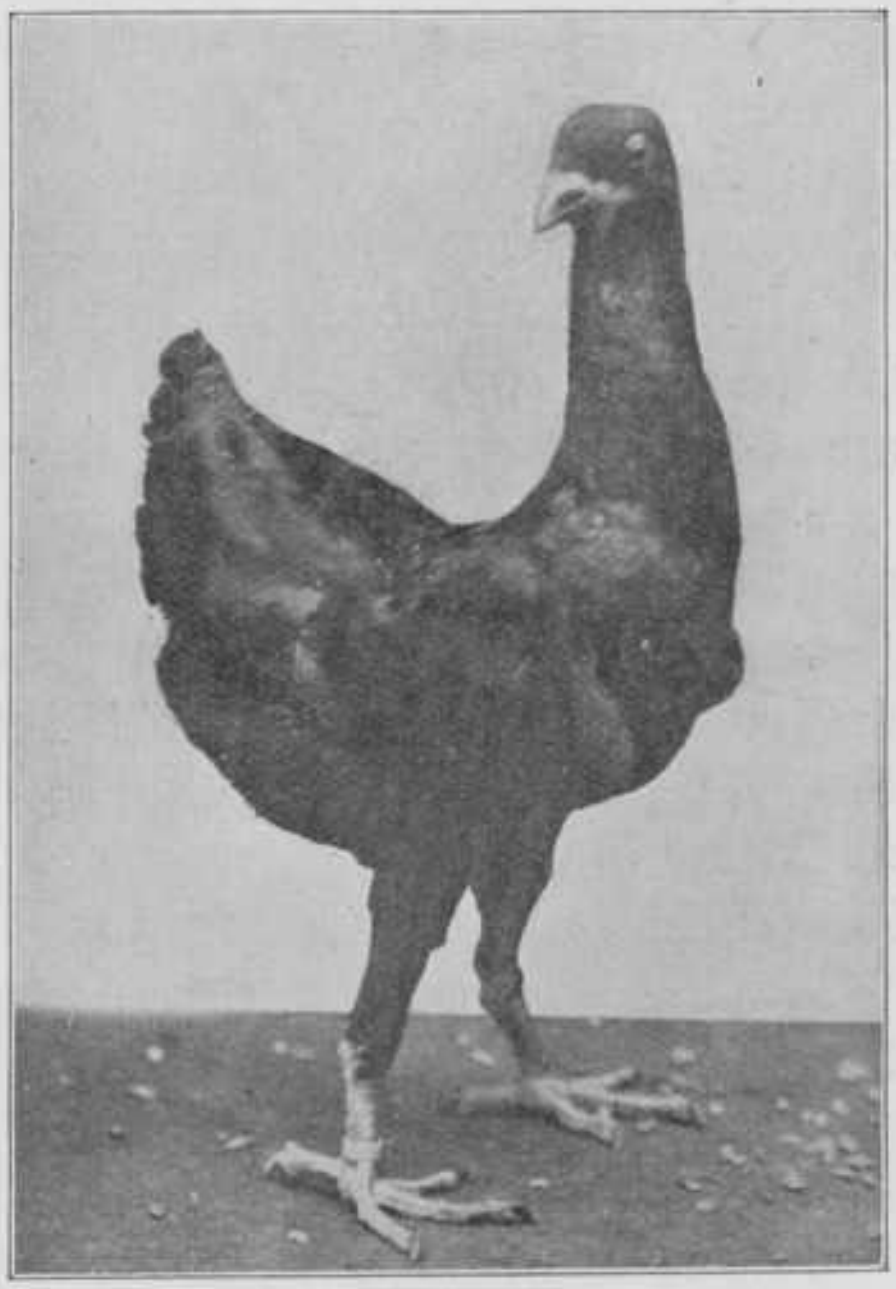
Already about the year 1600, Aldrovandi described a pigeon, large, heavy with short legs and elevated tail.

How this name received its name, remains entirely unknown. It has nothing to do with the Island of Malta, and less with the rank of Maltese knights. However the Maltese is a propagated production of the old Austrians and Saxons, which is at the present day possessed by the best breeders.

Like many pigeon races the Maltese has during some years undergone an entire change in shape.

Originally it was only a medium tall set, heavy bird, with a strongly extended breast, with a thick coarse head, and slightly bent, often trembling neck.

The last mentioned showing the relation with the Fantail; being understood not the present modern show bird, but the long necked funnel tailed bird.



BLACK MALTESE COCK
showing many good qualities. Short body, with long straight legs; thin long neck and elevated tail.

From these birds together with Modains, formerly also much larger, and still later on with Bagadetten, have our modern Maltese originated from.

When we judge a Maltese, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the head and body bearing.

It is necessary, that the bird from its youth be fed in the training pen, otherwise it is impossible to estimate its value; above all they must be placed at a desired height, and the cage not covered on top, as the birds squeeze themselves, and their neck length and leg bearing cannot be judged.

The shorter the birds are, the taller they seem, and to increase this, it can be done by taking away the belly feathers, round the thighs. Leg below hock must be straight and long. An elevated proud bearing, with

beautiful short rump and long neck, is recognised as of great value.

The birds seem taller in stature in comparison with the shorter body, therefore we are desirous of having a good bird, being proportionally long and broad.

Through the introduction of the Bagadetten blood the shape of head of the Maltese has changed.

This was formerly high and thick, and in harmony with the full massive body of the bird, and the thick, short neck, which had to carry the head.

The modern bird has however a good shaped head, with a good long skull line, refined beak, refined wattles and cere, comparing excellently with the long thin neck.

The old plump coarse head would not suit the long neck of the present day bird.

Head and neck must harmonize with each other, the length of neck being determined by the length of leg, long legs would be ridiculous, at least a bird with a short neck and likewise subverted a short necked bird with very long legs would be an impossible sight.

If we compare the present day type of the Maltese with that of 40 years ago, then only the elevated tail has remained. All other parts are improved and become more refined.

The long neck only slightly bent, shows frequently an extended neck vertebra a clear characteristic of the Bagadetten.

It is just this extended neck vertebra, which makes the bordering of the neck more prominent, than if it were entirely straight up and down.

The beak is straight, not too thin, slightly bent at the tip, transiting itself unnoticed in the head line. Colour is among whites, yellows and reds flesh colour, and among all other decidedly black.

The shape and bearing of wings is also very remarkable.

They are carried somewhat lose on the body running up the tail in such a manner that they cross each other on the tail.

Dragging wings and too strongly crossed are very faulty, also the wings may not be too long, whereby they project between the centre tail flights, or appear above the tail.

The tail is a very important part.

The tail is at the *base*, broad, gradually becoming narrower, and therefore must be very short at the top end, be trimmed as straight as an arrow.

Many birds have however a tail which at the top end is widely extended, wherby the closeness is lost, and the consequence being that the wings project through.

The transition of the back to the tail is entirely filled up with thick cushions; also the tail will be supported by good supporting feathers or cushions underneath.

The lower tail feathering is therefore rich in feathering, with much under down, whereby its outward hen (fowl) appearance is increased.



BLACK MALTESE HEN

good "cobby" model, very pretty long thin neck and long legs. Tail showing somewhat spreaded, and owing to the unfavourable posture, the bird seems rather too long and too low.

The belly may not however be too strongly feathered, the thighs becoming too much concealed, and the legs losing their length.

If the back of body is too heavily feathered then the bird seems too long, and the legs being placed too much

to the front, whereby the bird loses its equilibrium.

The carriage of the bird is of great importance.

The legs must be seen in the front, absolutely running parallel, and not showing the least sign of X-legs, and no less give way too strongly in the ankle joints.

The toes are well spread out, and lay level on the ground, whereby the bird gains firmness.

Regarding eye colour, the white birds have dark eyes, encircled by a flesh coloured cere.

The remaining self coloured birds have a pretty dark orange eye. The darker coloured vars: with darker cere, the other lighter coloured birds with flesh coloured cere.

The tigered birds especially those which are strongly light tigered, have frequently a bright white or white eye.



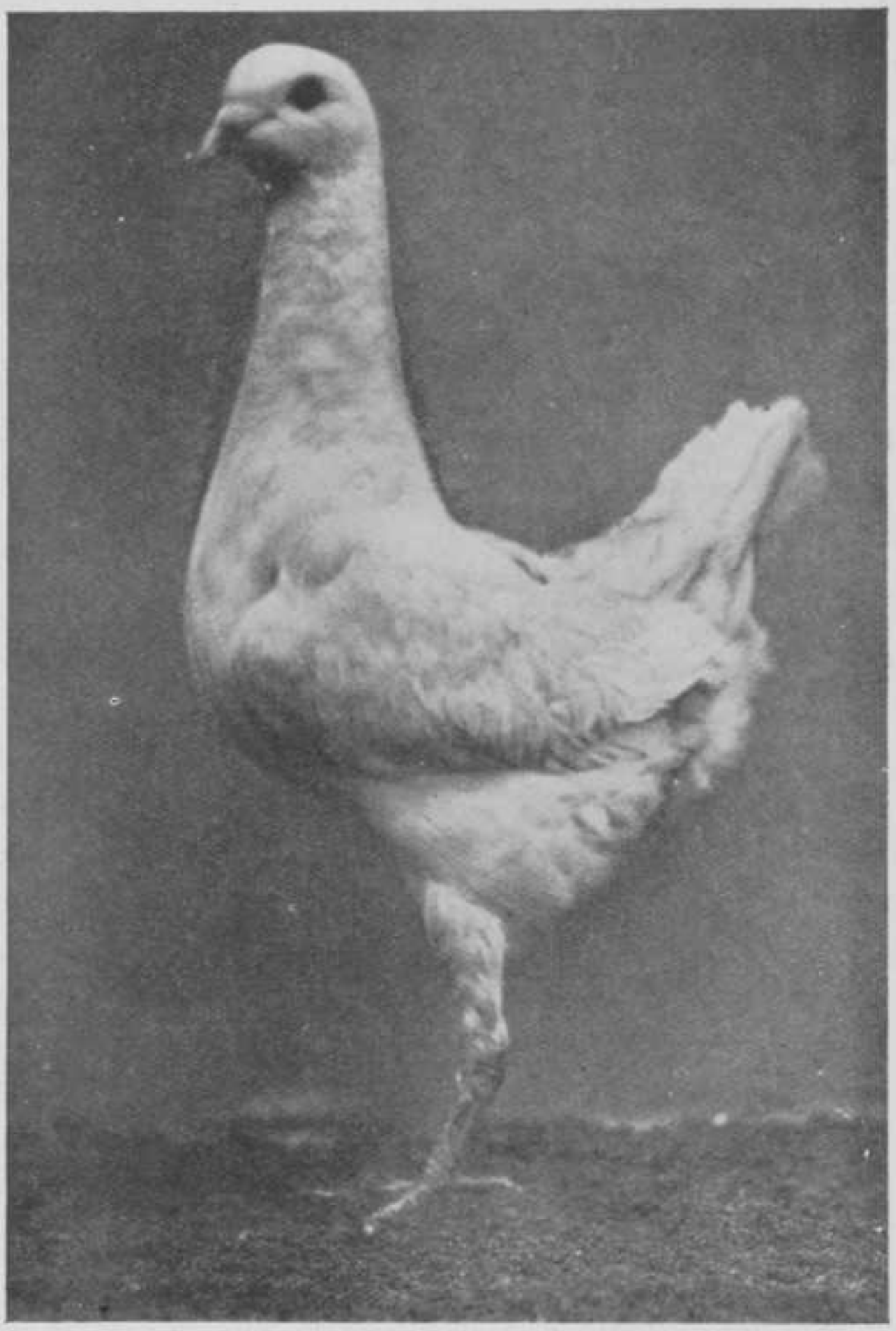
RED MALTESE COCK
with good build, long legs and long thin neck. Correct carried tail and wings.

Regarding the coloured vars: the Maltese is no less in quality than other races. The self coloured are the best known.

Here and there sometimes a white bird with coloured tail exists, or the so called tigered are exhibited, which however are not very excellent in appearance.

Formerly we had the "Epauletten Schecken", but these have entirely disappeared. The best birds are found among the blacks, white and blue, and less among the yellows, reds and mealies. Prime birds in blue chequered, brown with brown bars and brown chequered birds.

The feathers are closely laid, a characteristic of the



SELF COLOURED WHITE MALTESE COCK
A good speciman, with good neck and leg length, also tail carriage, and wings.

Bagadetts, while they also owe their high polish and fullness in colour to the Bagadetts.

The Maltese can only be kept in low laid lofts, as they are unable to fly high in damp weather.

They mostly walk, and only use their wings when skipping from one projection to another. Owing to their walking much on the ground, it must therefore be kept clean. A thick layer of sand being very useful.

The nestings must also be placed on the ground, so that the youngsters may not meet with an accident when coming out of their nests. Owing to their heavy weight it is impossible for them to fly, and it is recommendable for their development, they should begin to eat at an early stage, they have good appetites and prefer a solid food, such as beans, peas, maize, good barley, but not too much wheat.

Much grit, lime, stone, while we recommend giving the youngsters cod liver oil.

Generally the Maltese being robust and powerful, it is however not a fighting bird, provided it has a proper and spacious nesting, where it can enjoy the company of its spouse.

They are good propagators and rear their young ones with great care.

They are sensitive for any change in temperature, and in accordance it is advisable to give them a good housing, if we wish to be exempt from having sick birds.

At the age of 4 months, the young birds must begin their training. We must teach the birds one for one, how to show itself at its best, if this is not done, then it is impossible for the birds to show their qualities.

It is a very difficult race, that demands the whole attention of the breeder.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Austria.

Sizw and Carriage: Robust bird, nearly equal in width as in length, very elevated carriage, with powerful expression.

Head: long reaching, arched little, carried errected narrow between the eyes.

Beak: tolerably long, not too thin or too weak, bent just a little at the tip.
Among, whites, red and yellow, flesh coloured, among all dark coloured vars: — darker colour.

Wattles: small and smoothly laid, powdered white.

Eyes: somewhat deeply seh, reddish yellow in colour among the coloured vars: — dark among self coloured whites and birds with coloured tails.

Cere: Among blacks, blues and blue chequered is grey; among browns, chocolate colours, reds, yellows and brown chequered is flesh colour; by whites, is bright red

Throat: very keenly carved.

Neck: As long and thin as possible, very slightly bent, only somewhat broader between the shoulders and at the breast.
An extended neck vertebra in the middle of neck is very much appreciated and of great value.

Breast: as broad as possible, extended, a split breash is very rejectable.

Back: short and broad, carried level, running up to the rump, with many cushions.

Wings: very short, very broad on wing butts, laying loose against the body. Primary flights short and narrow, laying against the errected tail not projecting over, mostly crossed.

Tail: very broad at base, sloping narrower to the ends (5—7 centimetres). As short as possible and keen, sharply cut off at tips forming a straight angle with the back. Never split in the middle. Lower tail covering covered with many down feathers running round the entire abdomen.

Belly: short and round, abdomen full and round, and thickly feathered.

Legs: very long, powerful and very visible. Thighs short, always featherless. Knees extended, not bent. Toes long and well spread ont. Colour of legs and toes, bright red.

Gross Faults: short, thick head, too long, narrow beak Short, thick neck, a too low set body, too much extended. X legs, long narrow, slanting or split tail. Foo flat carried tail, drooping wings, or too long crossed wings.

THE HUHNSCHECK

(*Hungarian*)

D. Huhnscheck G. Huhnscheck Fr. Pigeon hongrois

This variety is without doubt the second representative of the Maltese family, more so than any other member, the nearest to the Maltese type, although there is a difference, and that is, the first mentioned have been made more modern, than they were twenty years ago.

The Huhnschecks are placed in a different catagory in the pigeon world, owing to their very typical design, which itself at once attracts the notice of the layman on pigeon authority.

A design which really gives a pleasant effect, but really difficult to procure in the exact manner.

This is therefore the reason, that very few breeders of the Huhnscheck are counted, especially in Holland.

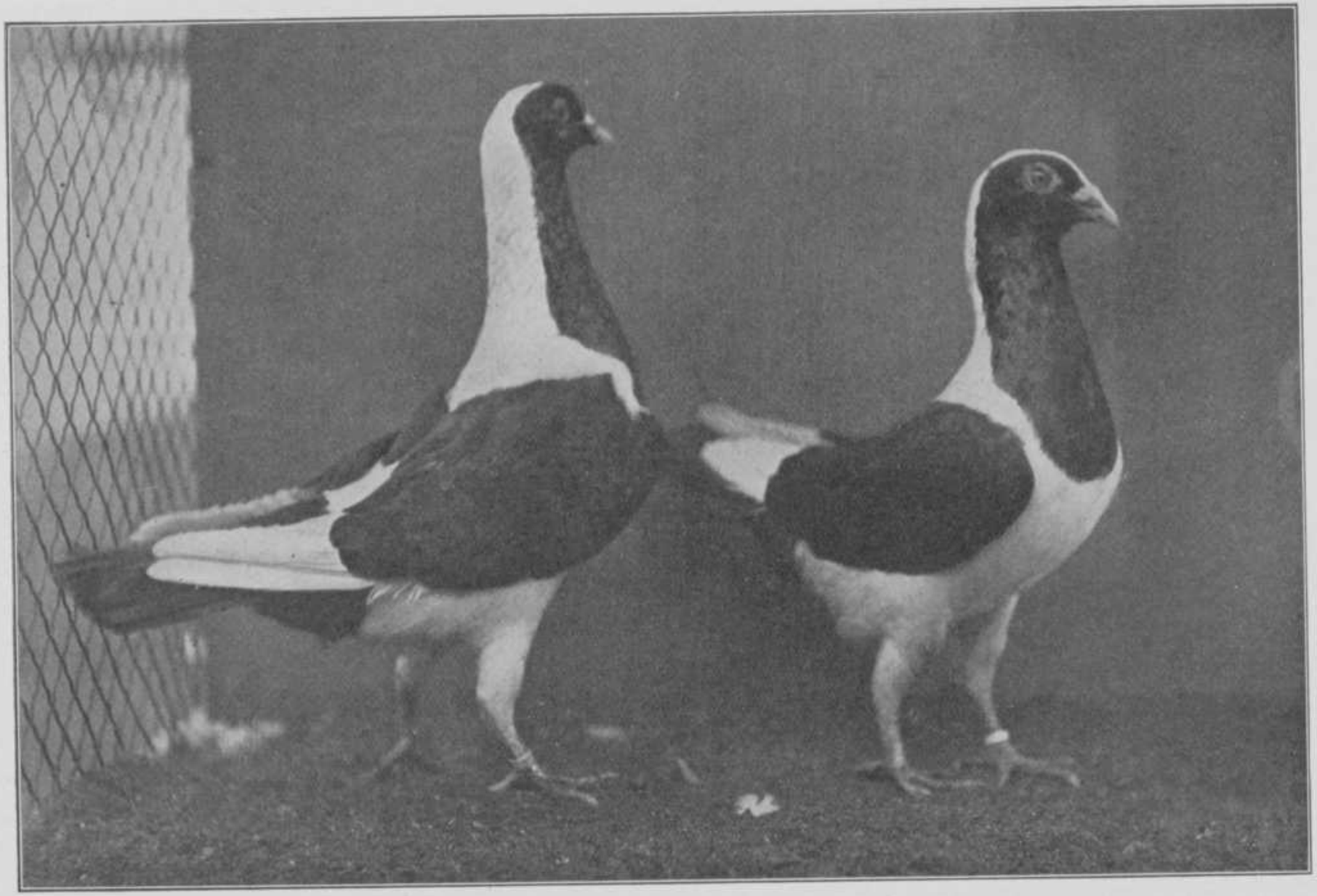
The propagation of good design, and good colour of the Huhnschecks, belong to the heaviest problems of the pigeon sport.

The first question many breeders put, is, how is it that the Huhnscheck has such an extraordinary design, while the bird for the rest resembles its cousin the Florentiner so much, which in the first place has assisted in the origination of the Huhnscheck.

But where did this take place? Was it in Hungary, because the French breeders speak of "Hongrois", and the English of "Hungarian".

The German breeders assert, that this is not true, but that the Huhnscheck originated from Upper Austria, and were imported into the midlands and North Germany about 1850.

Especially they found a new fatherland in Saxony and



A COUPLE OF BLACK HUHNSCHECKS

Excelling in colour and marking. Especially the bird on the right having a beautiful head and neck design with a special "parting". The black colour fully encircling the eye. The postures could be somewhat fuller and heavier.

Thüringen, where the proper, conscientious, and enthusiastic breeders, have made the Huhnscheck a first class exhibition bird.

The faulty naming in France and England took place, owing to the fact, that these two countries formerly were more synpathetic towards the Hungarians and their language, than the Upper Austrians who spoke German.

The well known Austrian pigeon expert of the last century Freiherr von Washington, recorded that the Huhnscheck was produced out of a crossing of Florentiners and Swallow pigeons, with the so called "Turkish pigeon".

A German pigeon expert Düringen, confirms this partly, he meant that besides the Florentiners and Swallow pigeons, that an Indian pigeon, in appearance like the Lahore, assisted in the accomplisment of this race.

The Indian pigeon, signified by the name of "Kalpotia pigeon", had just the opposite design which the Lahore had, while the upper body part of the Lahore pigeon was coloured and under part white, and that of the Kalpotia pigeon, the upper side was white and lower part of body coloured.

The parting between the white and coloured part, began at the beak over the head, skull and neck to the back and shoulders.

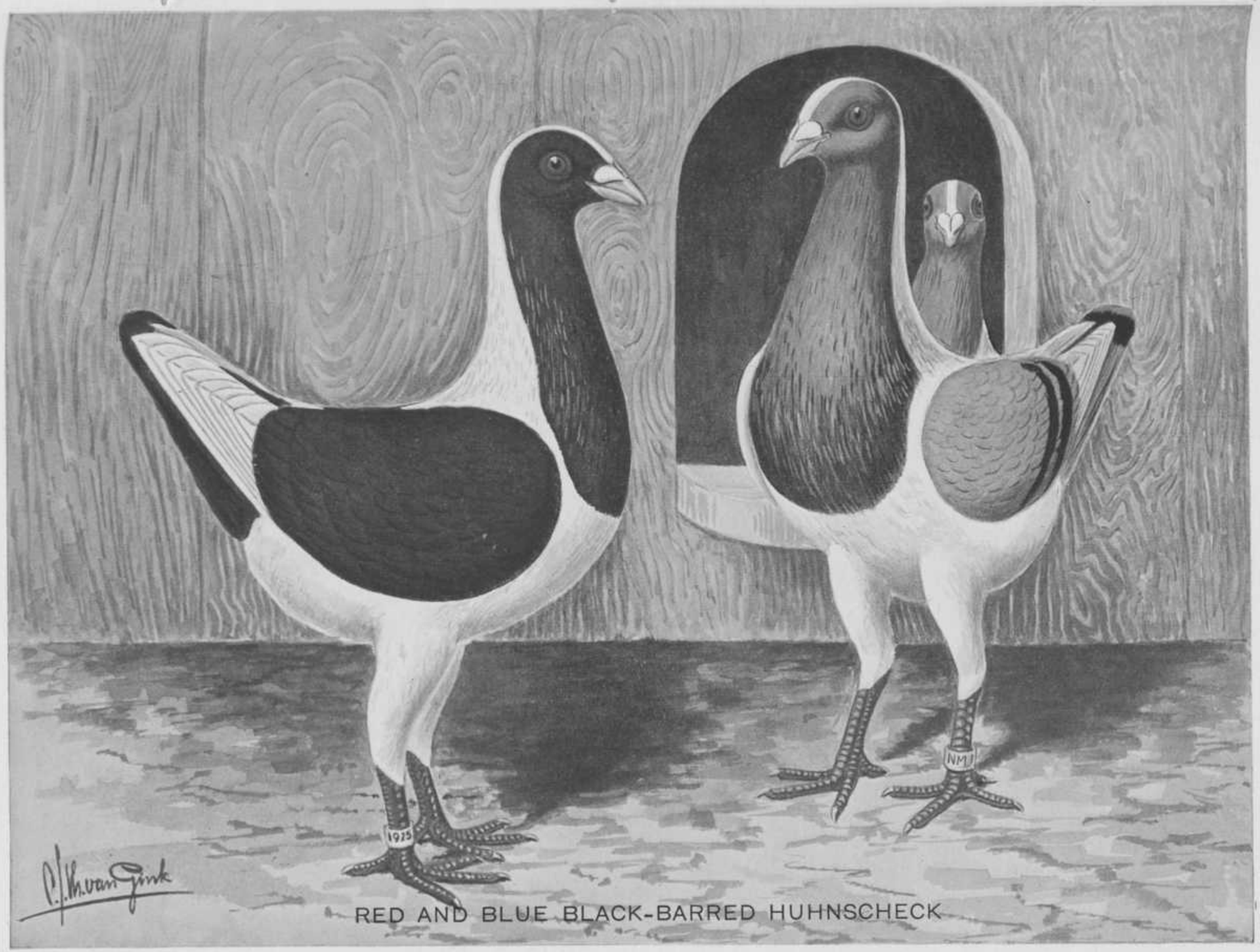
Also the back and wings were white, while the cheeks, throat, front of neck, breast, belly, thighs and tail were coloured.

Although the Kalpotia pigeon was not heavily feathered, we know however, that a crossing of this feathering is only of little importance.

The question still remains, how did the Austrians obtain the Kalpotia pigeon?

This question is easy to answer, because Hongary was for a long time under Turkish denomination, then this supposition is not a strange one.

The Turks were formerly, passionate pigeon breeders, and it is not uninmaginable that the rulers took their

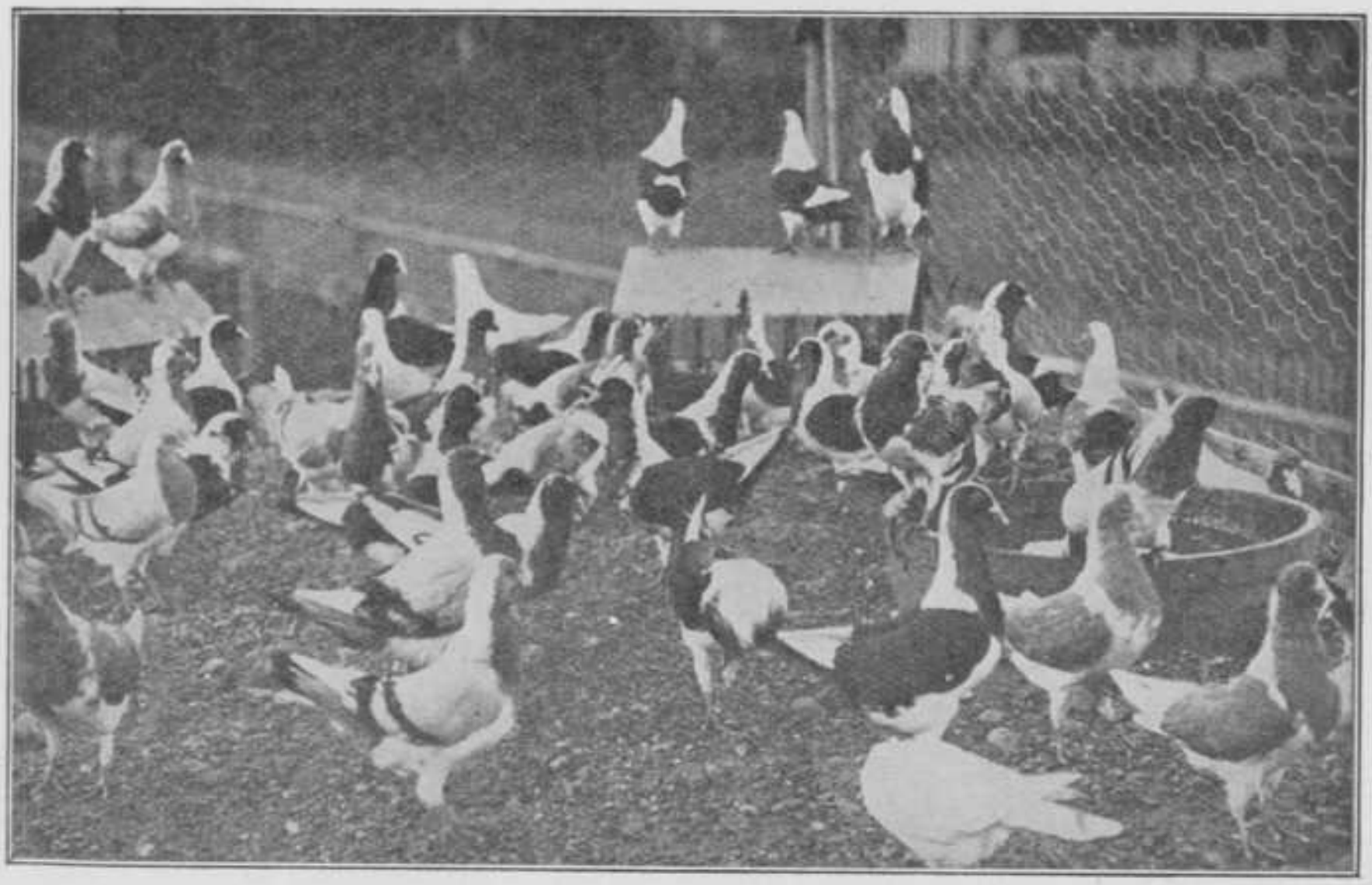


RED AND BLUE BLACK-BARRED HUHNSCHECK

favourite breeds with them to their conquered countries.

From there they came, either pure bred or also already crossed, in the hands of the Upper Austrian fanciers.

How it really is, that the design of the Huhnscheck, should have been entirely accidental, cannot be accepted, the design being therefore too extraordinary and de-



A LARGE COLLECTION OF HUHNSCHECKS
of a special breeder, an easy matter to pick out good birds.
A very typical photo.

viating too much from everything which up to the present has originated from crossings.

We shall now after this introduction, criticise the bird further.

The Huhnscheck is not so short and broad as the Maltese or the Florentiner, and not that these two breeds have become more modernized, the difference is much greater.

Also the tail is much longer, and carried more level than the Maltese, wherby the bird has a much taller

appearance, itself being strengthened by the fact, that the Huhnscheck, is in build, sooner shorter than taller.

That the Huhnscheck is only a designed variety of the Florentiner, is not quite true, the Florentiner being all the more in comparison with the type of the Maltese.

The Huhnscheck is full and round, with a very massive powerful body, whereby the bird, outside of its difficult design, is a first class useful one.

The head is moderately long with a well shaped cap. Forehead is not too high, making the beak, at a stumpy angle.

By crossing with other races, this angle will become too pointed, especially if the Bagadet are used, this must be watched, because the appearance of the Huhnscheck would be very much spoiled.

The beak is moderately long, though very powerful, somewhat bent at the tips, and is desirable that all coloured vars: have a flesh coloured one, of a somewhat red tint is very good, considering the hard colour of the cere.

The wattles are fairly good, well developed and can be of great importance, in regulating the exact shape of forehead.

Eye is rather deeply set, is fairly large and of bright red colour, encircled by a fine shaped cere, which must not be too broad and not too coarse in texture.

The eye itself is from orange-yellow to orange-red.

The neck is tolerably long and broad at shoulders, the length and refineness of the Maltese not being allowed.

The breast extends powerfully forward ,is broad, full and well shaped. It must in no case be split.

The back is broad and longer than the Maltese, extending to the tail, however not so strong as that of the Maltese.

Tail is moderately long and carried somewhat higher than level, wherby the birds get the desired "Barge" model. It is always well closed, the quills laying firmly on each other, and rounded at ends.

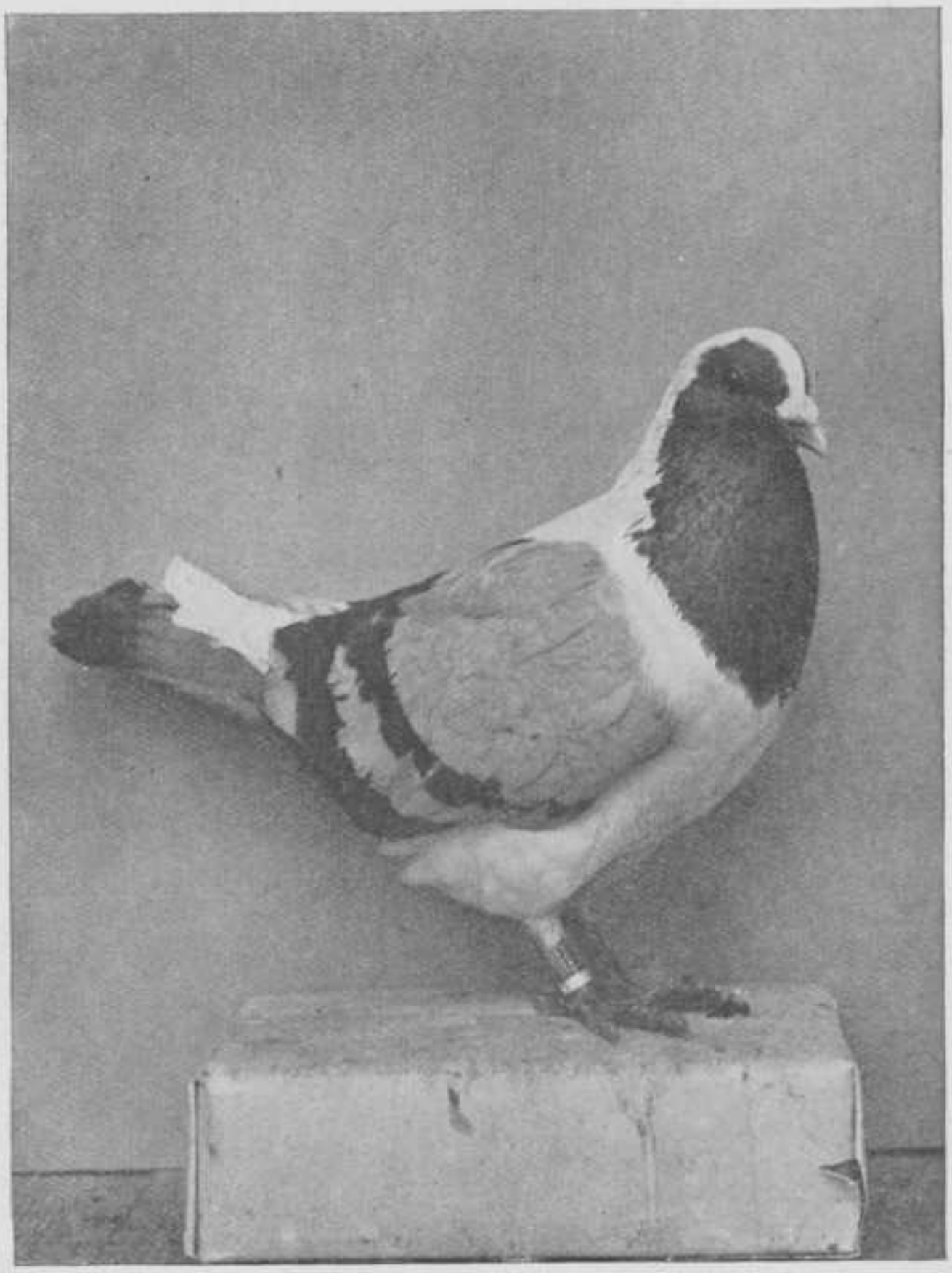
The wings are powerful and well developed.



STANDARD DRAWING OF THE HUHNSCHECK

showing the desired shape. "Barge" model, elevated tail, good neck length, exact design. Bird on left, showing clearly the broad extended breast.

They don't however close firmly on the body, wherby the wing butt is at a distance from the body, which is necessary, if the primary flights will rest on the somewhat



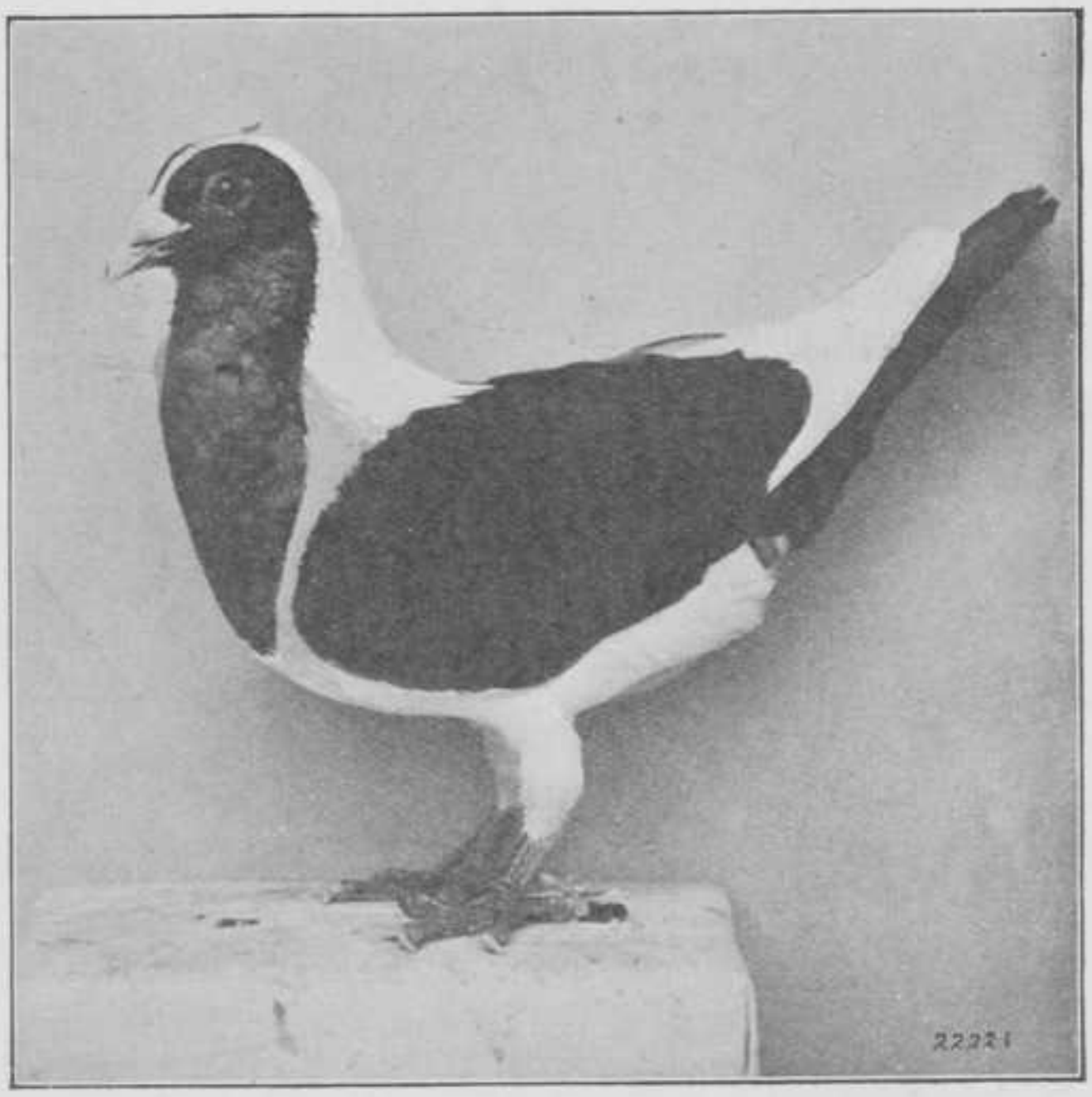
BLUE HUHNSCHECK (1926)
Big, robust bird with prime build, design and colour. Rare forehead marking, deep continous bars.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

highly carried tail, and to cross each other at the tips.

Legs are medium long, but should never show the same length of the modern Maltese, are always featherless and of a bright red colour.

The pretty, remarkable design of the bird depends on, that the prime feathering is white, while the head, breast, wing coverts and tail are coloured.

The breast design embraces the entire front of neck and breast, just to the middle, in a half circle and is sharply divided from the remaining part of the body.



BLACK HUHNSCHECK COCK

Big vigorous, a specially well built bird, with prime head, neck and wing covert marking. Pretty deep colour.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The breast marking shall however never touch the shoulders and wing butts, a white line of ½ to 1 centimetre shall always be visible.

The entire wing covert is coloured, white 7 to 10 primary flights are white, more than 7, prejudicing the exact egg shape of the covert.

The tail is coloured, as well upper and under covering and is sharply divided from the body.

The back is pure white.

Now the head and neck design which so much depends on.

The white stripe, is 3 to 5 millimetres in width, beginning at the base of beak, over the forehead and the cap, gradually and regulary widening out in the neck, where it loses itself in the white of the back.

To obtain an absolute purly marked Huhnscheck is an impossibility.

Indeed, the design of the head, neck and breast has not remained restricted to the natural feather groups, though the feather groups include, white as well as coloured tiny feathers in different ways.

A breeder must therefore be contented, if he has bred a Huhnscheck, which by careful trimming with scissors and pincette, approaches the standard design as near as possible.

The German has a remarkable expression for this:

"Ein Huhnscheck soll so gezeichnet sein, dasz sie sich putzen läszt", that means to say, the Huhnscheck, must be born, with too many coloured tiny feathers, whereby this could be removed. The trimming is a great art, requiring much patience and cleverness.

It speaks for itself, that this treatment is exclusively restricted to the head and breast marking; tail, primary flights etc. are excluded from such operations.

In breeding the coloured part of head and breast shall always surpass the white. Many birds are born with an entire coloured head, which cannot be improved, because the white in the parting is missing, and very often the colour of the breast transits itself in the shoulders and wing covert, or white spots exist on the wing butt of the wing covert.

Very often coloured primary flights appear.

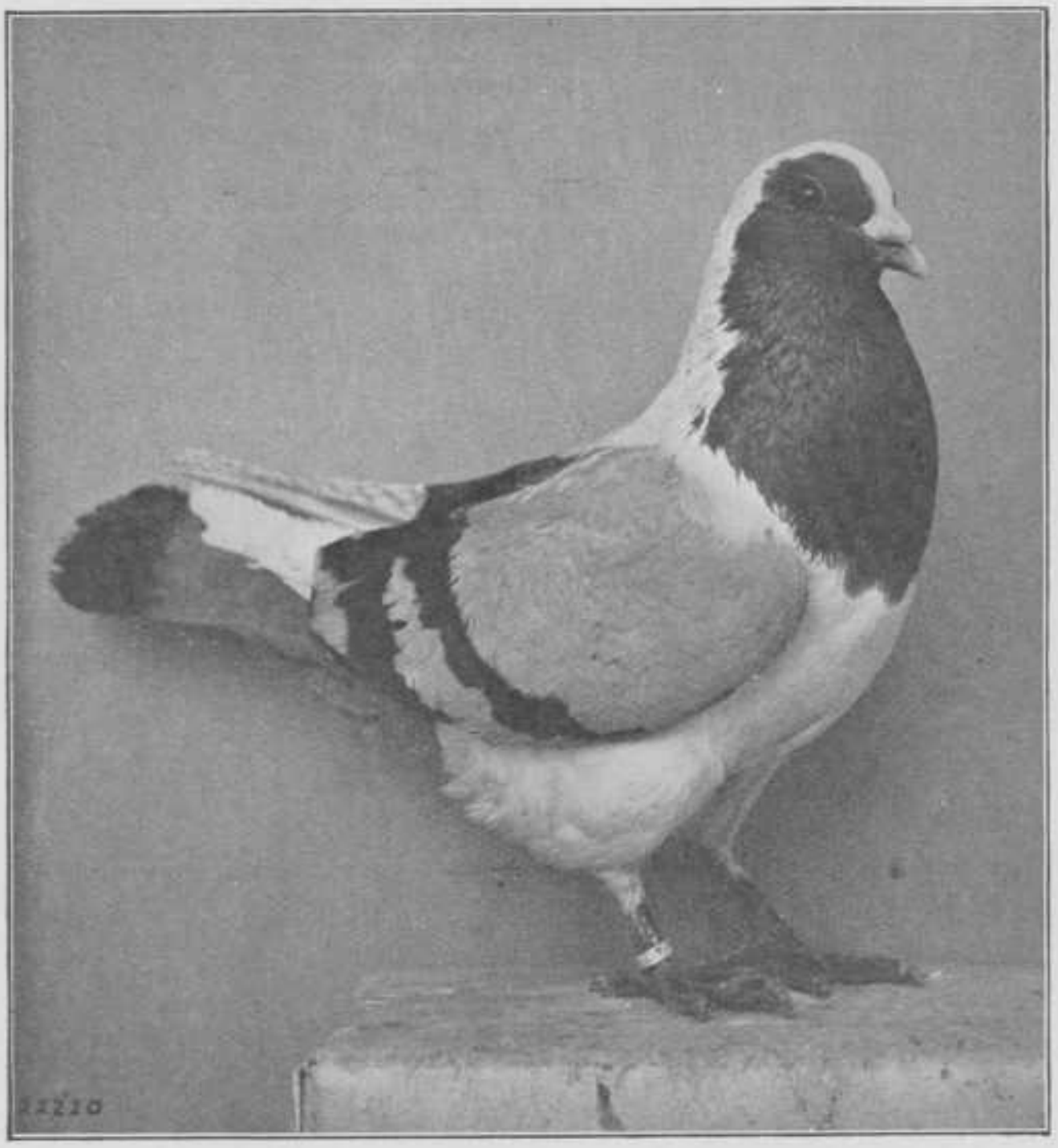
Such birds are worthless, because this fault very strongly inherits itself with obstinacy.

The Huhnscheck is very thickly feathered with very much under down.

This is experienced on the rump and lower tail covering.

It gives the bird the massive fullness, which is so desirable.

The Huhnscheck exist in the well known pigeon co-



BLUE HUHNSCHECK COCK (1926)
Robust bird with prime build. Very pretty head design, good colour and bars.
From same nest as its brother shown on page No. 264.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

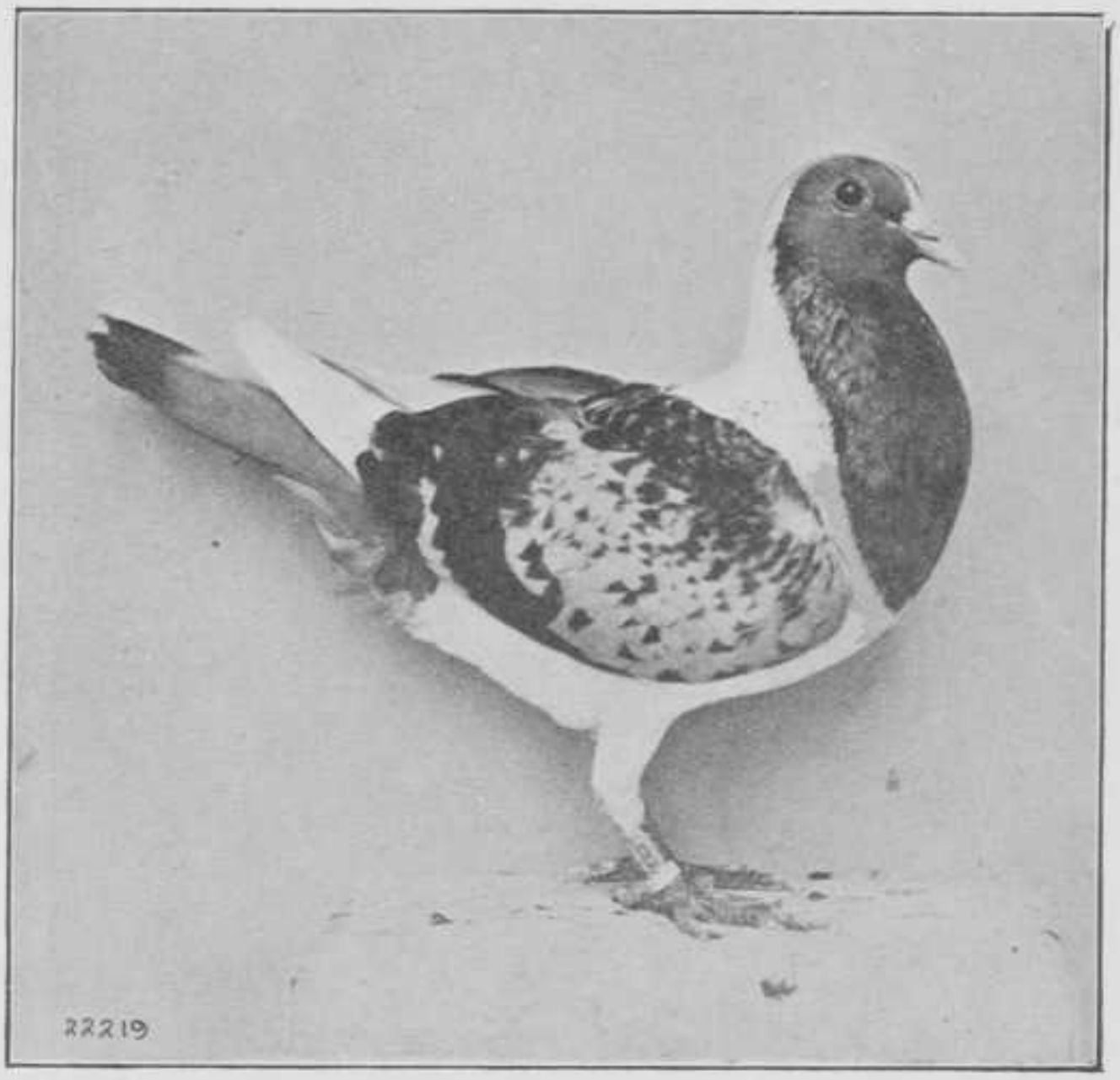
lours, blue with black bars, very rarely with white bars, blue chequered, black, red, and yellow.

Red chequered with bars and brown chequered exist, though still in inferior quality.

All colours must be full and of deep brilliancy, with much lustre especially in head and neck.

In arranging pairs for breeding, we must never match two birds of the same quality together.

Thus never two birds with a narrow parting, much better a hen with a broad parting and short breast design with a well marked cock.



BLUE CHEQUERED HUHNSCHECK HEN
Well built, a bird exact in design, with a pretty parting and typical belly shape. Wing marking at shoulders rather too heavy.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Birds with little parting produce youngsters with fully coloured head.

Such birds be crossed as little as possible.

An ugly fault is the white spot behind the eyes. The coloured line drops here suddenly entirely in, to bend itself just below the eye and then to extend itself.

The Lahore has also this malady, and the only thing

to avoid this, is the coupling of a bird with a vigorously coloured head.

Regarding the colours, reds and yellows can be coupled together, provided the composing is pure. Blue with red mealy, produce light blue youngsters, blue with black give blue chequered, also blue and black. Black with red, are nearly always disappointing, giving very many wrong colours, also dark beak and inferior cere colour.

The same as in all propagations, a careful study of the older birds is necessary to obtain any success.

In breeding time the Huhnscheck is extremely grateful, which is necessary, because many youngsters have to be bred, before one is got, which as we have termed it, is fit for trimming purposes.

The Huhnscheck is a good hatcher, and rears its youngsters with great care.

Easily satisfied, they are easily taught open flying.

Extra food during rearing time is recommended.

They are less suitable for loft breeding and more less for lofts which are highly elevated in the city or thickly populated neighbourhoods.

Owing to their fighting nature, they are above all unsuitable for being kept with other breeds.

The quality of the young birds can be judged when they are 3 or 4 weeks old, therefore to retain many youngsters is unnecessary, an undeniable advantage.

For those who are willing to take the trouble and having enough patience and power of endurance, then it is a race worth while breeding.

The standard fixed by the Special Club in Germany is as follows:

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Austria.

Size and Carriage: a powerful and robustly built in appearance

Head: moderately long, medium arched. Head and beak must follow a long reaching curved line, which must show no drooping at the beak root.

Beak: flesh colour, tolerably long and powerful, slightly bent at end. Wattles developed, more in the width than in the height. The beak is carried in a downward position.

Eyes: deeply set and large, iris orange colour to red.

Cere: strongly developed, consisting of more rings of equal size, carmine red, laying level on the head.

Neck: long, slender and refined, carried perpendicular, throat well rounded out.

Breast: broad and full, not split.

Back: broad and as short as possible, running up to the tail.

Shoulders: broad and powerful.

Belly part: full with tightly laid feathering.

Wings: powerful and well developed, a little arched, carried high, though not laying too close to the body, the wing butt at a little distance from the body.

Tail: short, well closed and borne high.

Legs: long, powerful, and having a pure bright red colour, toes rather long and spread. Nails not too long, and a little bent.

Design: the head, breast, wing covert and tail are coloured. The coloured breast may not entirely reach the wing butt, but must remain at a distance of about one centimetre from it, by which on both sides a narrow white margin remains over. The coloured part of the breast extends right to the breast bone. On the head there is a 3—5 millimetre in width white bar, beginning at base of beak continuing to back of skull. Further everything must be white, the back also.

Colour Vars: black, red, yellow, blue with black bars, blue black chequered, blue with white bars, silver colour, meelies with red bars and brown chequered.

Gross Faults: irregular head design, entirely coloured breast on both sides, small build, level skull, dark eyes, thin beak, sloping back line and deeply carried tail. Coloured feathers on the prescribed white back, is only considered a minor fault.

THE FLORENTINER

D. Florentiner *G. Florentinertaube*
Fr. Pigeon poule de Florentin

One of the oldest varieties of the Maltese family is the Florentiner, a race of Italian origin, named after the city of Florence, being the image of the "Modena Gazzi".

Like few other races, the history of the Florentiner and its appearance from Italy into Germany, is very little known of.

It has not always borne this name, originally this race was known in Germany as the "Hinkeltaube", and along the Rhine under the name of "Piemontezer taube", which verifies the Italian descendancy of the bird.

The Florentiners first came from Italy into Stiermarken, receiving a good reception, where they were excellent in use in production as game for the Vienna restaurants, receiving the temporary name of "Stiermarker", though the race was well known there under the name of Florentiner.

Dr. Benditsch mentions in his work of the city of Vienna in 1858, the breeding of pigeons for the table, the pigeon production being very extended, there being a big demand for young pigeons for table use, in different kinds, the largest being the "Florentiners".

From Stiermarken, the Florentiners spread themselves through Germany, into the Midlands, where they found their second fatherland.

This is where the old Florentiner was made modern, not the modern figure of the Maltese, though improved into a more important type, though meanwhile showing the Maltese model in a sufficient manner.

We must however not forget, that like so many races,

the Florentiner, has experienced a period of neglectfulness, and has suffered under the influence of strange, foreign races, imported into Germany.

Those specially interested in the shaping of the Florentiner, were the breeders. Bruno Weise, G. Hempel, Ewald Schreiter, M. Adler, A. Mittelbach who since 1918, were most prominent in the modernizing and propagation of the Florentiner, and in which they have been very successful.

The Florentiner is now a race, which is never missing at exhibitions, and in its different colours, is a brilliant representative, which is pleasing to every Maltese pigeon enthusiast.

Firstly on account of its typical shape of body, because the prettier the design of the Florentiner is, the correct shape is the chief thing; the pretty design and colour are a second consideration.

It is the breeding of the shape, that has again roused sympathy for this race, on account of the German Maltese pigeon breeder being lucky, by inbreeding of Maltese, to modernize the old Florentiner.

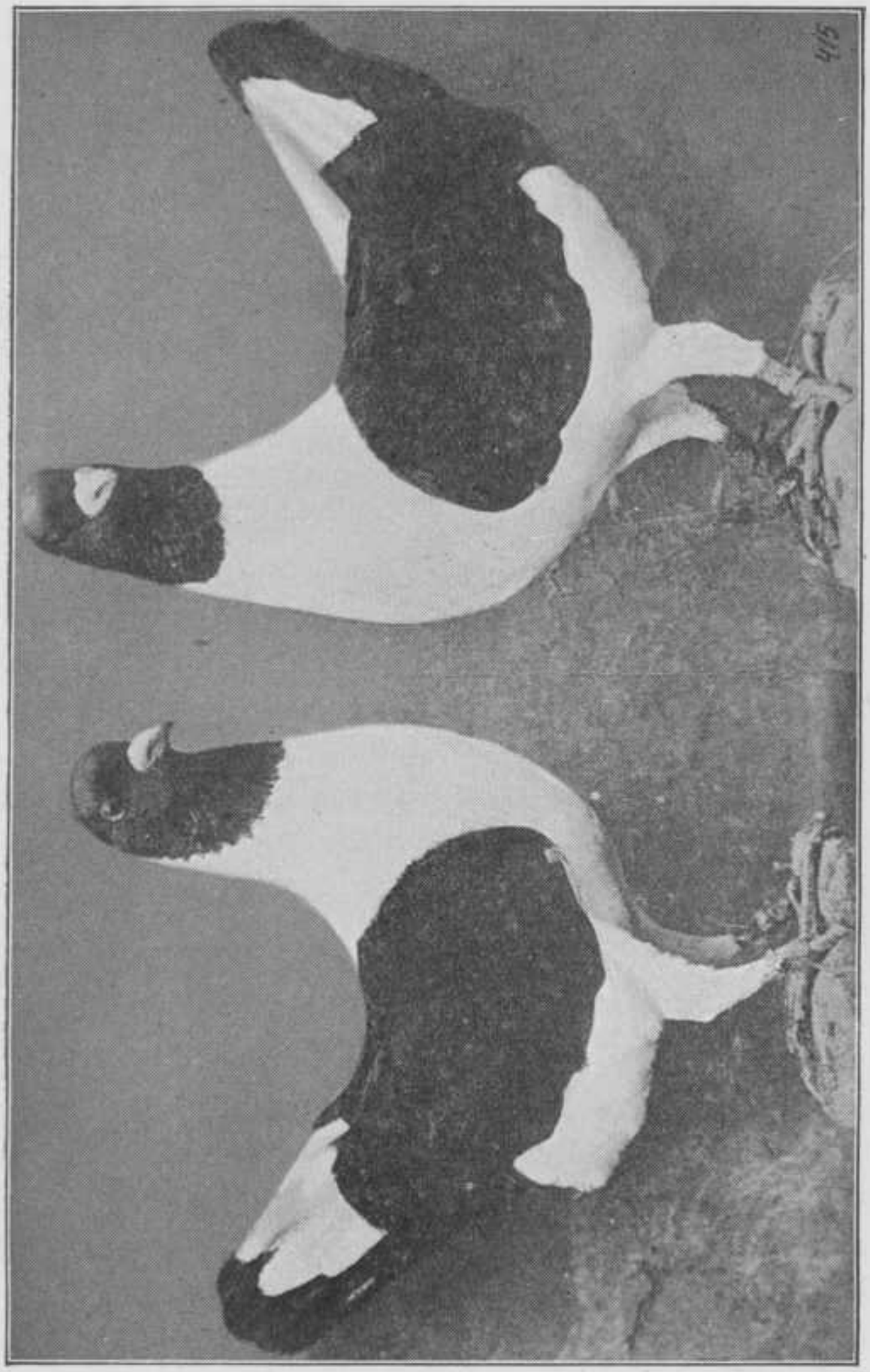
Of course this caused many difficulties at first; the high stature, the shorter back, and the more elevated, though especially closed tail, and not forgetting the longer neck, have benefited the Florentiner.

The more the bird approached the modern Maltese pigeon type, the more interesting it became to the Maltese pigeon fanciers.

For the Florentiner to have the same model as the Maltese, and so become a Maltese in design, is not necessary nor desirable, and is above all not to be expected, owing to the many difficulties regarding shape, and the great difficulties in colour and design.

Twenty five years ago the Florentiner was a heavy, broad, long reaching bird, the neck instead of being as straight as an arrow, transited itself with a nice roundness into the back, the tail being much more level and carried spread out.

Now we desire almost a smart massive body, smart powerful long legs, which are very visible, and thus desire the strong feathering (Maltese). Owing to the tail



A COUPLE OF BLACK FLORENTINERS
of special beauty. Model, size, colour and design, of both birds superior.

being carried more level, as with the Maltese, the whole body is not so compact, not so square, though more "Barge shaped", the breast as well as tail part being full.

While by the Maltese the deepest point of the back line lays on the middle of body, this point by the Florentiner is laid nearly into the back of neck. The back proceeding strongly right to the tail. Each arching in the back is wrong; the tail shall form an angle with the back an angle of 45 degrees.

For those having a knowledge of Bantams, they can compare a Maltese with a Langshan hen, and a Florentiner with a Wyandotte hen.

Now we shall treat other parts of the bird:

The head is smart and well shaped, not too long or reaching as by the Maltese; also the beak is not so long and thin, medium long and slightly bent at the tip; the wattles are small, smooth and always white powdered.

Frequently the Florentiner shows too much cheek, which is undesirable.

The cere is narrow and of fine tissue. The iris of the eye, which is rather deeply set, is for all coloured vars: always red-orange, although yelloworange exist, giving the bird a much less pretty expression.

The throat is well carved, transiting itself easily into the powerful neck, which with much width at breast, declines to the back and shoulders.

This is the opposite to the Maltese, they having a much longer and thinner neck.

Indeed, how could otherwise the pretty head design be prominent, if the neck did not possess sufficient space of colour.

The greater range of neck, is caused by the quantity of down and the greater looseness of the neck feathers.

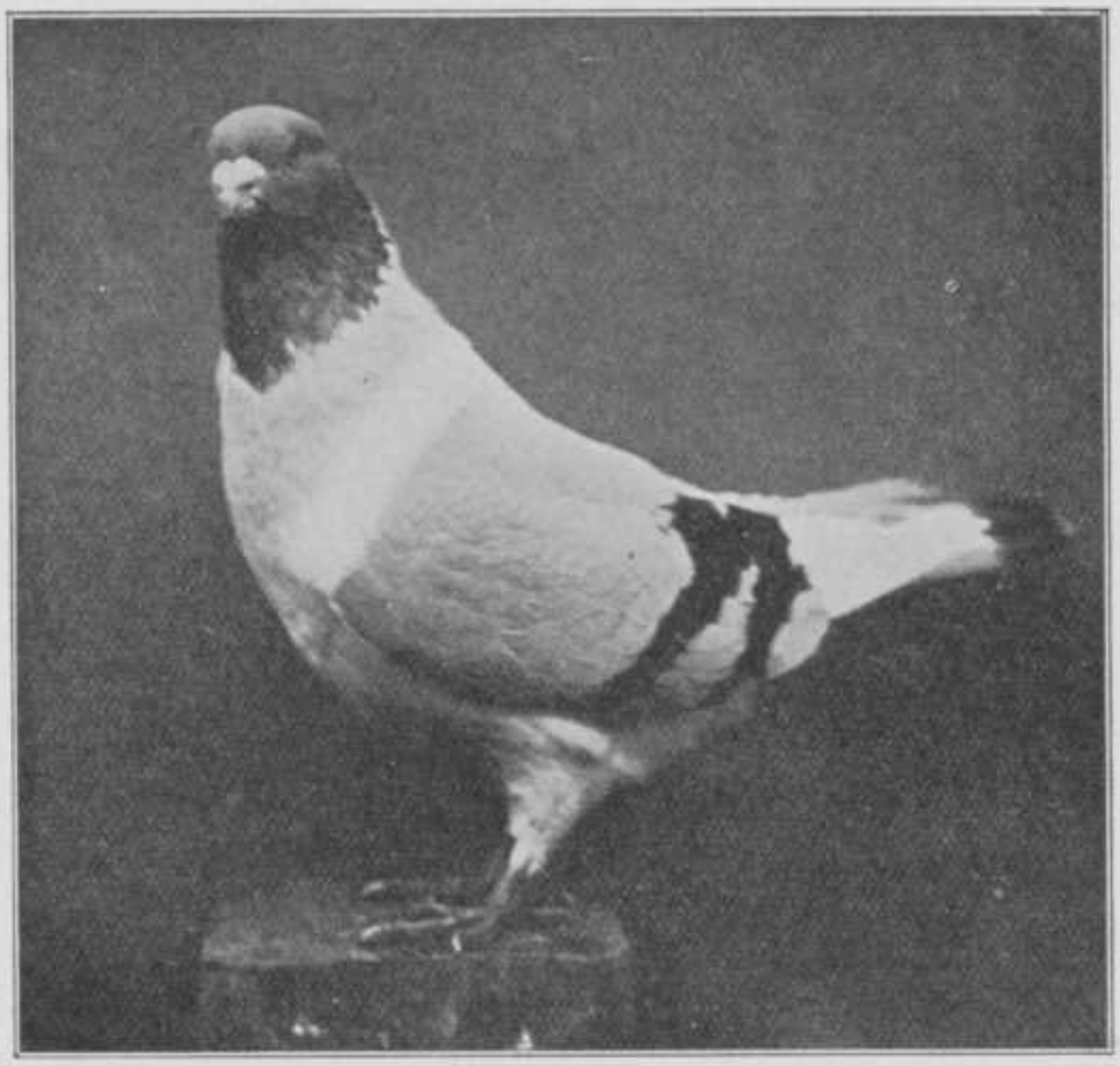
When the neck is carried normal, and as straight as an arrow, in parade position, or when the bird, is attentive, it is then drawn into a backward position, and on the whole giving it a typical outward expression.

The breast is broad, well rounded and very deep, giving the bird a massive outward appearance, offering plenty room for breast flesh; in proportion to the breast width and depth, is also the back of body, that through

its many, though not too loose laying down, also gives an impression of fullness and roundness.

The lower tail covering is also very rich in feathers, supporting the tail excellently.

The powerful, featherless legs, appear very visible from under neath, and in harmony with the fullness of



BLUE FLORENTINER COCK

of rare beauty. Big and vigorous, not too long, superior wing colour, with deep coloured bars. Good deviation of head and coverts.

the bird, must not be close to each other. As straight as an arrow, and of bright red colour.

Closely placed or X legs are gross faults, which disturb the outward appearance of the bird.

The wings are also short and very little bent, laying firmly on the tail and behind the back. They must never reach end of tail.

The tail which is all over of same width, is provided with a strong feathering on upper and lower side, cut straight off at the end, and rounded at the corners.

Thus the Florentiner is to be judged firstly in "type", the pretty design and full colours also playing an important part, and must be in accordance with this.

The Florentiner is entirely white, with exception of head, wing coverts and tail, with lower and upper covering. Therefore the back is also entirely white.

The head colour, includes the head with part of the neck, however measuring no more than 3—4 centimetres below the throat. The entire throat spot is keenly drawn and well rounded, while the white of the neck and back of head must not penetrate this part.

Especially this often appear behind the eyes, sometimes even right up to the cere.

The wing covert is entirely coloured, also at the shoulders and on the wing butts, are coloured in and on the outside.

The primary flights 7—10, no less than 7 to obtain a well rounded wing covert are white.

The beak by blacks and blues is dark, by all other colour vars: flesh colour to very light horn colour.

The Florentiners appear in a number of fitting colours.

Black, red, yellow, blue with black bars and reddish brown with brown bars, many blue chequered and also lark colours.

The colours must be full and of high brilliance although mostly the depth of colour is obtained which the Huhnschecks and Strassers possess.

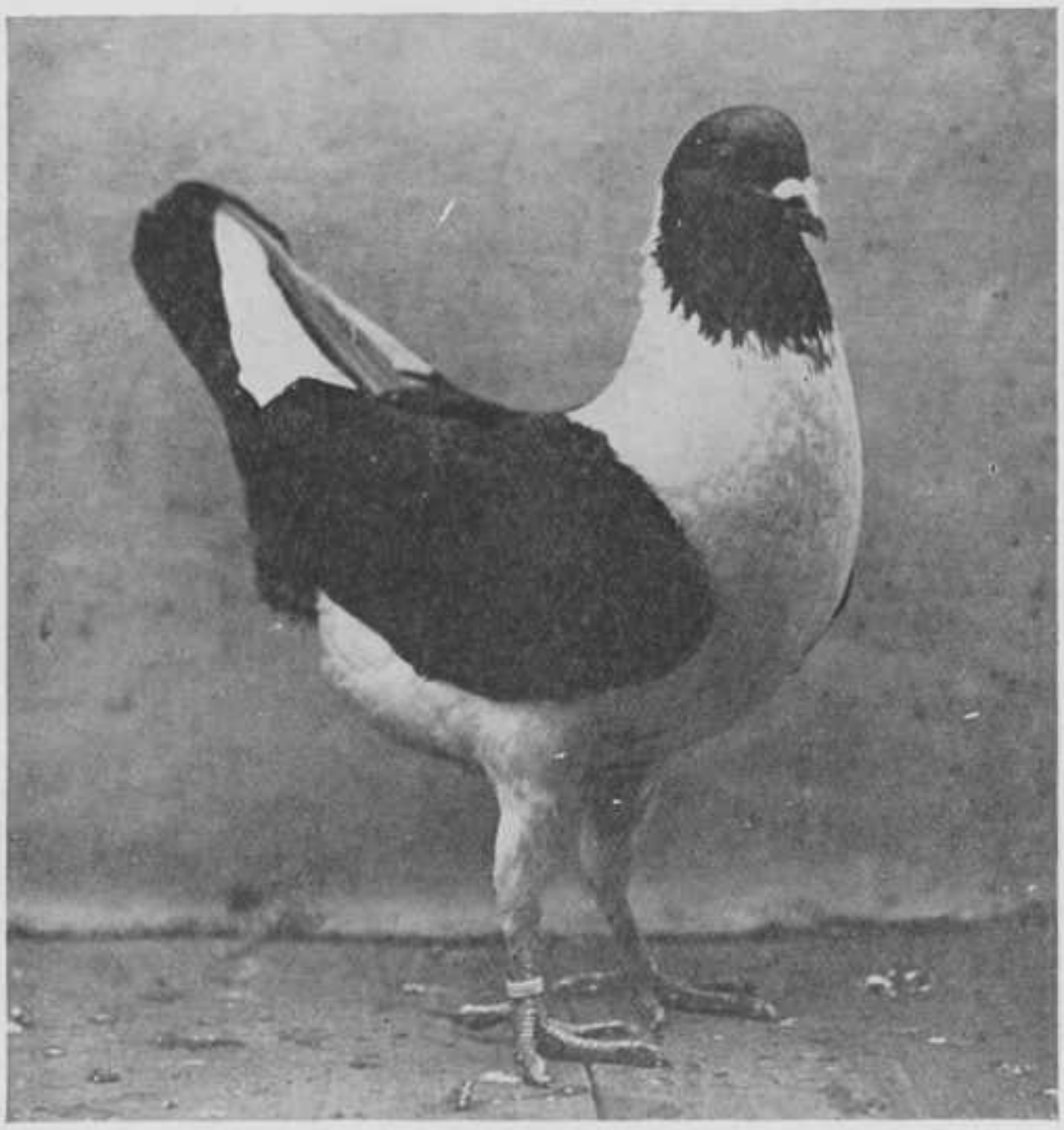
The Florentiner owing to its heavy massive body is only a moderate flyer, and therefore must be kept in a low position, where they can fly in and out with ease.

In bad or rainy weather it is better to keep them closed up, to prevent them becoming lost, because if they become wet, they are unable to fly.

The race being remarkably well generated, they always produce a satisfactory number of well marked youngsters,

and to grow up as first class birds, a very good food must be given them. Especially beans, peas, some maize and not too much wheat and barley, besides in the breeding season some soaked dog biscuits, shall be given to them, also much grit, charcoal and plenty of drinking water.

Very much has to be done to the young birds to develop



BLACK FLORENTINER COCK

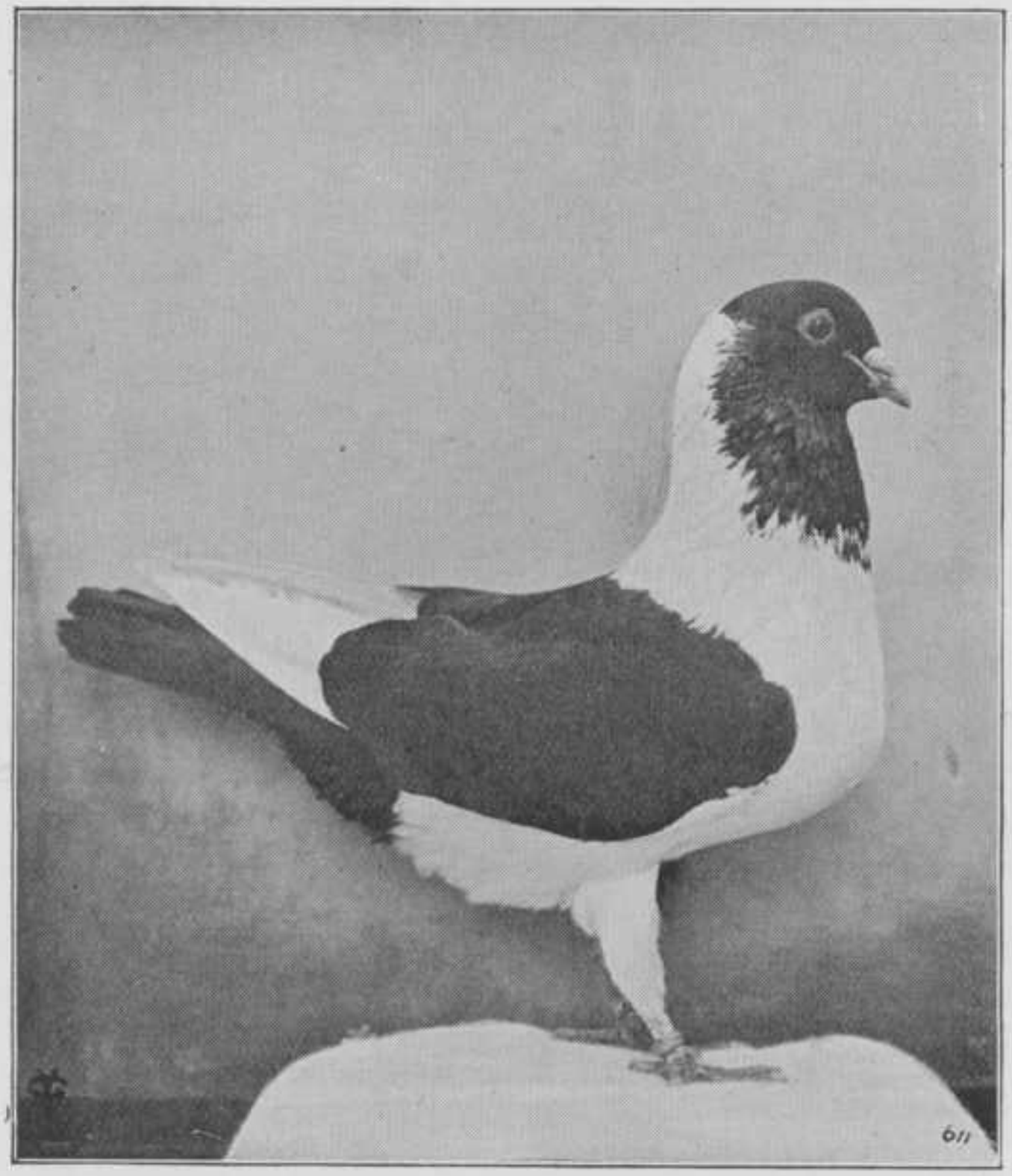
A rare pretty speciman, showing the model in the exact manner, with good head and wing coverl design. Deep in colour, and much lustre.

their bones, and later on when moulting for a good feather development.

In general the Florentiners, especially among their own kind are peaceful, and feel quite at home provided they have a good hatching pen.

Good hatchers and mothers, it is not necessary to use

foster parents to rear the very quick, and much flesh producing youngsters.



BLACK FLORENTINER COCK
Broad vigorous bird, with superior colour. Design in neck could better.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Italy.

Size and Carriage: robust, large heavy bird, well rounded, on smart legs. Tail elevated to 45 degrees. Showing clearly the entire type of the Maltese.

Head: well arched with a light submerging of the forehead passing over to the beak. Cheeks level.

Beak: rather short than long, firm and straight. Upper mandible somewhat longer than lower one; tip slightly bent. By blacks and blues, dark coloured, by reds, yellow, and browns, flesh coloured to light horn colour.

Wattles: well developed, of fine tissue and cut.

Eyes: deeply set with red orange iris, and enclosed by a fine cere, which is of a light flesh colour.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: very strong, widening itself to breast and shoulders. When in parade position often bent S. shape.

Breast: very broad and deep, somewhat highly carried.

Back: broad and short, with the lowest point immediately behind the neck, and then lightly proceeding to end of tail.

Wings: very powerful, firmly laid and resting on tail, but never over reaching.

Tail: not too long, all over same width, straight cut at ends, and rounded at corners.

Legs and Feet: powerful long; smartly placed at a distance from each other, featherless and of bright red colour. Toes well spread, nails long and slightly bent.

Throat: thickly feathered and possessed of much down.

Colour and Design: prime colour white; head, wing covert, tail, lower and upper tail covering are coloured.
The head marking must be purely designed and from the back of head, round the head passing into the neck, 2 ½ to 3 ½ centimetres below the throat.

Colour varieties: black, red, yellow, blue with black bars, blue chequered, brown with bars, lark colours. All colours full and of brilliance.

Gross Faults: low on the legs, small in type, long narrow birds with a too low a tail carriage or sloping back, short neck, narrow breast and inferior coloured eyes.
Insufficient design.

THE BAGADET FAMILY

One of the most remarkable groups of the Pigeon world, is certainly that of the Bagadet family, and although not extended, each of its representatives, has something out of the common, whereby it differs from its companions, and also strongly distinct from all other pigeons races.

So much that is strikes the layman immediately.

They are chiefly large and robustly built, big boned body, substantial to heavy developed wattles, heavy cere, and very long or very short or considerably bent, always thick beaks, which the bird is always recognized as belonging to this group.

As far as we have been able to investigate, all Bagadet pigeons are of Eastern origin, Turkey, Syria and further eastwards.

From there the sailors, especially German and Dutch, brought them to the West, about 1700—1750, and at that time, of rather another outward appearance, have here by exact and conscientious pairing, the present day modern birds have been shaped.

Especially Germany and England have always favoured the Bagadet pigeons; Dutch fanciers were less charmed with this race, and therefore cannot boast of taking a great part in their development.

We have not contributed in the least either formerly or at the present day.

The odd temporary breeder, who had a single pair, we can leave out, as having been only contemplative.

And indeed, an apart judgment and taste is required, to appreciate the particularities of the Bagadet pigeon, a particular talent is also required to breed them, and to develop to perfection the remarkable qualities which they differ in with other breeds.

The Bagadet pigeons belong to those races, which are inclined to degenerate the quickest.

There is very little necessary, for it to re-generate after having propagated it to a certain stage, where there are many other generations again necessary, to bring them to the former attained mark.

But there are also very few breeds, which with being crossed with totally deviated races, who as well transfer their majority to their offsprings, and still, retain their majority in their future generations.

From which clearly shows, that the Bagadet pigeons in such a manner belong to the oldest races, known to the pigeon world, but the huge portion, which we breeders and fanciers find so nice, and are astonished at, is only what we have now propagated, and then is only for the time being, which the Bagadet pigeon in general with other odd races, has been bred to its extreme.

The more they are bred in excessiveness the quicker the chance is of degradation, of returning to the more common shape, to the original form, whereby all birds of the same race, equal each other as much as possible.

To the Bagadet family belong the Nurenberg-, French-, and Steinheim Bagadet, the Carriër, the Valkenet and the Dragon.

Also the Flying homer with its varieties such as the Show Homer and Show Antwerp, through their descendancy, really belong to the Bagadet family.

Though why the Bagadet pigeon to one of the many races have belonged, which have assisted in raising the Flying homer, and why this race has developed itself entirely in another manner, that it has become entirely exempt from connection with each group we can at once safely leave unsaid.

Further we limit ourselves only to the Bagadet family races, which exist in common in Europe, and which belong to the regular bred varieties.

THE NURENBERG BAGADET

(*Scandaroon*)

D. Neurenberger Bagadet G. Nürnberger Bagadette
Fr. Bagadais de Nurenberg

The Bagadetts originate unconditionally from the city of Bagdad and neighbourhood, from where they, via Asia, were brought over to Europe by sailors.

Bagdad has always been a very well known and very important pigeon city, and history tells us, that already in 1200 A. D., the Eminent and Rich had very interesting and uncommon pretty and well appointed pigeon houses, with special servants to care for the propagation of the birds.

It is also known, that among the many pigeon races that were kept, birds existed with extraordinary locating powers, and that for these kinds, special houses were built, and from which the inhabitants made use of in the performance of service as messengers.

These have been the forefathers of the present Baga-. dets, from which different races have been produced.

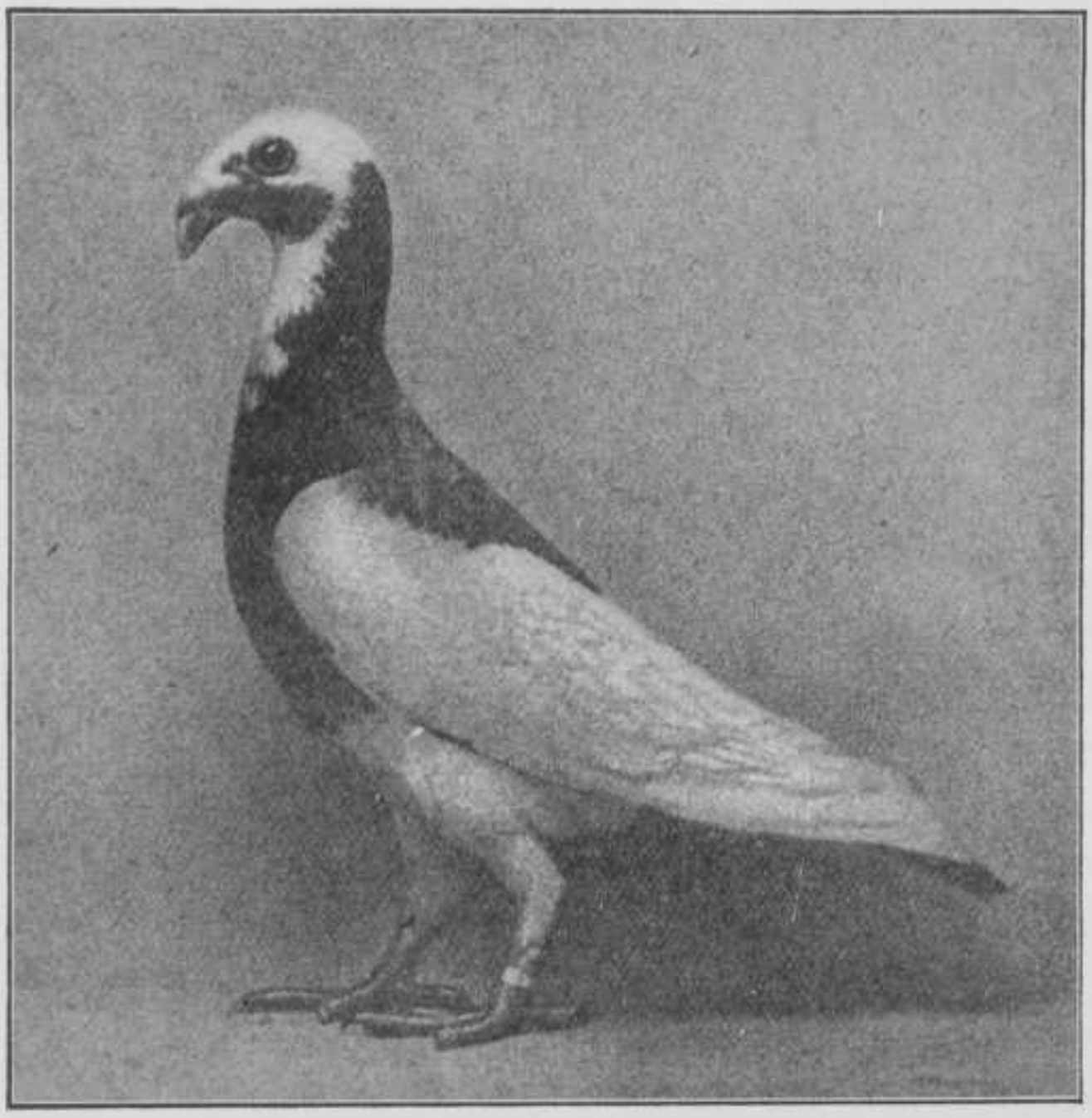
The Bagadets, first came to Nürnberg and surroundings which was especially in the middle ages very important merchant cities, and had important connections and large trade relations with the East.

Here in Nurenberg the Bagadets became developed, and the race was reared to the highest point it has now reached.

Still it took many years, before the Nurenberg Bagadet became known outside of its neighbourhood though it may not remain unmentioned, that already the well

known writer Fulton, knew of the Bagadets in England in 1850, although it was some time later before this race found sympathy.

Also W. B. Tegetmeier, a well known English writer, mentioned in his work "Pigeons" (1860) the Nurenberg Bagadet (Scandaroons, the Bagadottes of the German).



RED PIED NURENBERG BAGADET COCK
Beautiful bird, with pretty shaped head and beak and excellent design.

All Bagadet pigeons are large and robust in stature and as such the Nurenberg Bagadet takes first place, and immediately following the largest pigeon races in size, although owing to their very tight and very stiff close feathering in such a manner look smaller than they really are.

Although the Nurenberg Bagadet shows many impor-

tant points, where to it ought to be bred, is yet the chief point of the bird, the head, with the very peculiar placed and shaped beak, a formation which is never met with among any other race.

Seen sideways the head is long and narrow, forming an absolutely pure half circle with the beak, really more than a half circle, without any "flat" or submerging being visible, beginning at the tip of beak, proceeding along the base of beak, forehead, skull and back part of the head into the neck.

Because the lower and upper mandible of the Bagadet is equal in width and power, is this roundness more prominent.

The beak is right to the tip equally thick ending in a stumpy point.

The wattles play an important part with the beak and the entire head profile.

Indeed, the smoother these are laid, and the more prominent they are on the beak, the more regular the profile is.

Among older birds, ought to be taken into consideration by connoisseurs, the development of the wattles cannot be entirely avoided, and cause an irregularity in the head profile.

A fault which often takes place is the submerging between base of beak and the forehead, whereby causing a "nipping" which is regardad as inferior.

Beak and forehead must transit unnoticable one with the other, so that head and beak look like a whole.

A flat head is very faulty also one which is too broad, between the eyes, and a too narrow thin beak, are all detrimental to the exact impression.

Besides the exact shape and thickness of the beak, the colour of beak is also of great importance.

The colour must be of a white rose, among all coloured vars:; only among the rare existing self coloured blues and blue chequered, is a somewhat striped horn coloured beak permitted.

We have already mentioned, that the upper and lower mandible must be equally powerful, but they must also have the same line, otherwise both parts will not fit exactly to each other.



RED PIED NURENBERG BAGADET COCK
Prime bird, with excellent beak and head shape. Good head, neck and wing design. Owing to its age the wattles and ceres have become rather heavy.

Those which don't fit, are alas the most frequent, this is owing to that the line of both mandibles differ, or otherwise, that the lower mandible is often too weak in build; an ugly fault, and very difficult to get rid of in breeding.

Following the head and beak, most important is the eye, which discloses its great properties, and which is the most important among all breeds.

The selfcoloured Bagadets have a yelloworange eye, while the self coloured whites and marked birds, all have a dark brown one.

The eye is comparatively high placed in the head, is large in shape, the brown eye seemingly increasing it, whereto the bright red cere which has a diameter of 15 millimetres co-operates.

The cere which encircles the eye is of pure roundness, and not of entirely refined structure, is connected with the wattles by a red stripe.

The neck of the Bagadet, known to the greatest critics, the head by which it is known, is tolerably long and thin.

Especially well carved near the head, which gives the head the profile. The neck becomes somewhat broader towards the shoulders, but transiting itself sharply in the breast and shoulders.

Formerly a gullet was regarded as valuable, now this ornament is a thing of the past, now the neck must be smooth and rigid, slightly bending in the middle, without however showing in any manner, the projecting neck vertebra.

The elevated carriage of body is firm and powerful, with a deep, and very muscular breast and belly.

The back runs straight upwards, proceeding to the tail, nearly touching the ground and forming with the ground an angle of 45 degrees.

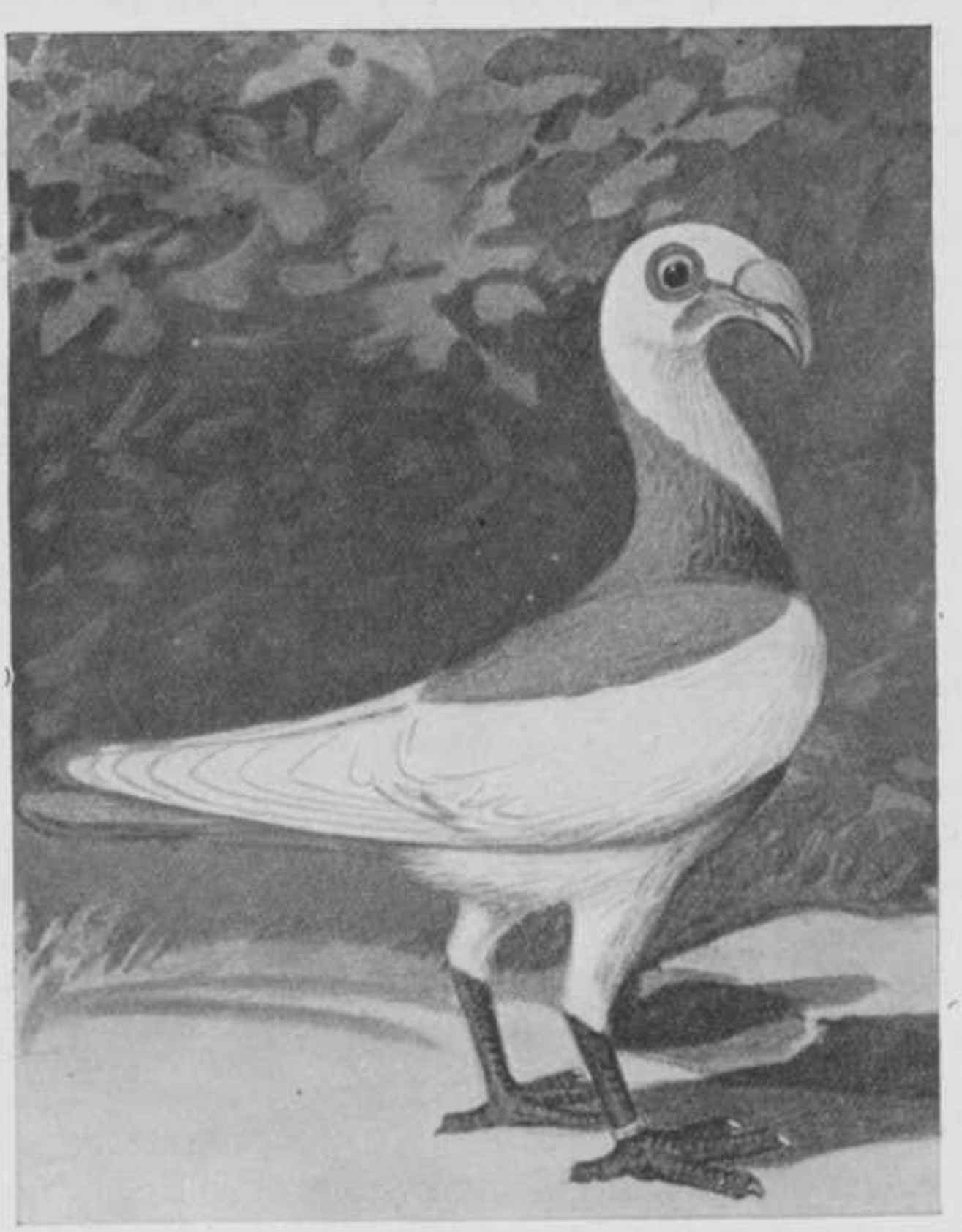
The whole bird is borne on a medium long strong, clean pair of legs, which somewhat give way in the knee joints. X or O legs ought to be rejected; also to make a good impression, the legs must not be placed too close to each other.

The thigh feathering and the thigh, must be very sparingly feathered, so that the roundness of breast and belly is noticable.

The wings are large, though not very powerful.

They lay very loose on the body, and look as if the bird is going to fly away at any moment.

The primary flights, which are not so broad, rest on the tail, and remain at a good distance from the end of it.



NURENBERG BAGADET
Standard drawing of an ideal yellow pied bird.

The secondary flights are mostly short, leaving part of the back uncovered, especially the rump.

The whole bird is closely feathered, although a greater thickness of feathering is desirable; especially on the shoulders and wings, the joints very often project, the

bird when very wet, placing it in an uncomfortable position, and unable to fly.

The Nurenberg Bagadet exists in different colours and in marked varieties, and more remarkable, by this race, not only the self coloured show the best qualities but also the coloured birds.

We have self coloured, white, black, blue and blue chequered birds, of which the last mentioned two, are least in quality.

The Pied, which are the best birds, and then specially in red and yellow.

The Pied, the most propagated and in demand, have the well known Pied design with exception of head and front of neck, which are white, while from each side of the corner of beak, are small coloured "whiskers", 2 centimetres in length, not too long preferred.

If they become too ponderous, then we are reminded of bearded birds.

The white neck spot runs to half way the breast, and only embracing the front part of neck.

The best birds appear among the yellows and reds, because the best beak colour is here produced, though the blacks are very good and many pretty specimens are found among them.

Out of the Pied the so called fully coloured birds are produced, which compare in design between the Pied and self coloured birds.

They have an entirely coloured wing covert, with exception of primary flights, which are white, while the wing butt on front part of bird is white, besides a very narrow edging along the wing, which proceeds into the white primary flights.

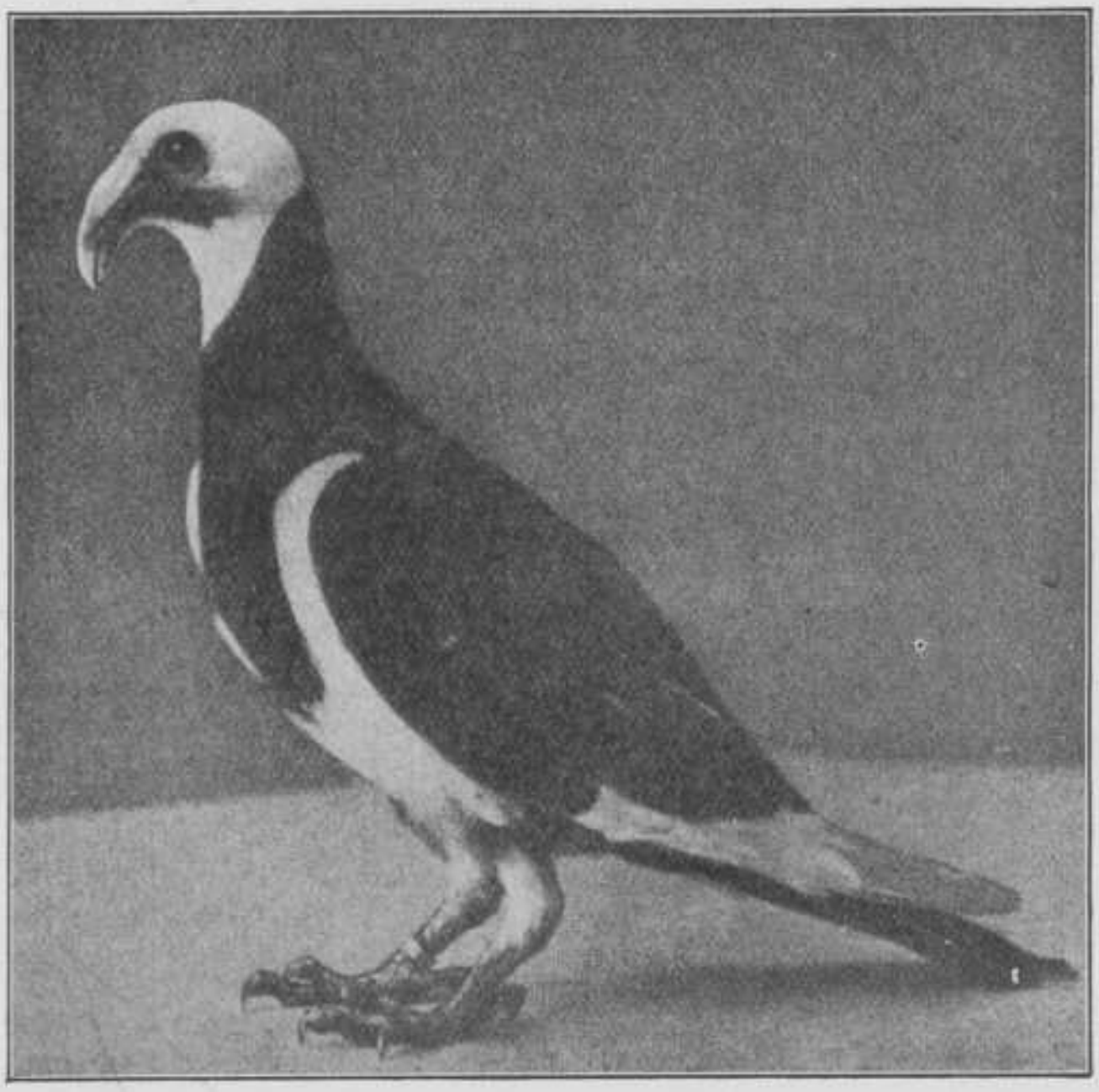
Also in this it are the yellows and reds which show the best qualities; while the blues with bars are very much behind.

The colours same as every race, must be deep and brilliant, and although the valuation is placed third after shape and design, it ought not to be neglected.

Generally speaking the colours are satisfactory, even in the tail of the yellows and reds.

The Nurenberg Bagadet is in all respects an aviary bird.

By nature shy and nervous, whereby they are easily scared, makes them unfit for open flying.



BLACK COVERED NURENBERG BAGADET COCK
Excellent head and beak, superior head design and very typical wing marking. Big and robust. Well known posture.

A well covered pen, with as much enclosed space as possible, is the best accomodation for the Bagadets.

Therefore they are mostly in propagation, they are not very reliable, so that the maintaining of foster parents is very advisable.

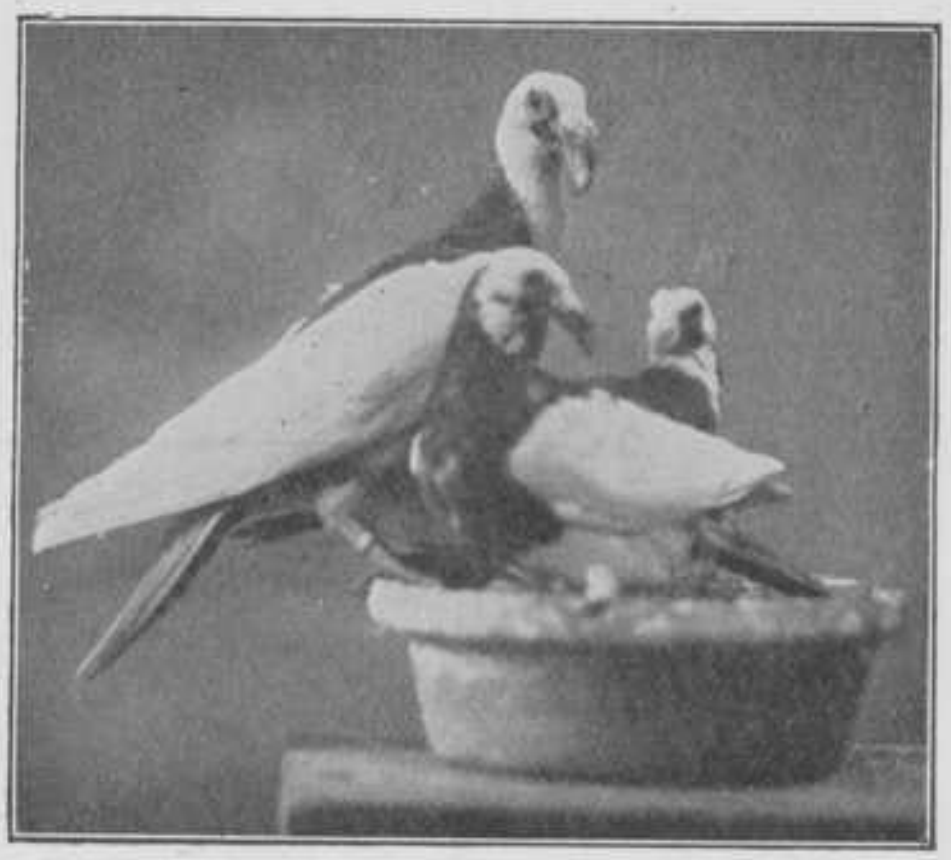
The rearing especially, if two youngsters, is mostly unlucky, and very few are reared in this manner.

One must really be a talented and patient breeder, to have any success with the Nurenberg Bagadet. It is

advisable to let the birds feed out of a hollow utensil, because they cannot pick the food from the ground, and above all they eat more slowly, than out of a dish, out of which they also feed very slow.

Keeping with other races is therefore absolutely out of the question, as the birds would then not obtain enough food.

A rich and powerful food is necessary for them, they have good appetites, especially being fond of green stuffs, much lime and grit, this must be given to them in large quantities.



NURENBERG BAGADET
with two promising youngsters. The old bird is a well known prize winner, excelling in length and bend of beak.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Asia.

Size and Carriage: 42—43 centimetres, powerful, very elevated and proud bearing.

Head: long and narrow, without any angle or "flat", arched, while the back of head is well rounded and passing into the neck.

Eyes: large and fiery, dark colour by whites and pied, and by all other colour vars: yellow orange.

Cere: 12—15 millimetres in diameter, bright red.

Beak: measuring from the tip to the forehead 40 millimetres long very powerful, upper and lower mandible of same thickness, well closed, and stumpy at the point, proceeding in its shape to line of head, with forehead, skull and back part of head forming more than a pure half circle. Colour among all colour vars: is whiteish rose colour, only the blue, blue chequered self coloured birds may have a light horn coloured beak.

Wattles: very level, placed to one side of beak, powdered white and heart shaped, powerfully parted in the middle.

Neck: long and bent, sharply carved. Thin, at shoulders and breast slightly widening out. Neck, head and beak form a regular roundness without interruption.

Breast: broad and strongly extended.

Back: broad somewhat arched, running powerfully to the tail.

Wings: medium long, wide underneath, laying very loose on body, frequently in a trembling position, sloping pointed to the rear, resting on tail, short primary flights.

Tail: very short, well closed and rounded.

Legs: 11—12 centimetre in length, powerful, featherless, rather submerged, in knee joints, red in colour.

Colour and Design: self coloured in white, black, red, yellow, blue with bars, and blue chequered. Pied: whereby they bear the well known pieddesign with exception of head and front of neck, which are white; while from the base of beak, below the eye, runs a coloured tiny spot, which are called tiny "whiskers", when larger in shape and circumference are called "tiny beards". These spots shall be of equal shape and size on both sides.
The neck design is sharp between the white and the colour. The white not proceeding further than middle of breast. Exist in all colours, yellow, red and black being the best.

Full coloured: these are the pied, wherby the wing covert is entirely coloured, with exception of wing covert and a small narrow white edging along the lower side of wing, which extends itself to the primary flights.
All colours must be deep and brilliant, right to the end of tail.

When judging shape is No. 1, design No. 2 and colour No. 3.

Gross Faults: flat head, submerging between beak and forehead, broad, level head, thin narrow beak, short neck, short legs, open beak, small and weak in build, inferior beak colour.

Minor Faults: insufficient design, absence of one or both "Whiskers", drooping upper mandible, two kinds of eyes, coloured upper head, striped beak among pieds, and large wattles.

THE FRENCH BAGADET

D. Fransche Bagadet G. Französische Bagadette
Fr. Bagadais français

Following the Nurenberg Bagadet, with the very typical crooked beak, is the no less typical straight beaked French Bagadet, which finds much sympathy.

It is a very remarkable bird, this modern Bagadet, with its powerful, heavy built body of bones and muscles, its sparingly feathering, high leg stature and fiery eye. It is often called the Malay among pigeon races, this in harmony with the Malay fowl in the poultry world, same being true to a certain extent.

The French Bagadet is a breed production of the French breeders, and in all probability out of the same forefathers, as the Nurenberg Bagadet, the Carriër and Barbs originated from, having propagated their straight beaked variety.

There are still fanciers in France, who assert that this breed came originally from the Dutch Indes, and more especially from Batavia; whereby formerly called "Batavais". Thus the birds shall have been brought over by Dutch sailors. Remarkable is, however, that nothing of this is known in Holland, and never has any sympathy existed for this breed, while it has only been known in France for a little less than 100 years.

The first birds came from France to Germany about 1860, and it was at that time the well known fencing master and pigeon fancier, Prosche of Berlin, who brought the first birds from France.

The race found many sympathizers, and at the present day Leipzig and Dresden are the chief places for the breeding of it.

It also found sympathy in other parts, Halle and neighbourhood, and a few other places in the midlands of Germany, though it was unable to make a strong footing in other parts.

Not that the bird did not enjoy popularity on the contrary it is known to any breeder of pigeons, the Magpie breeder and no less the Maltese breeder, knew this race all too well, and have plundered it for the improvement of their maintained races.

Certainly so as this happens in such cases at the expense of the race used, whereby in short more crossed than pure bred birds existed. The powerful build, the great productiveness of the bird, made it much loved for possible crossings for beneficial purposes; and this seems to very much the case of the birds imported into Germany, that Prosche in 1885, discovered that not one pure bred Bagadet any more existed.

By new importations from France, better propagation was done, and from these birds were produced in Germany the modern French Bagadets, where the race owing to the breeders Kämpfe of Leipzig; Peters, Könneren; Landgraf of Dallwitz; and Metzer of Halle, it has become what it is now.

A modern bred product, finding much sympathy and a group of persistent breeders.

The French birds have however much deteriorated and hardly a good bird is found in France.

There they have given more attention to weight, an exact noble build with good colour they have neglected, so that the French birds of today, are no more than coarse heavy table birds, wanting in refinement.

Regarding the position of this breed in Holland this is of little importance.

The odd bird that has sporadically appeared in the lofts of Holland, first flew over from Germany also when adopted never represented, the good points which exist regarding it.

The French Bagadet is a tip top model bird, and this

is the chief point, to which all attention ought to be paid.

The principal impression is: a robust, slender quick bird, very muscular, and a fiery, full temperament expression; with a weight of 800—900 grams, and a very



BLUE FRENCH BAGADET COCK

of good quality. Big robust, with long thin neck, long face, pearl eyes, lose wing carriage, firm long legs, and sparingly feathered.

tight fitting cover of thin feathers, showing here and there the joints. The larger and robuster the French Bagadet is, the better, provided the slenderness and quickness is not wanting.

The colour comes into consideration later on.

The head is very narrow and slender. We thus miss

the pure roundness which we meet with among the Nurenbergs, which is also desirable by so many other races. This would not fit however with the French Bagadet, with the many angles, which the bird shows in other ways.

Front part of head is medium long, while the back part is sharply bent disappearing into the neck. It speaks for itself that when judging the head, a great distinction is to be made between an old, full grown bird and a young one.

The older bird is always somewhat heavier in the head and especially broader in the skull than the younger one.

Also the French Bagadet is at its best after the second moulting.

The beak as straight as an arrow is long and extremely powerful and is very broad at base of beak, whereby it seems to shape entirely with the head, and no noticable interruption between forehead and beak.

The beak runs to a point, while upper and lower mandible must be of equal strength.

The point is barely bent and very powerful; both halves of beak fitting very tightly.

Colour of beak is by all colour vars: pale rose, still better light flesh colour is required, this being mostly so, only the blue and black birds, especially the youngsters, must not be too strongly judged in this respect; this however improves among older birds, provided it is no more than a striped beak.

The wattles which cover the long, level, powerful beak, lay very level, also long reaching in shape.

As little developed as possible is desired, of fine construction, white in colour, with a smart clear parting between both halves.

Eye is large and provided with a pure, bright pearl coloured iris, with a rare, lively brilliant expression. The purest pearl eye we can think of.

This eye applies to all colour vars: excepting the white, which have a dark brown eye, consequently wanting in the much desired fiery, full expression.

The eye is enclosed by a broad bright red cere, which is of extremely refined construction, purely rounded and everywhere equal in width, giving the eye a still more fiery and brilliant expression, especially when the colour is powerful.

Although even if the French Bagadet is counted among the Maltese, it is of no reason that the wattles or cere, be of a coarse and irregular shape.

Both, and regarding this, we wish strictly to point out, must be of refined and smooth tissue.

The long neck is very thin, especially at the head, where it is carved sharply right to the breast, only widening itself very little.

It is always lightly bent like a swan, showing strongly the hereditary extended "neck vertebra" a characteristic which however must not be missing. Especially when in a nervous state, when the bird is looking inquisitive, then this extended neck vertebra is very visible.

The breast of the Bagadet is broad, while owing to the thin feathering the breast bone, although of no impediment, is visible in front.

The shoulders are very broad, level and angular, which is the cause of the small width at the lower end of neck. Its just this shoulder part which is of great importance, as by many other races, in the case of English Pouters, Pigmy Pouters, Brunners etc.

The broad highly drawn up shoulders, sharpen the whole posture of the bird.

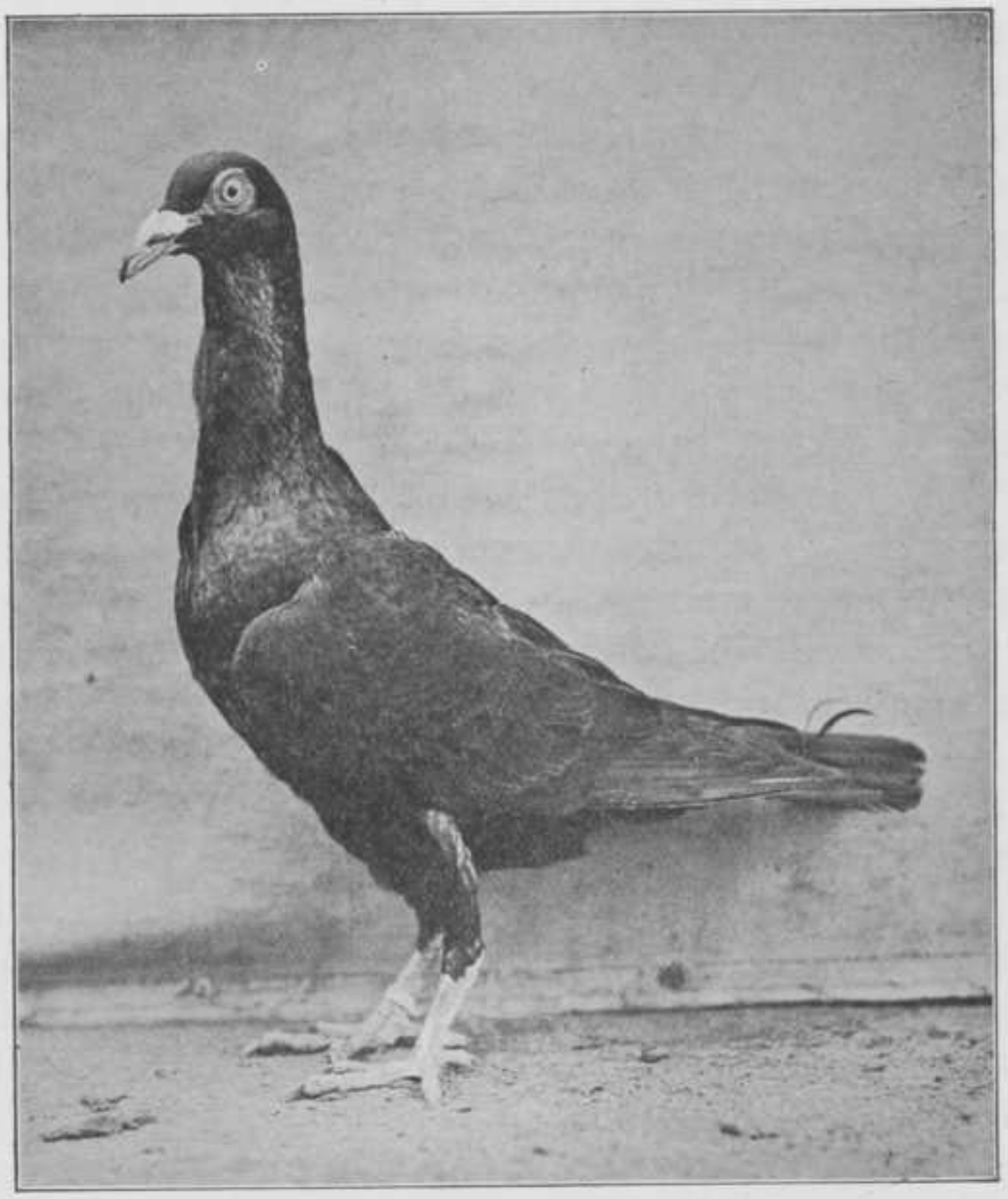
The back takes part in this, being also broad, more hollow than level inclining somewhat right to the tail.

The tail must be carried horizontal, whereby on the rump the lowest point of the bird is reached, producing the well known "Barge Model", without a too great an exaggeration in that respect.

The tail feathering is long and medium broad, though carried tightly closed. When restless or nervous then slightly spread out.

The body which is large and robust, is egg shaped with

pretty smooth rounded breast, along the belly to the tail, and rests on a pair of long very powerful legs, which are nearly as straight as an arrow.



BLACK FRENCH BAGADET HEN
Superior bird, long and slender with long straight firm beak, thin neck, pearl eye, smart appearance, good legs and sparingly feathered.

They are always featherless and of bright red colour. The long strong toes always being spread out.

The legs shall not be placed too far apart, so that the body is equally balanced, nevertheless not too wide apart, as with the Brunner Pouters, thus more adjacent than under the body.

The neck and length of leg influence the outward appearance of the bird in an important manner; harmony existing between both.

A bird with long neck and short legs, or short neck with long legs, are of no use, and shall never make the exact impression.

The wings are broad covert, though short in primary flights, which by far don't reach the end of tail. They do lay loose on the sides of tail, whereby leaving a greater part of back, rump and the upper tail covering open.

The wings only lay loose against the body, and are at a little distance from the breast.

The primary flights have little width, and are seldom rounded at the ends.

The French Bagadet is very lightly feathered and seems to feel at home in our temperate zones, they are not very sensitive.

The close feathering fils it exactly, all feathers fit close and smooth, whereby the bones on shoulders and breast bone are visible.

The colour of feathering is lively and full of lustre, and mostly self coloured. The most in demand and generated colours are next to white; black, red, yellow, blue barred.

The blacks with their high brilliant deep black feathering are the best, also in type, feathering and size; the white are also as a type bird very beautiful, though the dark brown eye, prejudices the entire appearance, although many attempts have been made, regarding this colour, which is above all inclined to be somewhat softer and fuller in feathering to produce it with a pearl eye.

Many good birds have been shown, though odd red veins ran through the iris.

The whites with pearl eyes are undoubtedly foremost in outward appearance.

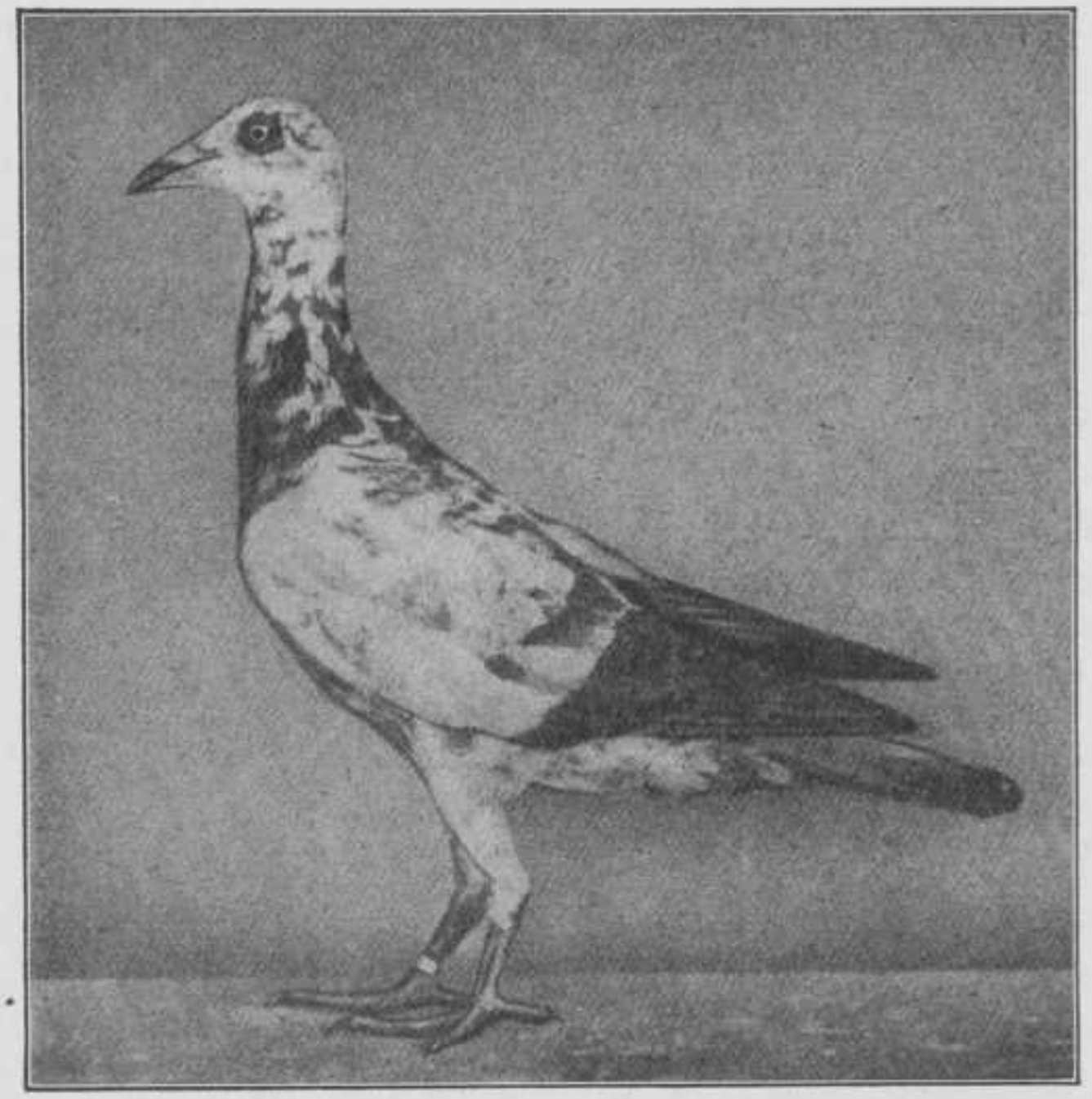
Reds and yellows are also very good.

Full warm colours with much brilliance especially in neck, wings and breast.

The primary and tail flights are always somewhat

duller and lighter, and are however free from blue lustre.

The blues exist with bars, not however the well known bright pigeon blue, though a more fatty blue black or an inferior dark blue, though it is desirable to obtain the light blue colour.



TIGERED FRENCH BAGADET HEN
of good quality. Smart figure, long narrow head, long thin neck, smart legs and body sparingly feathered.

The beak colour among dark birds is often a stumbling block.

Also among the tigered birds, dark as well as light, prime birds exist, in general a self coloured bird are the most desirable.

The French Bagadet is very easy in propagation, being easily persuaded to hatch, doing its work with great diligence.

Rearing the youngsters excellently, they soon grow up.

Only the feathering leaves much to be desired this must be given attention, especially in the early hatching during the cold nights, when youngsters of 12—16 days are laying in the nests.

Owing to the heavy weight of body and coarse build of legs, coupled with a short hard feathering, the crushing of the eggs or suffocation is not conceivable.

Deep nests with a good soft lining is therefore necessary.

Level hard nests, give many disappointments. With having such a heavy body and comparatively short wings, the French Bagadets are poor flyers.

The best thing therefore is too keep them in their lofts, where they are satisfied with a roomy nesting pens.

Good food, especially during hatching time, which is entirely based on the formation of a well developed stature, is unconditionally necessary, in rearing the youngsters in a fitting manner.

Give them much lime, grit, charcoal, besides regular bath water.

Although from the outward appearance they seem to be of a fighting nature, this is not so, and it mostly takes place among themselves, of course they cannot be kept among the African Owls or races which are unable to defend themselves, though this is the wrong thing to do with any race.

The French Bagadet seems to those fanciers who are attracted by this race, to possess a great charm, while the breeding of first class birds, a good knowledge of them, and an exact insight as to pairing is wanted.

We shall never use however a short necked bird, either cock or hen for breeding purposes, and in all other respects match those which make up one for the other, without however possessing exactly the chief points.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Asia.

Size and Carriage: large and robust in all respects, very powerful prominent in shape. The larger the better. Fiery outward appearance which divulges strength and spirit.

Head: very narrow with level skull. Forehead medium long, sharp back of head, nearly bent angular and proceeding into the neck.

Beak: long 42 millimetres, straight and not too thin lower and upper mandible of equal thickness, tightly closed, and barely bent at the tip. Beak, forehead and skull must be cunciform and forming a straight line, so that the transition between beak and forehead is unnoticable. Beak colour by all vars: as light as possible. Blues and blacks also, have a rather darker colour. Whites have a flesh coloured beak.

Wattles: a good length and very level, of fine construction and strongly white powdered, thus not flesh coloured, a distinctive parting in the middle.

Eyes: by whites, dark brown, all other colours pure pearl eye, with a keen fiery expression.

Cere: large, purely rounded, bright red in colour and of the finest tissue, the larger and redder they are, the better.

Throat: very sharply bent and carved, without the least sign of gullet.

Neck: is very long and very thin, of very small width and fullness between the shoulders, in the centre extended, with a clear visible extended neck vertebra.

Breast: broad and only slightly rounded, the breast bone rather projected.

Shoulders: very broad and somewhat hollow, carried elevated.

Back: is long, sloping somewhat to the tail, the lowest part being, at rump. Somewhat hollow in the middle.

Wings: Medium long, laying loose against body often in a trembling position, a little way from the breast, the ends laying sideways on the tail; leaving the back, romp, upper tail cover free.

Tail: is well closed and carried horizontal. When in an agitated state, it is slightly spread out.

Legs: very long and very strongs, traight and not too narrow. Bright red in colour, always featherless. Long toes and well spread out.

Feathering: hard and short, very level and stifly laid, so that the body shape is prominent.
Shoulder joints often visible.

Colur and Design: Self coloured white, black, red, yellow, blue, besides, chocolate colour, blue chequered, mottled coloured, light as well as dark.
All colours full and deep, with much lustre.
In blues mostly dark blue or fatty blue appear. Light blues are very rare.
By reds and yellows the tail is mostly somewhat duller in colour, without showing any blue brilliance.

Gross Faults: small, plump figure, thin or crooked beak, absence of projecting neck vertebra, thick short neck, short legs, gullet, X legs, or too widely placed, coloured eyes. Long feathering, dull colours.

THE STEINHEIMER BAGADET

D. Steinheimer Bagadet G. Steinheimer Bagadette

This kind of pigeon is of pure German origin and is from one or more land breeds, assisted by the French Bagadets, and with the so called "Turkish pigeon", a short beaked Bagadet, which formerly existed very much in Saxony, though since then is quite extinct.

Although this race for certain is 100 years old, it was firstly during the last 20 years, after the general big production of this race in the pigeon world, which was kept chiefly as a table pigeon, was adopted and placed in a line with the recognized races by fanciers.

The type, shape of head and the offsprings made us decide to place this race under the group of Bagadet Pigeons.

The Steinheimer Bagadet shall have originated from the neighbourhood of Great- and Little- Steinheim, near to Offenbach on Main, from the there existing field pigeons "Wildblauen", "Nazblauen" and "Mehlfahlen", with the Turkish and French Bagadet, from which in later years the constant type and race of the Steinheimers is produced.

The chief residence of this race is in the province of Starkenburg, especially in the southern part of the Oderwald, and in the valleys of the Mümling, Gersprenz and Modan. Outside of its land of origin, this race is little known, and still less in demand.

Still it is remarkable, that in our country also, a few typical representatives are regularly exhibited at the shows.

Notwithstanding, the great partiality for this race in

its original country, and its great value for breeding purposes, it has in appearance made very little progress, it is constant and deviations don't take place, but also no improvements.

The fact, that the most breeders only keep this race in point of view as a table bird, and only an odd one who takes the trouble to improve the outward appearance, is one of the reasons for this.

Also the fact that the Steinheimer by the breeders of the Nurenberg and French Bagadetts is regarded as an in "between" thing in their races, and in many respects just those particular points, which the Nurenberg and French Bagadetts have, is wanting there, shall not cooperate in making this race popular among the Bagadet breeders.

The Steinheimer is alike in outward appearance with the field pigeon, but as a whole somewhat larger and more massive and especially much more extensive.

The head is long and narrow with high forehead and the skull well rounded.

The highest part is just in middle of the forehead, just above the eyes.

The beak is strong 33—35 millimetres long, from corner of mouth to tip of beak, and is at the end slightly bent. Lower and upper mandible must be of same thickness, and fitting closely to each other.

The beak line does not pass uninterrupted into the skull line, on the contrary there is a clear parting between beak and forehead, and this so much sideways, thus between base of beak and eyes, the same as on top between base of beak and forehead.

The beak is here "pinched", and therfore causes on all sides an interruption.

The colour is flesh colour for birds with light colours.

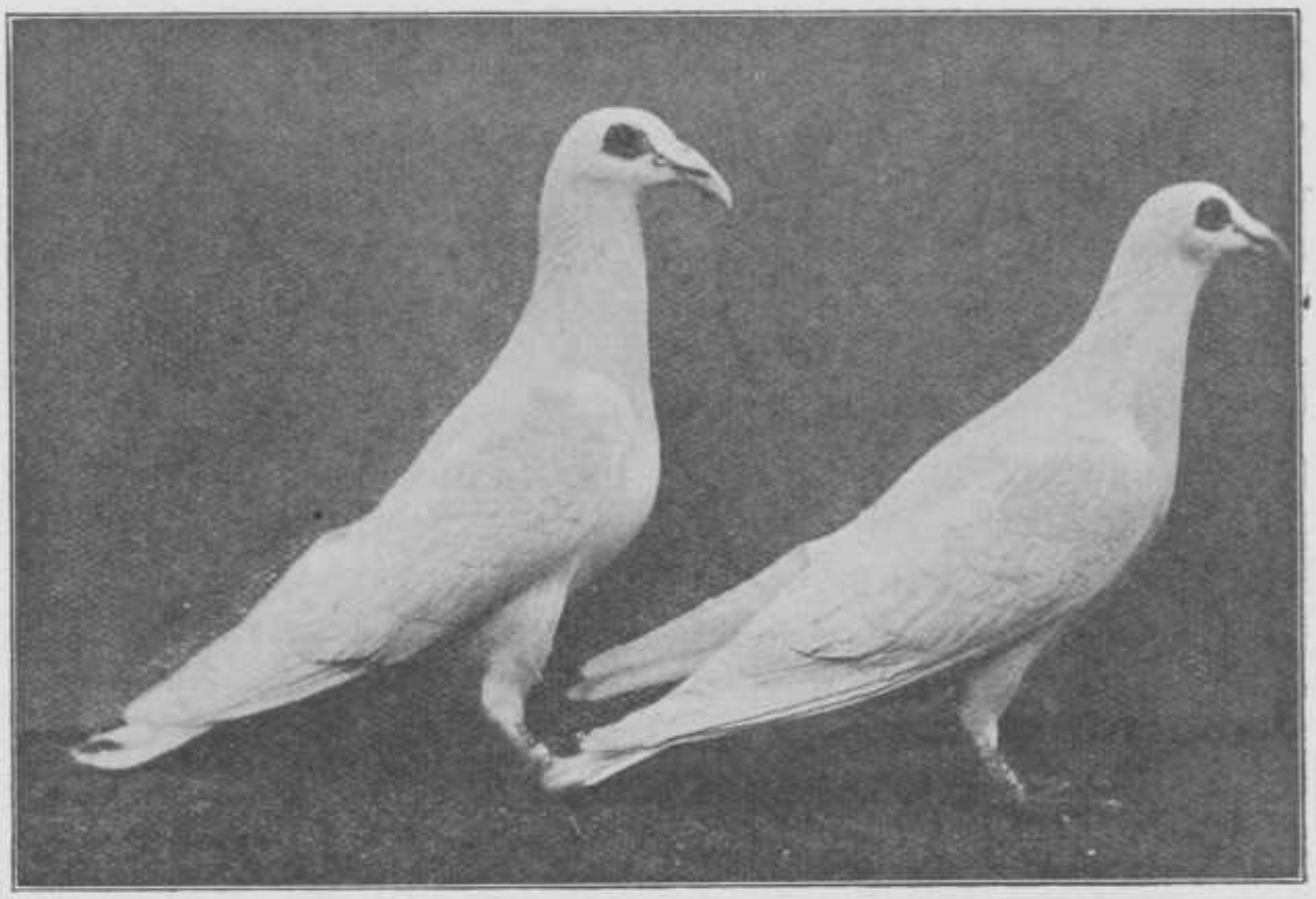
Among black and blues, we have to be satisfied with a light horn colour.

The eye by which the French Bagadett is known because of its brightness, is by the Steinheimer red orange with a large darker pupil. Only the white colour

var: has a darker eye, the same as nearly all other white colour vars:.

The eye is enclosed by a cere, composed of two bright red coloured rings, which are not too broad, and absolutely round, encircling the eye, and consisting of a very refined tissue.

By these they compare in a certain manner with the



WHITE STEINHEIMER BAGADET

Two fine birds, with the typical somewhat rounded heads, with high forehead, long powerful beak and typical dip between beak and forehead. Powerful neck and sloping back.
Cock: First, National 1925, Worms championship.
Hen: Second National 1925, Worms first.

French Bagadet, although these rings are larger and broader.

The beak is covered with very level laid and very long wattles, which are not parted and covering the beak in a clear V shape.

They are more than medium developed, of refined tissue and a very light flesh colour.

The neck which by the French Bagadet excels in length and thinness, and also showing the well known neck vertebra, is by the Steinheimer much shorter, heavier and never showing the least sign of a projecting neck vertebra.

The throat is keenly carved, while the neck becomes broader and heavier at the shoulders, whereby the angular and sharpness of back and shoulders of the French variety loses itself.

The breast is broad, heavy and well rounded, and showing plenty of room for a rich displacement of flesh.

The back is long and level, slightly inclining towards the tail.

The tail shapes itself in a line with the back, so that when the bird is resting, the back and tail form an angle of 45 degrees with the ground.

Here again a great difference with the French Bagadet, who carries his tail absolutely level, and whereby the lowest point of the back is found near the rump.

The tail is well closed, and robust in feathers on top and underneath.

The wings which are broad and medium long, lay against the body, while the tips rest on the tail, don't cross themselves and remain at a distance of 1½ centimetres from end of tail.

The body is borne on a powerful pair though rather short than longer legs, which are always featherless, showing a bright red colour.

Somewhat submerged in the knee joints.

Toes strong and spread out.

The feathering is same as the French Bagadet not too rich, though fuller than the French.

Especially the down is more developed.

All feathers lay level, giving the bird a hard outward appearance.

The colour vars: of this race are limited. It exists exclusively in white, black, red, yellow, blue, with and without bars, blue silver and lark colour.

The Blues all have a blue coloured back while those without bars excel in softness of colour and pureness of wing covert, and have dark nearly black primary flights.

By all colour vars: fulness of colour and much lustre must be aimed at. Blacks, reds and yellows must be free from rust in the primary flights and tail or blue lustre in the lower and upper tail covering or lower part of belly.

A somewhat duller red or yellow or black is permitted on these parts.

As a table bird the Steinheimer Bagadett is of importance.

It hatches and rears its young ones with great care, which grow quickly.

It is not a loft bird, though a real flyer, endowed with a fast flight and a good locating powers, which proves useful for this race in open flying.

Satisfied with an ordinary nesting pen, the Steinheimer cannot bear the company of other birds in his surroundings, therefore it is not advisable to keep them with smaller and weaker birds.

The same as all other open flying races the Steinheimer is too a certain extent restless, and having a good dose of courage and fighting spirit, he is not afraid to make terrible use of it.

For crossing with other races, it is an excellent one in procuring good young ones for table purposes.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Hessische Oderwald with surroundings.

Size and Carriage: Type of field pigeon, though larger, heavier and more extensive.

Head: long and narrow, with medium high forehead, well arched skull. Mostly plain headed, odd timies pointed crest.

Beak: long and powerful, upper mandible rather bent at tip and well closed. By all colour vars: flesh colour. By blacks and blues a horn colour lustre is permitted.

Forehead and beak dont form a straight line, though the beak at base, is pinched on all sides.

Wattles: long and laid level. V shaped never parted, of finest tissue and of very light flesh colour, and lightly powdered.

Eyes: red orange, only the white coloured var: having dark brown eyes.

Cere: consists of two rings, of which the inner one closely encircles the eye. They are pure round of fine tissue, not too powerfully developed and of a bright red colour.

Neck: not too long and too thin, without a projecting vertebra.

Throat: well carved, no gullet.

Breast: broad and powerful extending forward.

Back: long, sloping and passing into the tail unoticable.

Wings: broad, laying against each other, resting on tail touching the tail end within 1 ½ centimetres.

Tail: on a line with the back, and when at rest, forming an angle of 45 degrees with the ground.

Legs: medium long, powerful, clean and of bright red colour, toes well spread and long.

Feathering: tightly laid, though not poor in down.

Colour and Design: exclusively self coloured. Pureness and fullness of colour must be aimed and much lustre.
White, black, red, yellow, besides blue with or without bars, blue silver and lark colour.
The blue only with coloured backs, those without bars with a fine light blue colour.
Somewhat duller colour in tail, back, belly, and primary flights is permitted among the blacks, reds and yellows.

Gross Faults: crooked or thin beak, long thin neck, long thin legs, thick head and too strongly developed wattles or cere; only among older birds is a rather powerful development of these two parts allowed.
Much rust in tail and primary flights eyes otherwise than orange.

TABLE PIGEONS

The table pigeons occupy a special place in the pigeon world, because with them the purpose of propagation is quite otherwise; than in that among races of other groups.

Here, the special aim is always the production of a smart, robust, heavy, fleshy young bird, which is in the shortest possible time in condition, for delivery as a tasty dish for the table.

Nearly all table pigeon races are of later date.

Not because no pigeons were formerly bred for killing purposes, or that such races did not exist, on the contrary, indeed in the middle ages, the keeping of pigeons was a privilege, that was only extended to the nobility and eminent, who had the right to erect pigeon towers, with its many hundreds of flying pigeons exclusively for the producing of birds for killing purposes; but after we, firstly, during the last sixty years, seeing the advantages, for the creation of new races, which posessed the desirable properties in the highest sense.

The investigations regarding the heredity, study, the knowledge of the breeding in general, have assisted in making it possible, to attain this purpose.

Thus originated in the pigeon races, what was already attained in the poultry world, the special useful races, in the shape of flesh production races.

France and Italy, both countries which are known for their refined taste, imported the big heavy Mondains and Romagnolles. Belgium, regarding its poultry, had its well known Mechelsche fleshy fowls, readily took over the Mondain, crossed these with the Romagnolles, and so created the Cauchois, or is it true, that this race

originated in frontier districts between Northern France and Southern Belgium.

Also the Carneaux, which was much thought of in Belgium before the war, was also a French-Belgian creation.

The practical Germans were however not in the rear; they knew how to create the Polish Lynx, the Coburg Lark and the Strasser, to produce three table pigeon races, which are in front of anything, that is required in this direction.

They attained much more, they knew in a very short time, how to give these races such an attractive outward appearance, which was not only valuable as a table pigeon, but also recognized as a Toy pigeon of great renown.

England did very little towards the table pigeons races, and took over the recognized French-Belgium races.

America on the other hand has regarding this, is in possession of its own race viz "The King", a prime race of useful value, which answers in all respects, in point of view as a table bird.

In our country (Holland) there has always been a minimum demand for young birds for killing purposes, and the many attempts to introduce same have always failed, and no wonder we cannot pride ourselves in having our own race.

The different table pigeon races, are here (in Holland) in sufficiency, but are exclusively kept in point of view as Toy pigeons.

In all table pigeon races the first thing that is demanded, is that they produce a good quantity of tender flesh, more important, than with any other race, they are very fertile, hatching and feeding with great care, so that the youngsters grow up quickly and possess much flesh.

Being hardy, suffering little from maladies, and satisfied with the most ordinary housing and attention.

The German races have without distinction, great flying qualities, whereby their useful value is increased, owing to the low cost of keeping.

There are farms, where the birds substantially seek their own food on the fields, only receiving extra food in the autumn to early spring.

These table pigeons belong to the latest creations in pigeon breeding.

THE COBURG LARK

D. Coburger Leeuwerik G. Coburger Lerche
Fr. Pigeon allouette de Cobourg

Does the Coburg Lark belong to the great group of Toy races, or to the giant or table pigeons?

This is a point of dispute, which has caused much commotion.

Really the Coburg Lark is an incontestable table bird, and though up to the present it has not forfeited much of its powerful productiveness, the breeding of colour and design has progressed in such a manner, that an adoption in the Toy race, in this point of view would be justified.

Its size however, its history and the general aim whereby it is retained in Germany, made us decide, to class the Coburg Lark among the table pigeons, as second to the Toys, notwithstanding, it is firstly considered in Holland as a Variety pigeon, and its great fertility and nice eating being of less consideration.

The lark design especially among the Toys is very extended, many races showing the well known colour with laced design, each breeder shall however immediately know what is meant by a "Coburg Lark", and never be reminded of this design of one or another despotic race.

The Coburg Lark is a product of pure German origin, originating from a crossing of Archangels with Neurenberg Bagadett.

It has the reddish, brown breast colour and the dull grey primary flights of the Archangels; the powerful beak, with well developed wattles, the reddish cere and the strong broad breast of the Bagadett.

The Coburg Lark of about 30 years ago, exposed this much better, the desire for size and heavier birds, produced a crossing of Runts and Montaubans, which very soon indicated a wing spread to 85 centimetres, and a weight of $^{2}/_{3}$ of a kilogram.

We can quite understand that there was no unity in this race at that time, so that crested, as well as pointed, were prominent.

That could however not remain so, this first class table pigeon demanded a better, much better fate and sympathy of the skilful breeders, who knew what was required, and those breeders have succeeded, and owing to the enthusiasm and in short the existing special clubs, the Coburg Lark of 30 years ago, has become what it now is. A modern table pigeon with an excellent shape and manners, nicly coloured and marked, and a great favourite at every show.

First the size and type must be treated, the long neck and the thick beak of the Bagadett.

Owing to the great productiveness of this race youngsters are in plenty for selecting birds for further breeding purposes.

This is how the Coburg Lark from the existing race, by exact choice of propagation, became well bred and refined, without losing any of its chief qualities in productiveness and quick growth.

Only the beak colour is still a weak point.

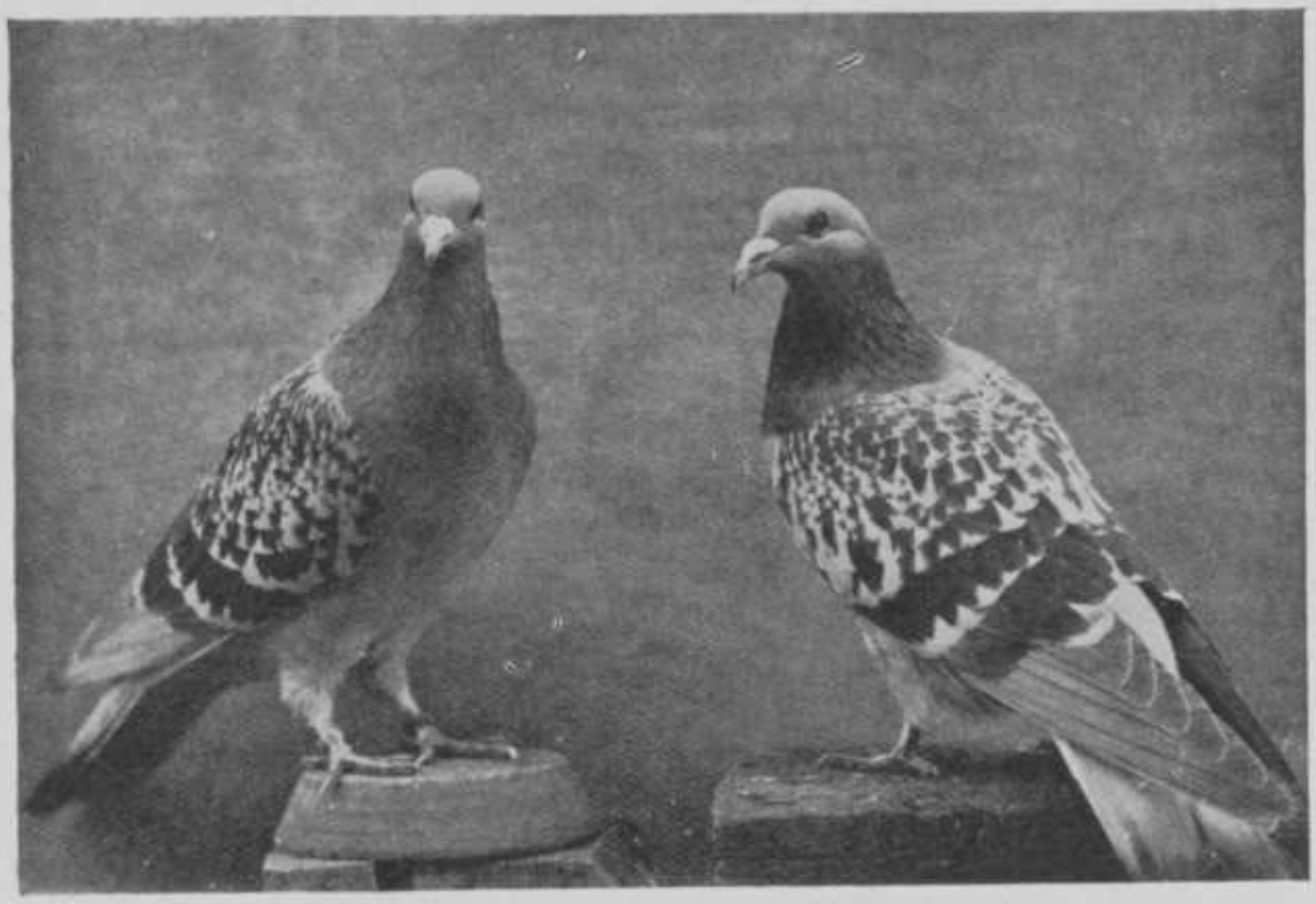
We desire an absolute pale flesh coloured beak, which however is seldom met with, most times the upper mandible having a narrow dark stripe, especially among the older birds. Youngsters having a dark beak when ready to fly, are worthless.

This is the position of the Coburg at the present, as a generated substantial race, being placed in a catagory to itself in the pigeon world.

The Coburg Lark is a smart robust bird, with very broad, full breast, with a long refined running body, on not too high featherless legs.

The feathering which is very smooth and laying tightly laid, gives the bird an appearance of smartness and vivacity; whereto the pretty orange coloured eye cooperates very much; pale orange or yellow eyes are inferior.

The head is long sooner narrow than broad, forehead somewhat high, by which a rather flat top of head exists,



CHEQUERED COBURG LARKS
of prime quality. Broad and long, with very pretty, regular, good coloured wing covert design. Very typical heads and well placed beaks.

ending in a well rounded at back of head and powerful neck.

The neck may not be too long, but appearing powerful and broad at the breast, becoming thinner towards the head. The throat is sharply carved, each sign of gullet is rejectable.

The back which is long and broad, slopes to the tail.

The long, well closed wings lay fast against the body resting also on the long tail, without however reaching the end.

The rump must be well closed, and entirely covered by the wings.

The legs are medium long, otherwise the elegant smart appearance which the bird must make, is not obtained. Legs are featherless, absolutely free from short feathers, and are of a bright red colour.

Among older birds this colour changes into dark wine red or red purple, showing clearly the scaly legs.

All what is already mentioned applies to the outward shape of Coburg Lark, and now we come to an important factor, which in the propagation must be taken into account, and that is the colour and design.

Those not being acquainted with the Coburg Lark ignore it, considering it as an inferior breed, those however acquainted with it, know better, because the propagation of an exact prime colour with the exact design, is a very difficult problem, that only a few know how to solve.

The head shall neither be brown, nor blue or grey, though slate colour, looking like the newly sharpened powder colour of a slate pencil.

The breast is a light ochre colour, and must not proceed too far towards the throat, or colour the belly too much, but gradually passing into the head and belly colour.

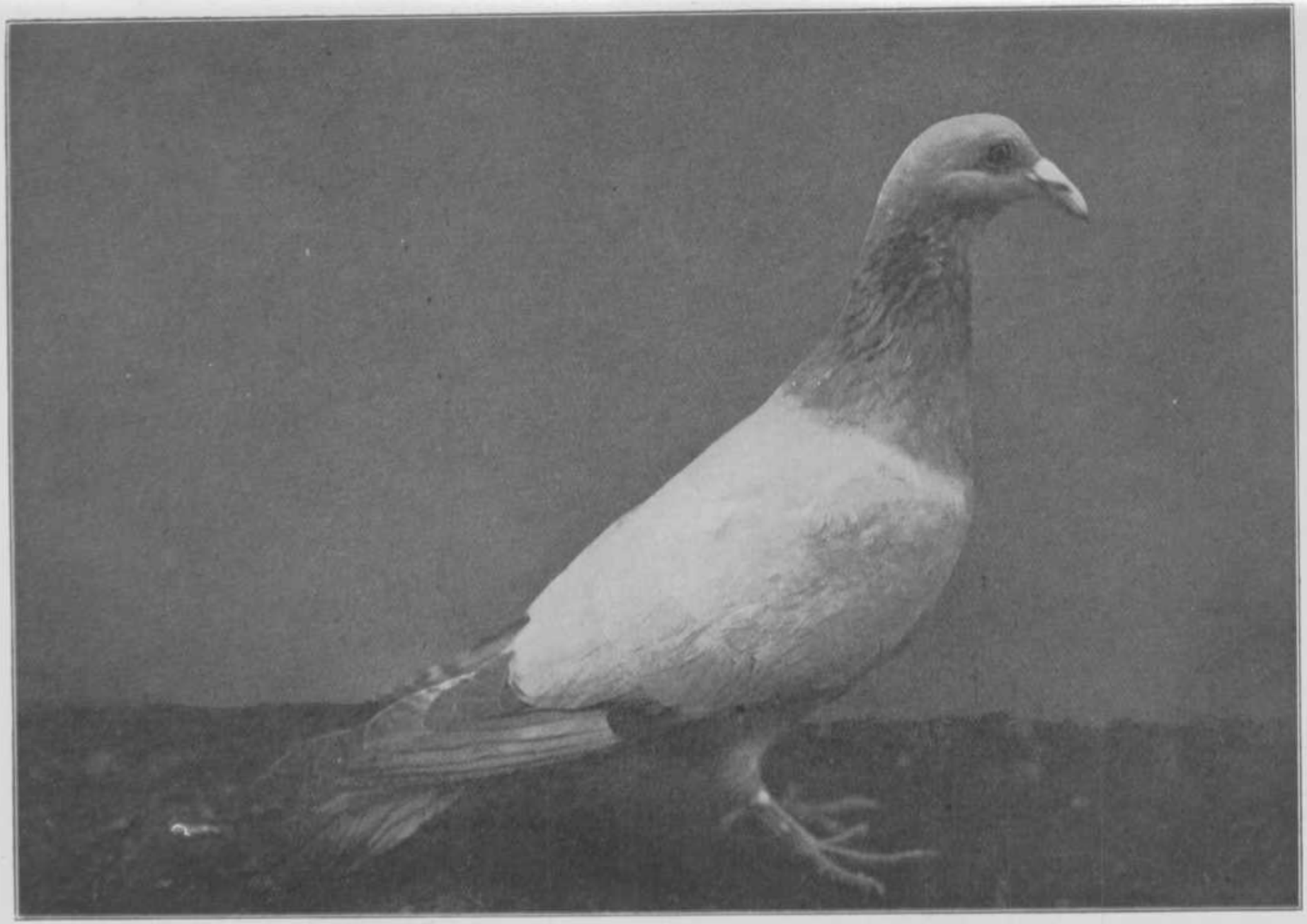
The neck shall show a dull faint green colour, a bright green brilliant neck colour is faulty.

The prime colour of remaining parts of body including that of the wing covert, shall be of a pale slate colour, the same as head and neck.

The romp has that remarkability of becoming mostly dark, the same as the primary flights, which must be as dark as possible, approaching the colour of design as near as possible.

The tail has same colour as the head, with a dark grey bar at the tip, which must be clearly designed.

The back must be also coloured, bearing the universal prime colour.



BARLESS COBURG SILVER LARK COCK

Beautiful, robust bird. Broad and long, very typical head and long beak. Superiof wing covert colour and good impregnated coloured primary flights.

The lark design must be dark grey, free of any sign of brown, yellow or black brown.

Especially the bars fail in colour, being often too broad and too reddish brown in colour.

Such brown rusty bars are very objectionable.

The Coburg must be entirely marked through and through, we mean, that every secondary flight to the last one, must have the desired lark design, consequently the back also sharing in the general design.

The marking must be small and keen so that the pale prime colour appears everywhere as small triangles.

These triangles which are the largest near the bars, become smaller towards the wing butt, often not forming any more rows or bars, but spots, which are inaccurate.

The more regular this marking is over the entire wing the more beautiful and exacter it is.

When breeding attention must be given to the production of narrow wing bars.

The narrower and longer these are, the better and more exact will be the progress of the marking.

Really the design of the Coburg, is nothing else than a large number of very regular narrow bars, drawn from the primary flights right to the wing butt, which bars always become narrower and shorter, though having the same distance between them.

One bird will have somewhat broader bars than another, whereby the triangles of the wing covert will look much larger, than one having narrow bars, and thus having small triangles, consequently making a better impression. This is of little consequence, it making a destinction between heavy and light laced.

The chief thing is a regular and exact shape of marking.

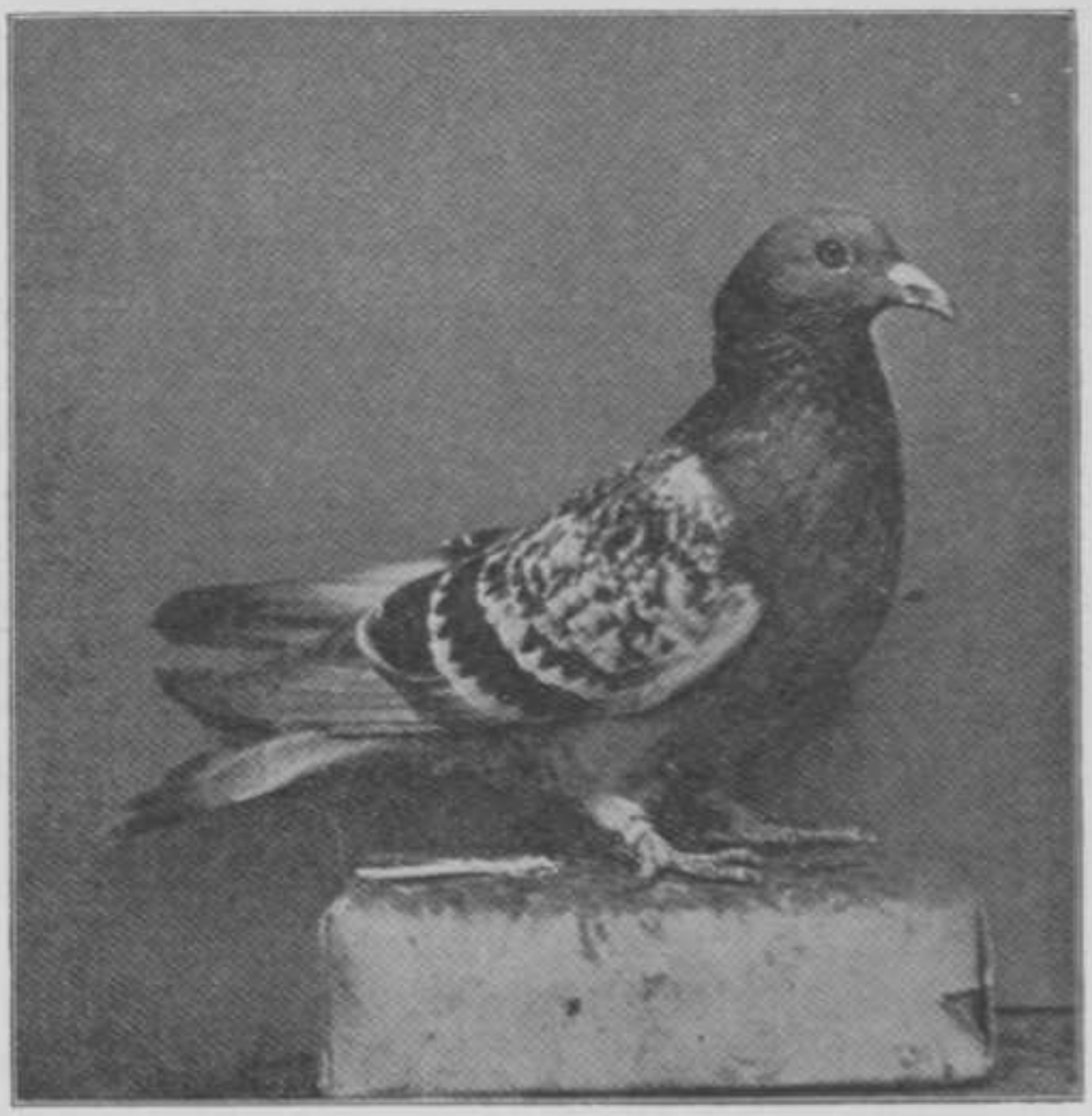
The "heart" on the back, between back, shoulders and neck shall never show any design, and therefore have the ordinary detailed prime colour.

We have already mentioned these triangles.

Many breeders suppose that these are on the tips of the feathers or tiny feathers.

This is absolutely untrue, the wing cover feathers have each for itself on the pale prime colour, on both sides of the shafts of feathers, an oval, sharply bordered spot.

Because the feathers lay half way and next to each other, is how the peculiar wing covert design is obtained;



CHEQUERED COBURG LARK COCK
of superior quality. Broad, robust, long with very pretty regular marking. Very typical head and beak.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

thus a chequer, lacing or margin among the Coburgs is out of question.

It will appear from the already description given, that it is an ordinary easy bird to breed, but when put into practice, we soon find out and learn that all knowledge, is required of the breeder, to produce a colour, a design, and an exact size and model.

The Coburg Lark is a very strong bird and extremely productive, 8 to 9 hatchings being no rarity. He loves free flight, and is fond of seeking its own food in the fields. Still extra food for the youngsters is a very good thing, because they require much to give them growing strength.

They are easy going regarding housing.

A good dark nesting, and a perch free from draughts is all they require.

THE COBURG SILVER LARK

The Coburg Silver Lark, called in Germany the "Mehllichte", is a variety of the well known laced Larks.

This bird existed for many years, without finding sympathetic and interested fanciers.

It was the breeder Mengel of Marburg, who named it the "Silberlerche", and since then this variety became very popular.

It is in size, carriage and shape, in comparison with the laced Lark, however the beak colour must be absolutely flesh coloured.

The colour of the eyes, cere and head are same as the laced Lark. Breast is golden yellow transiting in the neck and lower breast colour; the neck is of silver brilliance, shaded green; the primary flights as dark grey as possible, with coloured feather shafts.

The tail is light grey in colour with a darker cross bar. Wing covert, silver grey, as light as possible, not clouded or spotted, or having any yellow or reddish lustre.

The Silver Larks exist without bars as described and also with bars.

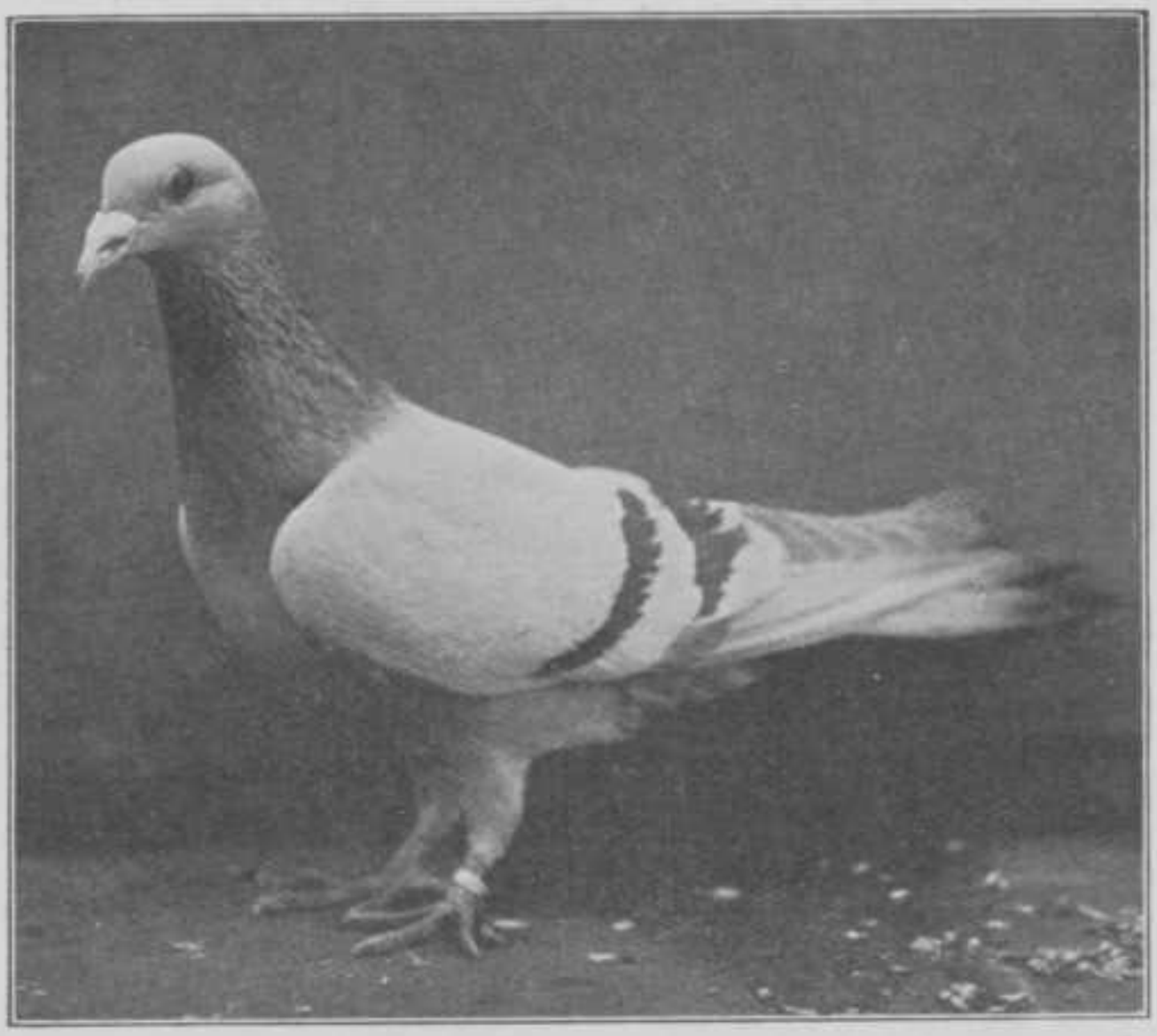
In this case the wing covert is provided with two narrow, sharp, black grey bars, crossing the entire covert from top to bottom.

The laced and silver larks are bred together, especially to obtain a sharp and too heavy marked lacing, for which purpose silver hens are recommended; also to obtain a

good head and beak colour such matching is advisable. The youngsters mated together produce again laced and silver coloured.

Also barred and barless, match well together.

Regarding the standard, we refer to that of the laced.



BARRED COBURG SILVER LARK COCK
barred, very noble bird with superior shape; head, neck and wing covert colour, good continuous bars. Beak and wattles and forehead are very typical.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Saxony, Coburg and Thüringen.

Size and Carriage: smart, powerful, slender bird, quick and lively.

Wing Spread: at least 75—80 centimetres, any birds with a less spread are worthless.

Head: narrow, only slightly arched.

Beak: more than medium long. Upper mandible slightly bent and of pale flesh colour, a very small dark tiny stripe being permitted among older birds.

Wattles: Very visible, of refined tissue, lay close, white powdered.

Eyes: very lively, with red orange iris, surrounded by a pale flesh coloured, narrow smooth cere.

Throat: sharply carved, without the least gullet shape.

Neck: showing broad and powerful at shoulders, becoming thinner towards the head.

Back: broad, level, sloping very little.

Breast: broad, rounded, extending somewhat forward.

Wings: very long and closely laid on body, the secondary flights covering the whole of back.

Tail: long and well closed.

Legs: medium long, always entirely featherless, of red colour. Nails light horn colour.

Colour and Design: Head slate colour, like the powder of a newly sharpened slate pencil, never brown, blue or grey. The light ochre coloured breast may not proceed too high in the throat or too far in the belly, though not making a too great a colour transmission in neck and belly. Neck dull green, with faint prime colour, with green or violet brilliance; back and wings with a light grey lark design.

Bars dark grey. The prime colour of the body and wing coverts shall have a lighter slate colour than the neck and head.

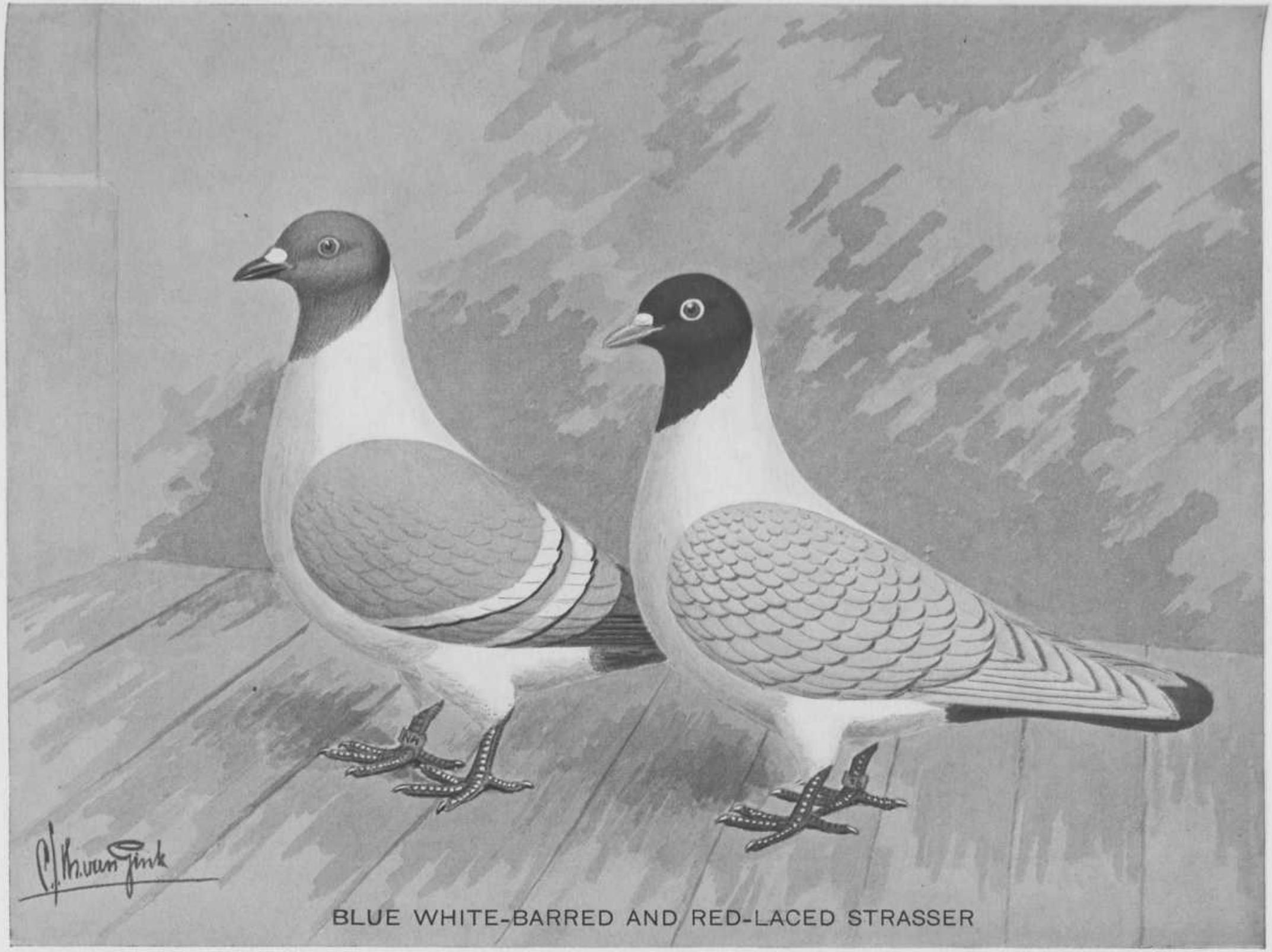
Primary flights as dark as possible, the colour of bars approaching the lark design.

Tail, same colour as the head, with a very dark bar at the end.

Wing design, dark grey, free from any sign regarding brown, yellow or black brown.

Gross Faults: irregular, strongly interrupted wing design intermixed back marking, yellow or brown head colour, coarse angular or stumpy head.

Dark beak. Legs too small or too low; dark eyes, coarse wattles, or too strongly developed cere, white rump or light coloured primary flights.



BLUE WHITE-BARRED AND RED-LACED STRASSER

THE STRASSER

D. Strasser G. Strasser Fr. Strasser

One of the newest races in Germany is certainly the Strasser. There are very few instances in the history of the pigeon world, of a race which has in such a short time spread itself over such a large area.

Second to the Flying homer it is the most popular even more by choice than the useful Coburg Lark.

Indeed, besides all the good characteristics of the last mentioned, the Strasser is very much in advance regarding colour and pretty design.

Colour and design are really the virtue of the German breeders.

The Strasser is a pure bred bird, of a young generation, at least it was first in 1890, that the first birds appeared in the exhibition pens; the great and quick advance has really made in its progress to perfection, clearly shows however, that this race is really much older, and was only waiting, to come into the hands of conscientious breeders to be further cultivated.

Between 1870 and 1880, the first birds came to Germany, and it was specially Mr. Conrad Lucas of Wittstock on the Dosse, who very soon bred a great number of Strassers and through crossings many coloured vars came into existance.

He did not go very seriously to work, and it is the more serious breeders, who from these birds, have shaped the present day Strassers.

There has been very much trouble regarding the origin of this race, and just as much regarding the name it bears.

It is generally surmised that the great powerful Florentiner and the ordinary field pigeon are its ancestors.

The Strassers originated in Austria and more specially in a small place called Mähren, from there formerly in general and now still by exception, had the title of Mährische Strassers.

The robust head, thick neck, the very broad breast, the powerful well placed legs, the somewhat highly carried, broad tail and the elevated bearing, show the relation with the Maltese family.

The Strasser of the last years, has changed in model, the back and tail model are more level and longer, and leg position has become somewhat lower.

The first Strassers were moreover somewhat larger, than the modern birds of this day, owing to correct design and pretty deep colours, have been got at the expense of any size.

It is a well known phenomenen that the improvement of any characteristics is done at the expense of the others.

It must not be forgotten that the Strasser is a robust, sagacious bird, which with its 42 centimetre length, which is desirable; he is besides a very good flyer, and is fond of open flying.

As a table bird he is on top, 8 to 10 pairs of youngsters per year is no rarity. The young ones grow very fast, and easily attain 500—600 grams each in weight.

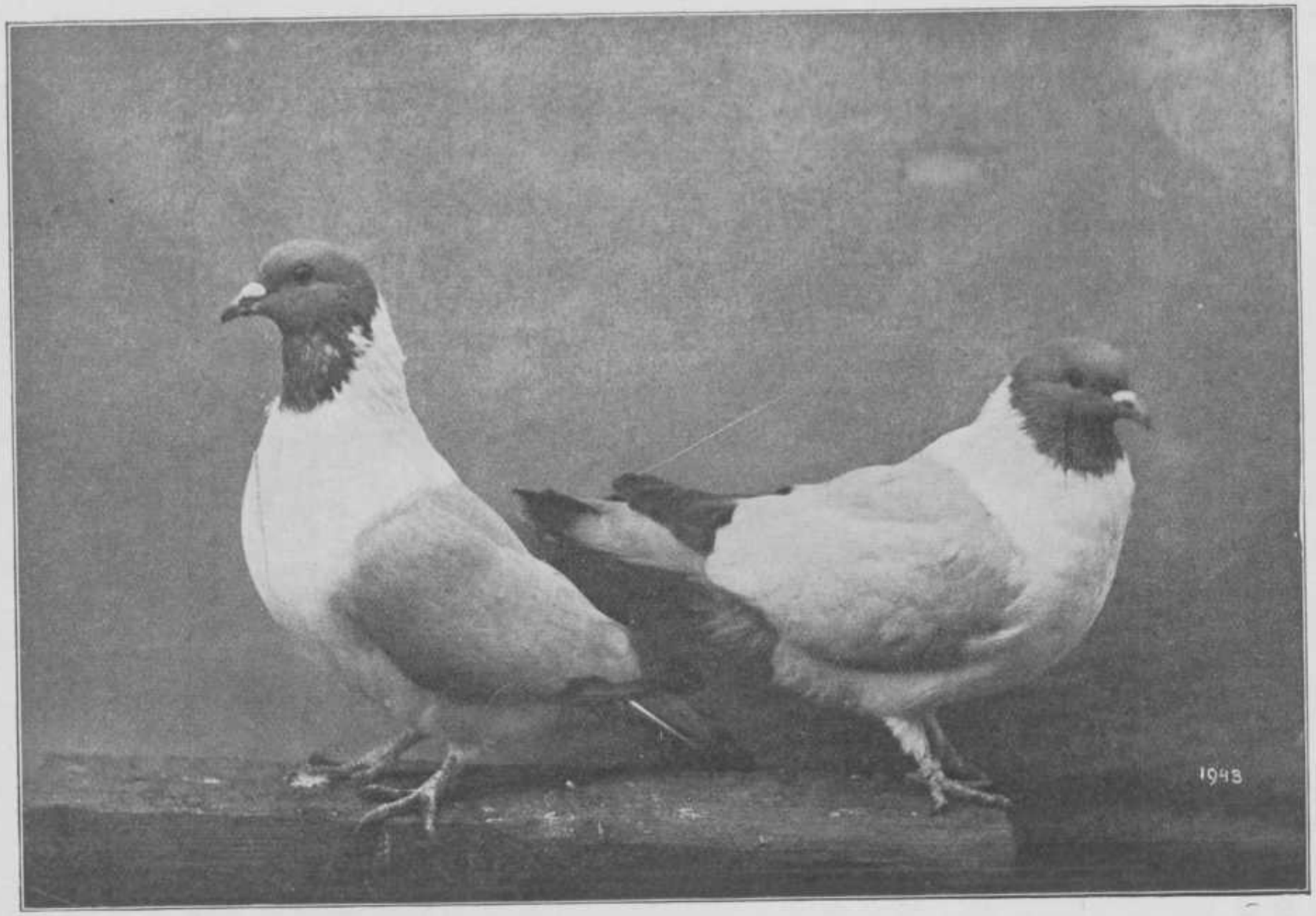
The Strassers are very hardy, and suffer very little from sickness, and that not withstanding their thin feather covering — the characteristic of the Maltese — while cold and bleak weather affects them very little.

A disadvantage of the Strassers is their fighting nature, especially if they are kept among other races, they know at once how to occupy the whole of the space, and all the others have to clear out.

They respect nothing and unmercifully attack anyone who stands in their way.

We have experienced many remarkable things in regard to this.

Their ambition for fighting is hereditary, which we many times are able to confirm, so that when choosing



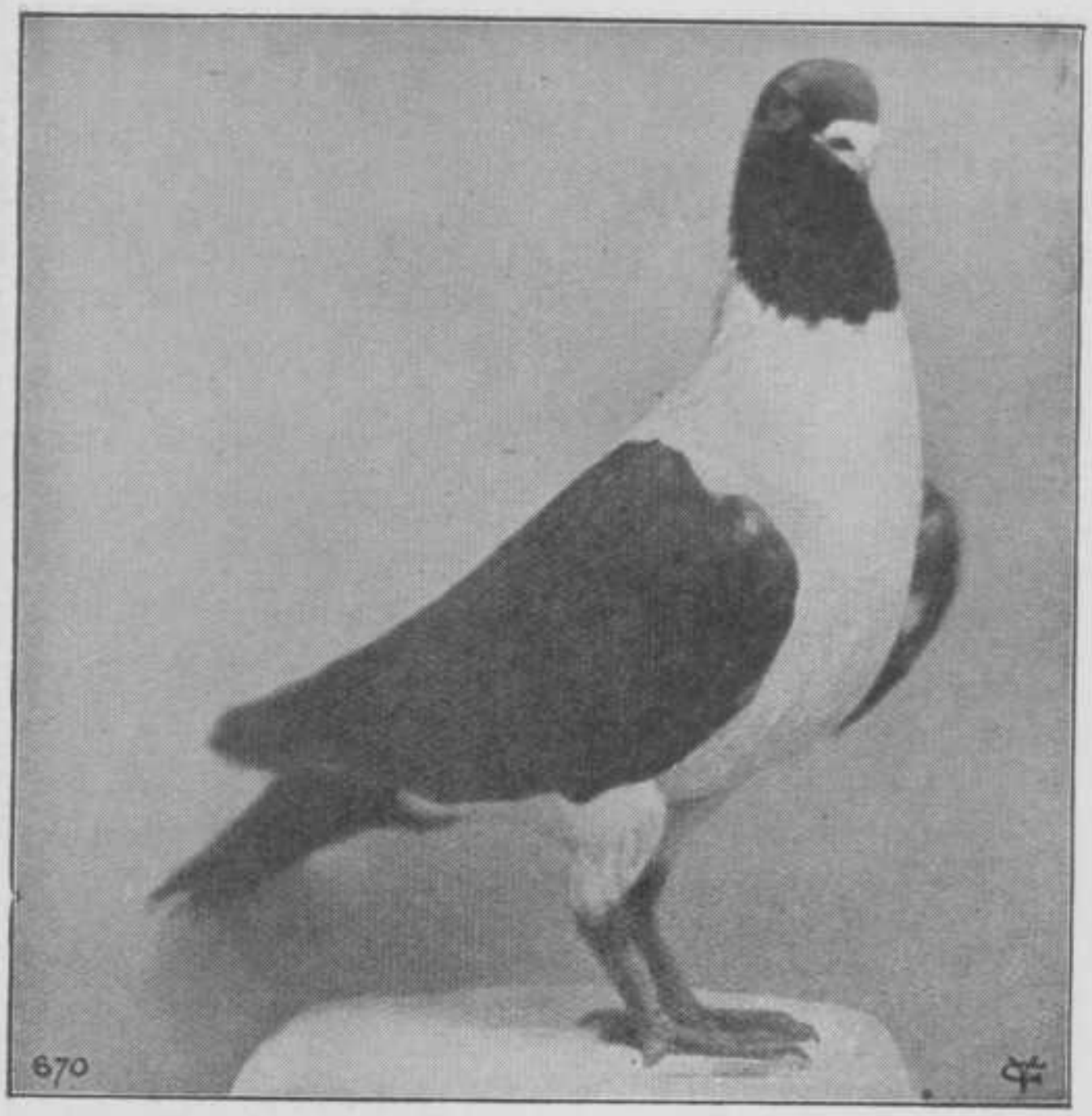
COUPLE BLUE BARLESS STRASSERS

with very good wing covert colour, dark black primary flights, head colour and design.

the pairs for breeding this must be taken into account.

Until 15 years ago the Strassers existed with white primary flights, specially in South Bayern, and with coloured primary flights also.

For years they bore the name of Bayersche Strassers,



RED STRASSER COCK
of superior quality. Big and robust, with smart powerful legs. Deep colour and prime head design, which is however rather too long. Pure colour in thighs.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

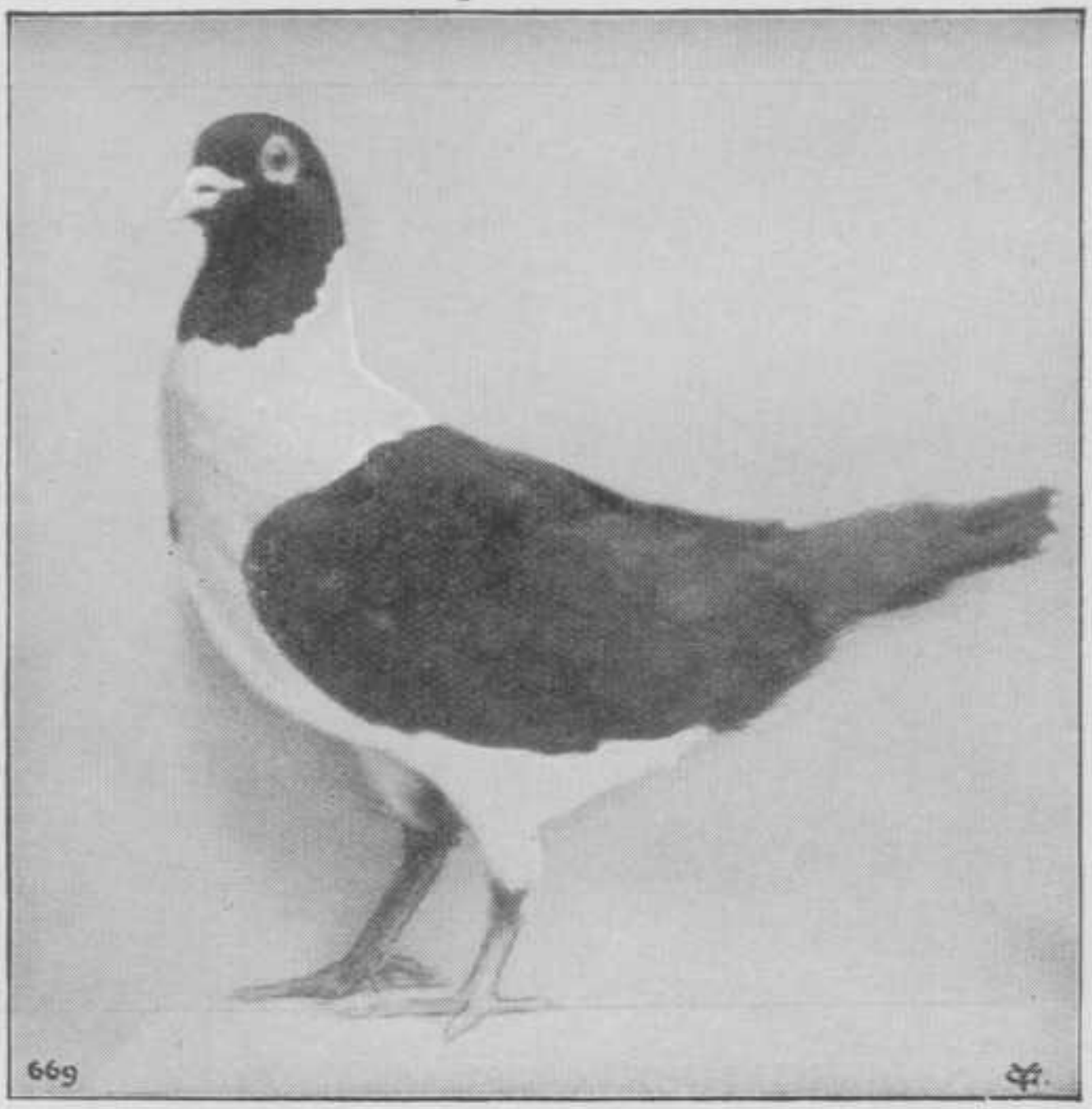
the Florentiner blood being more represented in them, than in the North German birds.

Breeders of the last mentioned, have again and again used the first mentioned for their breeding purposes, frequently with much success, the consequence being, that out of Strassers with coloured primary flights very

many birds appeared which had only white primary flights, a fault which is always powerfully maintained.

These white flights were besides coupled with a white back, which is counted as a serious fault.

The association of Strasser breeders founded in 1908,



RED STRASSER HEN

of superior quality. Vigorous and broad, good stature, with full warm red colour and design. Notice the beautiful beak, and cere colour and smart carriage.

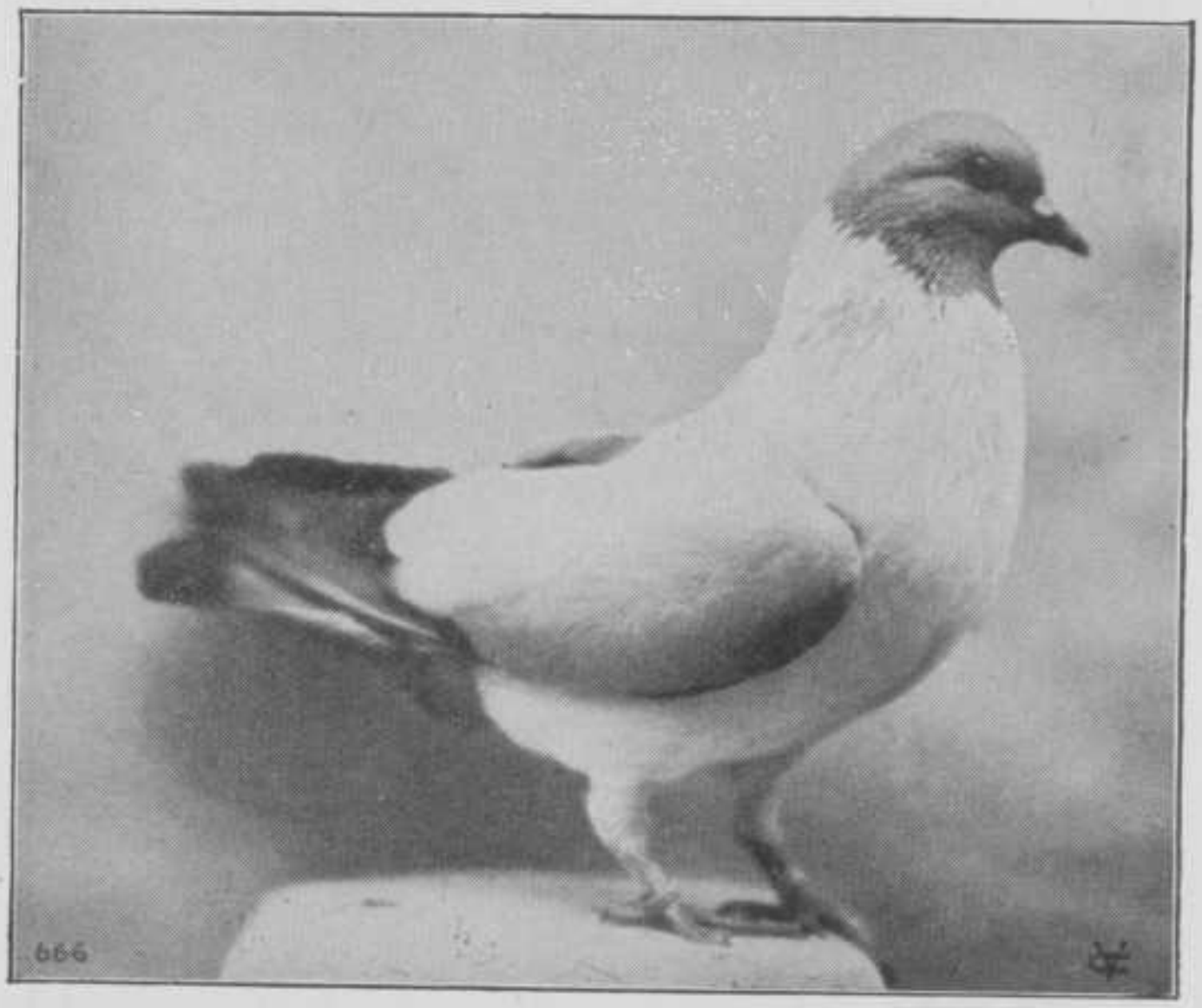
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

have however the white coloured Strassers with white backs, rejected them at once, and since that moment the Strassers are only recognized as having coloured primary flights and an entire coloured back.

Especially this coloured back is very logical with coloured primary flights, because only a coloured back,

can secure good deep coloured primary flights. A disadvantage which took place, was the coloured thigh. Indeed coloured primary flights are closely connected with the thigh feathers, coloured primary flights and coloured feet are among muffed races, hereditary factors.

It is here not always possible, the sharply designed



BLUE BARLESS STRASSER HEN
good bird, showing besides a good model excellent wing covert colour and nice dark primary flights. Head colour is also good. Design could be more regular. Length of neck design is exact.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

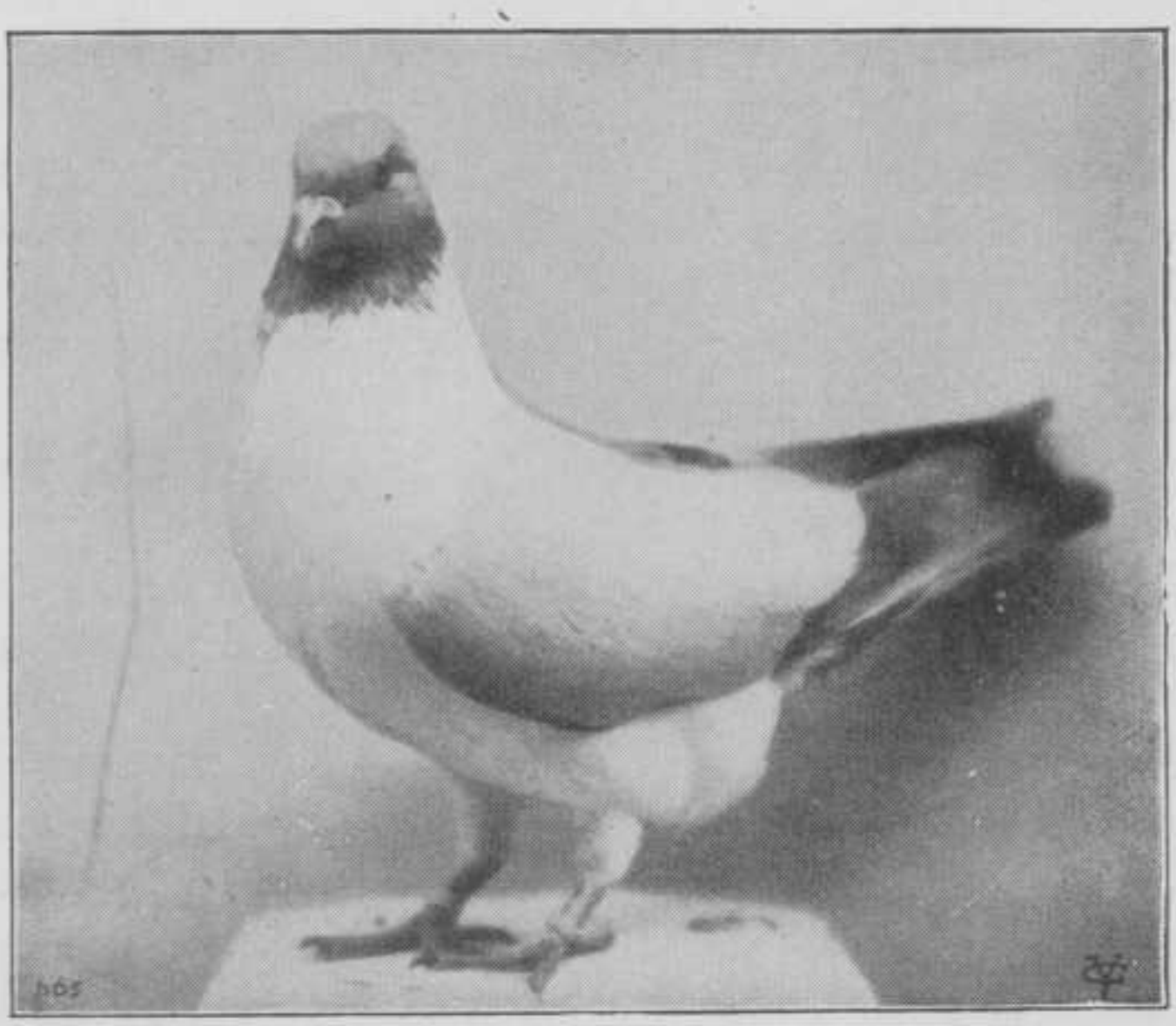
foot colour from the knee joint, to part it from the lower belly colour, in such a way that the coloured tiny thigh feathers are dependent from the coloured primary flights.

The prettier and deeper the colour of the bird, wherewith the depth of the primary flight colour keeps in equal pace, the more chance there is for coloured thigh feathers or feathers below the hock.

They may be instances, wherby the entire judgment of the coloured thigh or tiny feathers on leg below hock, can hardly be carried out.

For the breeding and judging of the Strassers we must take notice of the following:

Robust in size, with powerful build and very broad



BLUE BARLESS STRASSER COCK

Smart full bird, with superior prime colour and deep dark primary flights. Also head colour matches the very dark primary flights.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

breast, with a not too level borne back and medium long tail. Deep full colours, without any intermixing of any colour or shading also.

A correct design, meaning, that a bird carries a coloured head on a white body, with a breast spot, which is cut off sharply below the beak at a distance of 3 to 4 centimetres, proceeding to a distance of 1 to 2 centimetres below back part of head.

Back, wing covert, primary flights and tail must also be coloured.

We expressively point out, that the back may not show any white tiny feather.

There was much trouble over this back colour, until the coloured back was accepted as the standard colour.

The head must be well rounded, not showing the least flatness, rather broad and forming an uninterrupted line from the point of beak right into the neck.

We can certainly say, that the Strassers practically all exist with plain head, though however a pointed crest is admissable.

Beak is medium long and very powerful, upper mandible slightly bent at tip.

By reds and yellows it is flesh colour, and by all remaining colour vars: dark.

The beak colour is of importance, striped beaks themselves, which exist so much among red and yellow hens, never obtain a high award.

The eyes raise also a difficult point, and have a yellow or orange iris, and enclosed by a narrow, refined shaped cere, by reds and yellows flesh colour, and by the remaining colour vars: greyish or blue black.

It often happens, that Strassers are met with, with light so called pearl eyes, or with two darker or spotted, so called broken eyes.

We blame the first mentioned owing to its relationship with the "Steiger Pouter", which in some parts of Germany are used for improvement of colour. The darker and spotted eye, which are as belonging to the white colour, is an ordinary phenomenen which appears among other races, which often carry too much white.

Still these inferior eyes repeat themselves with obstinacy, and it therefore better to exclude them for breeding purposes.

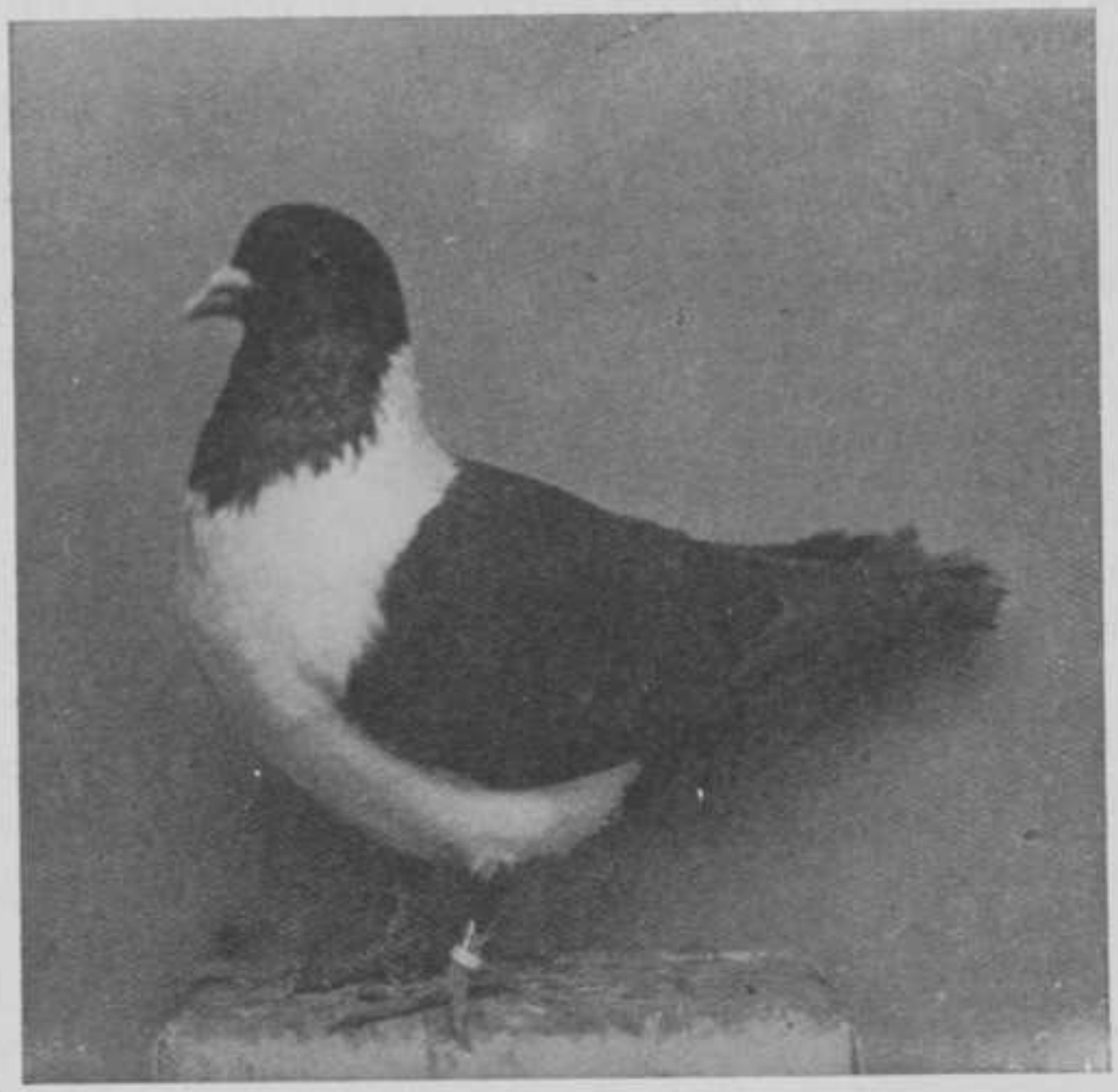
Legs are not too long, very powerful and featherless up to the thighs, and coloured bright red.

The Strasser is rich in coloured vars: and especially

during the last years many new colours have been won.

Though we cannot say, that they are all equally nice and equally generated; especially among the laced, it leaves much to be desired.

The blue barless are at the top, those are blues without bars.



RED STRASSER HEN

Smart, massive bird, with good model, colour and design. Good beak colour and pure thigh, head design rather large, especially under throat.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The wing cover is beautiful, equal in colour, not too dark, whereby a blue mealy colour should make its appearance.

The head is always rather darker, and shall have the same colour as the tail.

The primary flights are black, at least as dark as possible; a very small amount of rust will be passed over.

This must have attention when breeding because it easily repeats itself.

The blues with black bars among many races are the first colour and nearly always the most perfect colour var: but this took place with the Strassers later on.

The first birds had unequal broad, often rusty bars, while a third bar was very frequently present, they also showed very much rust.

Now the blue barred however are especially improved, and many refined birds with narrow continuous bars and excellent darker primary flights are exhibited.

Blues with white bars are of a later date are mostly too dark in prime colour, while the primary flights are mostly too light in colour and the bars frequently too broad and too irregular, also showing much rust.

Whenever the primary flights are dark when in a folded position, then we have to be satisfied.

The blue chequered existed out of blue × red, and of this have a great inclination for much rust in the wings, besides a good prime colour free from rust, then the black spots on the tips of the cover feathers, must be purly formed and regularly spread and lay firmly designed on the wing covert.

All four varieties can be matched with each other, for the improvement of each others faults or short comings.

We shall not however bring red, yellow or black in one of the varieties.

The blue would entirely deteriorate, and even the black birds, would only show a bluish black colour without any lustre.

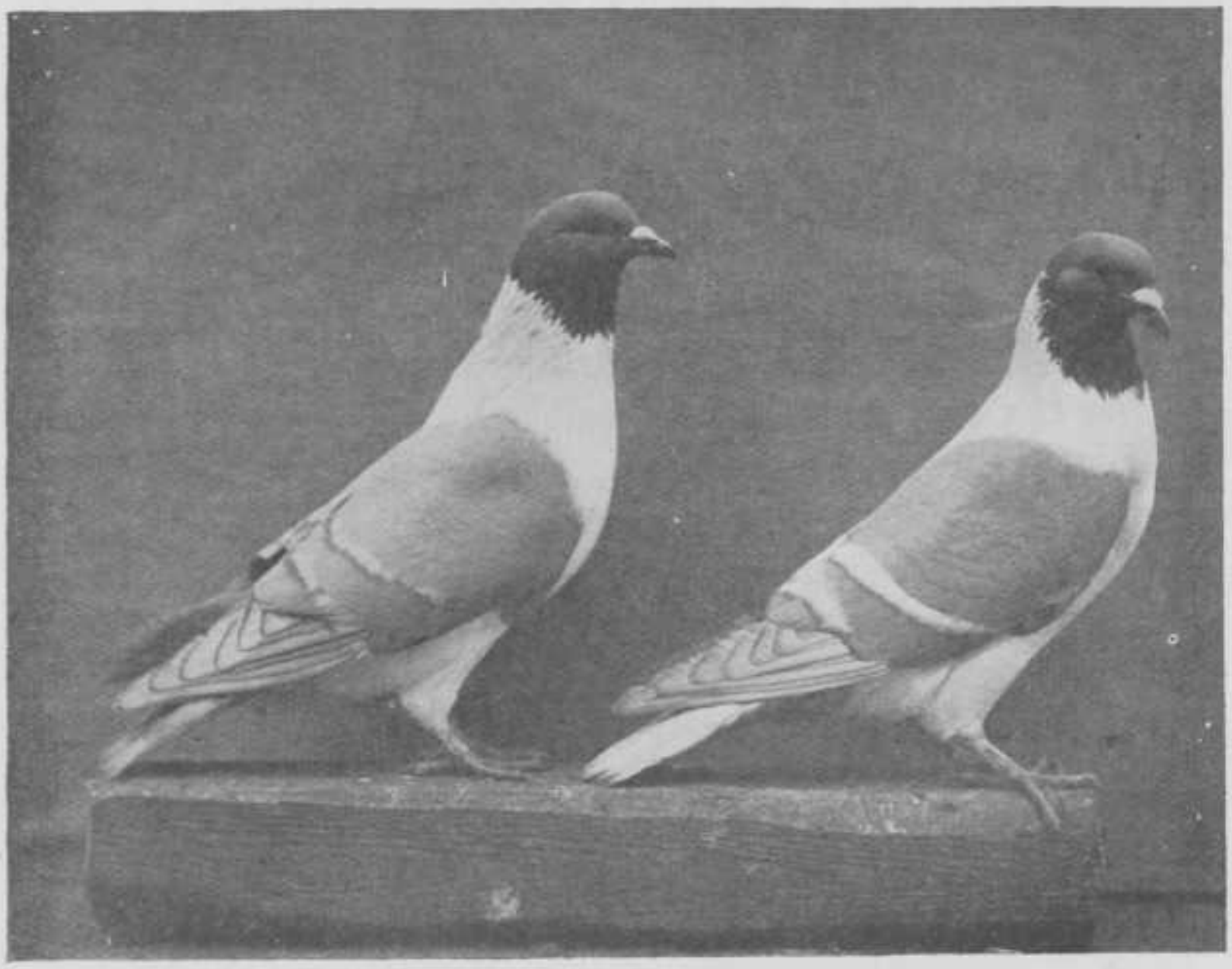
The red Strassers have especially since the war made quick progress and beautiful birds with deep warm colour from head to tip of tail are exhibited.

The beak shall always be flesh coloured, the secondary flights entirely coloured, right to the shafts, of which leaves, much to be desired, also blue lustre in the lower tail covering is a fault.

Such birds are mostly a too reddish brown and the deep, glittering brilliant red is wanting.

A very little coloured thigh is permitted, to obtain fully coloured primary flights with out any rust.

We can couple red with black, then we get many good black ones, and odd ones with light beak tip colour. The reds have mostly a striped beak, although good



BLUE WHITE BARRED STRASSERS

Two very pretty birds, of these latest designed variety. The heads are rather dark in colour, while the primary flights expose too much rust. The hen on the right, excels in bars.

coloured ones are born, also dun coloured, which are not much in demand, and are only fit for use as breeding birds.

Red can also be coupled with yellow, then we obtain many reds, which are very inferior in colour, and much less yellows which however are mostly very good.

The yellows are very nice, the deep golden yellow

colour with much brilliance, the pure design and the pure white thigh makes always a pretty impression.

The primary and secondary flights shall be fully coloured, and themselves round the shafts must show no rust.

The blacks are brilliant in colour. Birds are met with, which are equal to the best black winged red Archangel in depth of colour and beetle lustre.

The eye colour causes much care, because broken or dark eyes often exist. Such birds must be excluded from awards.

Also the thigh is seldom pure, and is more prominent here than by the reds and yellows.

Blacks can be coupled to reds, the duns which fall out, can again be coupled to black or to each other, they producing the prettiest and deepest coloured youngsters.

Also yellow can be coupled with black, from which very pretty yellows are obtained.

Besides the principal colours and design, lark colours are met with, laced as well as barred.

They are mostly smaller in size and have continually very much thigh.

Laced are now however in fashion, they existing in all colours and markings.

Especially in red and yellow laced many pretty birds have been bred, and with these a coloured back is desirable.

Already birds themselves have been shown with the design of the Satinette and with tail spots, still all these special varieties, are not constant, and are counted more as chance productions.

Red, yellow and black laced are the most bred and the most perfect.

Blues are only met with, having white bars.

The Strassers are very hardy, and only desire a good nesting pen with two hatching commodities; if this is not given to them, then they seek a place themselves, if necessary driving another pair out of their home.

Free flight is necessary.

They are good guests, eating much and difficult to satisfy, although this last mentioned is entirely unnecessary.

A short separation in Nov. to Dec. is necessary for the birds. They must rest to restore themselves sufficiently before breeding time. It is a very good race to be kept by poultry keepers in their laying houses as a table pigeon, for the delivery of young fattened birds for better class restaurants.

If it was possible to find a buying district and suitable prices, it would be a good paying game, the housing costing little, and the food being mostly sought in the open.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Mahren in Austria.

Size and Carriage: large, robust, well compacted bird with a horizontal bearing, length 42 centimetres.

Head: medium size, forehead rather high, skull well arched and broad between eyes. Nearly always plain headed, seldom provided with a pointed crest.

Eyes: orange red, enclosed by a refined cere, which is by reds and yellows, flesh coloured, and by other colour vars: greyish.

Beak: very powerful, straight and medium long, rather bent at the tip. By reds and yellows flesh coloured, the remainder of colour vars: dark.

Wattles: very little developed, laid level, white powdered.

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: not too long, medium thick, and especially broad from the shoulders.

Breast: very broad and deep, the broader and fuller the better.

Back: broad, level and not too long.

Wings: very powerful, primary flights not too long, well closed, laid level and resting on tail.

Legs: medium short and powerful, featherless and red in colour.

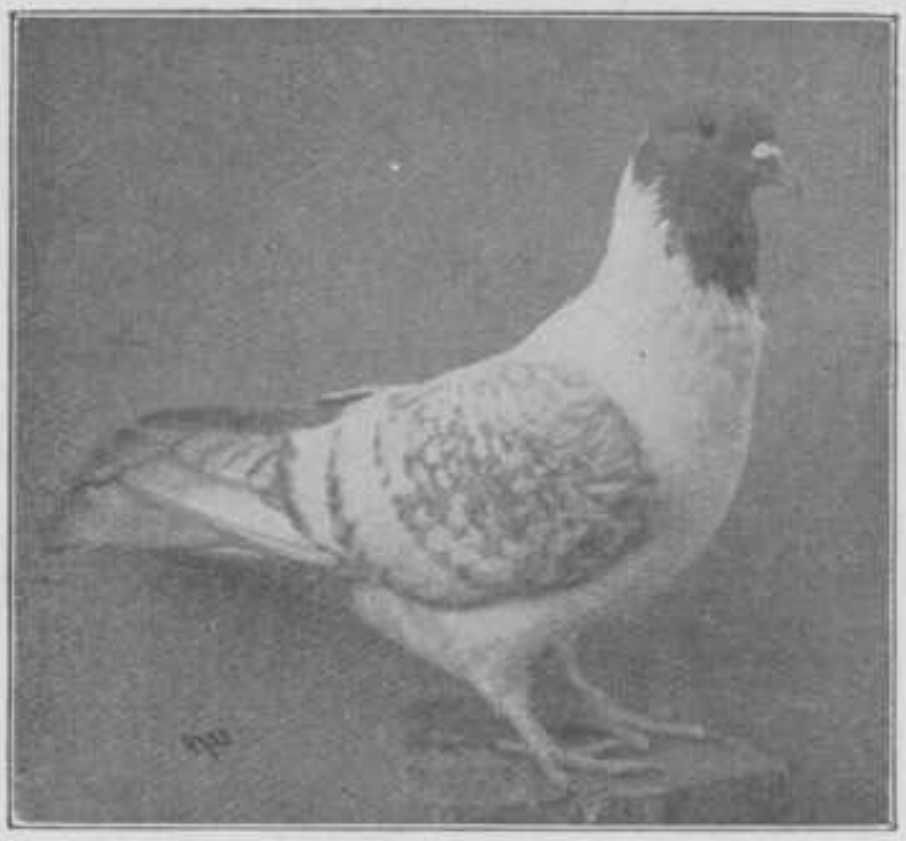
Colour and Design: prime colour is white, head, wings, back, rump, tail, with upper and lower tail covering are coloured. The colour always very sharply separated from the white.

The head design running to 3 to 4 centimetres below through the beak, then proceeding to 1 to 2 centimetres below back part of head and there ending.

All colour vars: exist in black, red, yellow, blue with black and white bars and without bars, blue chequered, laced in different colours.

All colour vars: full and deep with much lustre.

Gross Faults: small, too different kind of eyes, white back and white primary flights, light eyes, coloured beak by reds and yellows, much rust in primary flights or tail, too strongly coloured thigh feathers. Insufficient design, dull colour, without lustre.



RED LACED STRASSER HEN
good model, with very regular lacing. Head colour rather dark in comparision with wing covert colour.

VARIETY PIGEON CLUB

THE STRASSER STANDARD

(Adopted 1924)

General Appearance: the Strasser should be a large, strong, compact-built pigeon. Size is of great importance. Small, weedy specimens, however good in other points, should

be destroyed. Length is medium. Coming under the head of the German Colour Pigeons, it is essential to preserve the great beauty of colour. In Strassers no bad-coloured bird is considered a show bird.

Head: fairly large and broad. When viewed in profile it should form a nice even curve from the back of the skull to the root of the beak. Full in profile, but *not* Tumbler-headed, the head being long. Size of head in proportion to size of body.

Beak: strong and fairly long. In reds and yellows flesh-coloured; in all other colours a dark beak.

Eye: red, the richer red the better.

Cere: narrow, small and thread-like. In reds and yellows the cere should be flesh or orange-coloured; in all other colours the cere should be grey.

Wattle: small, only slightly developed, and fine in texture.

Throat: clean cut out and free from gullet.

Neck: medium length and broad at shoulders.

Chest: very broad, full and deep.

Back: broad at shoulders, straight, and horizontally carried. Length medium.

Wings: strong flights, well closed, with ends resting on the tail. Carried horizontally.

Legs: strong, fairly short, feathered to knees only. Colour of toe-nails should match beak colour.

Colour and Markings: ground colour is white. The *coloured* parts are head, wings and flights, back, tail, and tail coverts. The coloured parts are thus divided: *Mask and Bib*. The head marking. This should be neatly defined. The *bib* in front being as low as to equal the point of the Strasser's beak when the beak is pressed down upon the plumage. The *bib* should be nicely rounded and evenly placed. To form the *mask*, the bib runs up either side to the back of the head, forming an inverted V on top of the head. *Wings and Flights*. Wholly coloured. The flights should be solid-coloured. *Back*. Solid-coloured. *Tail*. Coloured to match other coloured portions of the plumage. Underneath—the tail coverts—the coloured portion extends as far as the vent, where it is sharply and squarely divided from the white under-colour. All colours must be intensive, richness of colour being a valuable Strasser point. Barless Blues should be a pale blue Seagull

colour. Other colours are blues with black bars, blues with white bars, blue chequered, dun chequered, black, splashed (or speckled) with white, and blacks, duns, silvers, reds, yellows.

Bad Faults are: 1. light-coloured or grizzly flights; 2. coloured feathers on belly or thighs; 3. white feathers on back; 4. foul feathers in flights or tail; 5. dark or stained beaks in reds or yellows; 6. light-coloured or dark (bull) eyes; 7. narrow-chested or undersized birds; 8. birds lacking richness of plumage; 9. crooked breastbones or other deformities; 10. heavily wattled or excessively cered birds.

LYNX PIGEONS

D. De Lynxduif G. Lynxtaube

The Lynx belong to the oldest useful race in Germany. They were known in Germany a long time before the Coburg Larks, or before the Strasser from Austria made their entry into the large circle of Toy pigeon breeders.

It was about 1868, that attention was first paid to these Polish birds, and it was, the well known pigeon breeder Prof. J. von Rozwadowski of Krakau, who was the first to import them into Germany.

These first imported Lynx, were nothing else than very large field pigeons, dark blue with white lace design and white bars; small in stature, though broad breasted, short tail and primary flights, such as many field pigeons have. The birds existed with plain as well as crested, with shell crest or with pointed crest. Although mostly clean legged, short feathered legs were not rare. At the present day now and again birds appear with very short leg feathering.

The birds appeared very frequently in the West Galician city of Bochnia, between Krakau and Lemberg, where at that time the now extinct, Pouter race with white cap and primary flights, was a bird much thought of.

These birds coupled with a blue white laced field pigeon, are the ancestors of the present day Lynx.

From this crossing birds were produced with white laced wing coverts, white primary flights, and a rather puffed up, at least a very large crop, which the birds, are to this day indebted to regarding type.

A well thought out and pure propagation was then not considered, and the Polish pigeon fanciers were al-

ready satisfied, if they possessed an ordinary designed bird, having plenty of meat.

This was the situation when Prof. Rozwadowski first imported them into Germany.

Frankfort on Main, Halle on the Salle were the first shows where the Lynx were exhibited, where they caused a stir, owing to their size and type, though insufficient design.

Immediately fanciers were found, who were attracted by this race, and we can truly say, that then and there, the improvement of the half-cropper-field pigeon from Krakau in Germany took place.

It opened the eyes of the Poles, on account of the qualities found in their simple race. Still in the long run they were unable to hold their own with the German breeder especially after the foundation of the German Club, when the Lynx were in great demand, and a general "buying up" took place in the Krakau and Lemberg districts.

The present new colour and designed varieties have all originated from Germany, and we owe this especially to Dir: Pfeffer of Helmstadt and later on to Edmund Krebs of Halle a. Saale, who have done much towards their improvement.

The last mentioned is still a very big breeder of this race, and for years in succession his stock, has had the lead among German breeders.

The modern Lynx is a useful, and a tip top exhibition bird, who rears its 7 to 9 hatchings with the greatest care.

In the improving of the Lynx, the first thing that must be noticed is the shape and size, although it speaks for itself that design and colour must not be forgotten.

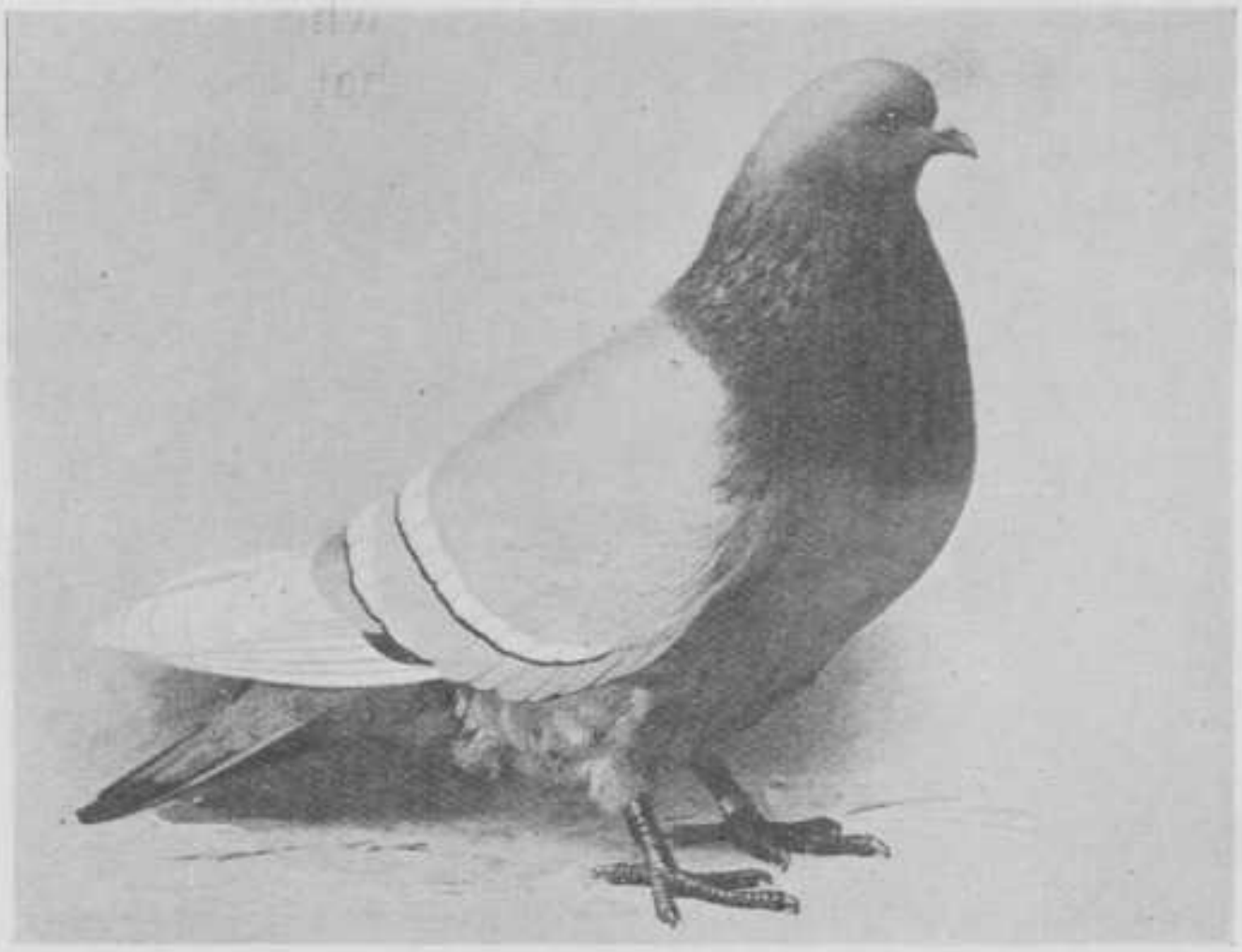
The bird has the well known field pigeon type, though is larger and heavier, with very broad breast, a spacious throat, and substantial lose throat skin, by which it is possible to expand same to the size of a half balloon shape.

Legs are short and assist in the fullness of impression, which a flesh pigeon must possess to strengthen that.

Long legs are in comparison with a narrow breast and long stretching body.

Total length may not be more than 40 centimetres.

Head is big and at the present time always plain, rather high forehead, well arched and broad. The beak moderately long, not too powerful, a little bent at the end, and provided with small smoothily laid white wattles.



AN IDEAL SHAPE FOR A
blue white barred white flight Polish Lynx. Photo of a bird the property of Mr. Ed. Krebs. Halle. Germany.

The eye is of great importance, governing the whole nature of the bird. It must be dark orange, with a very fiery appearance. Never pearl or broken eyes. Also very pale yellow eyes are not nice, they lessen the appearance of the bird very much.

The throat is sharply carved, neck very short thick and powerful especially between shoulders.

The breast is remarkably broad and full (32 centimetres), whereto the lose crop; mostly slightly puffed up, assists very much to strengthen this fullness.

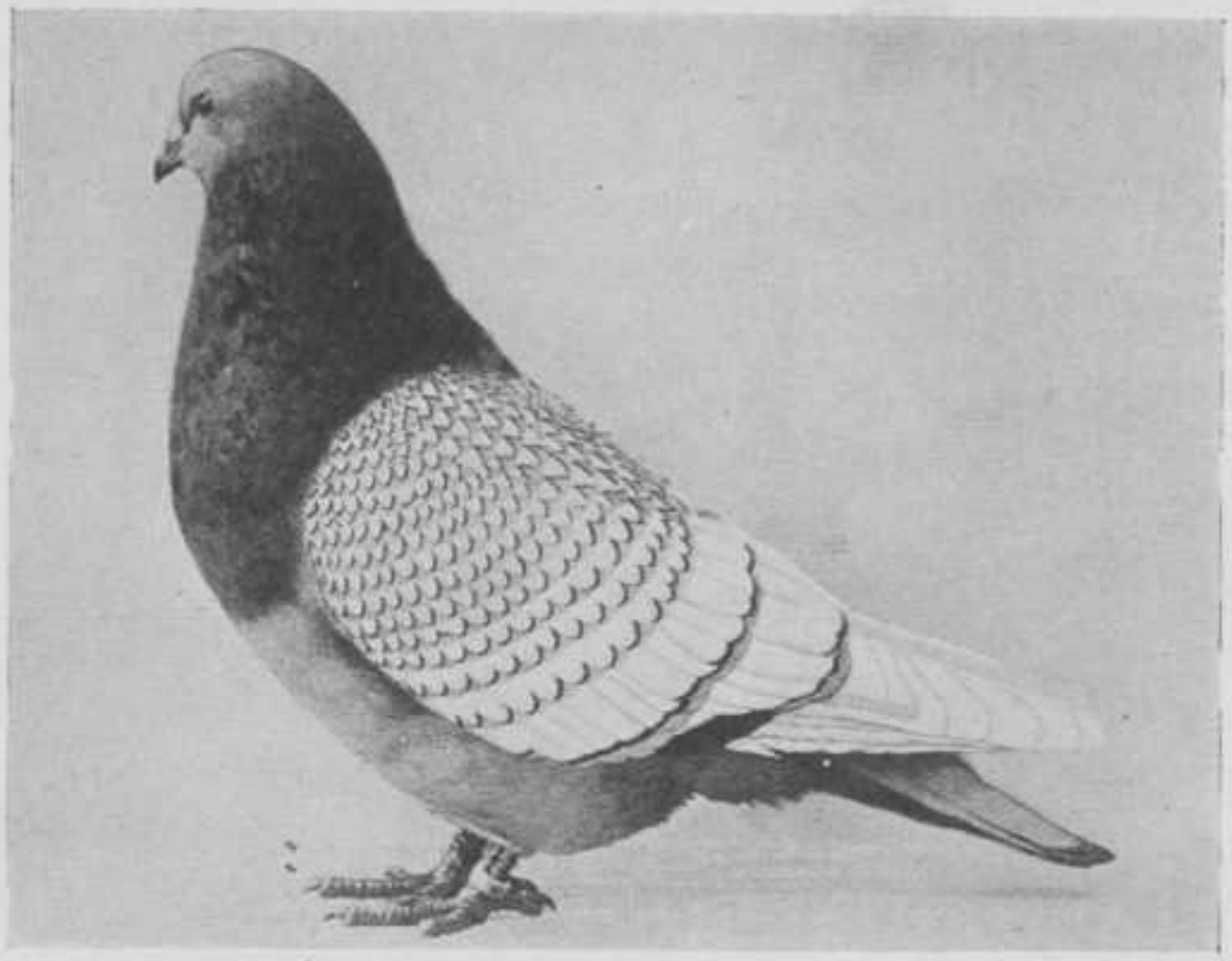
The back is very broad and looks more powerful than

it is. The wings are broad though sooner shorter than long, and remain at a distance of 2 centimetres from end of tail.

They are always carried on the tail, and lay somewhat loosely against the body.

Legs are short and hardly visible, because the thigh feathers are rich and plentiful.

Always clean, slight feathering is very faulty.



AN IDEAL SHAPE FOR A
white flight Polish Lynx.
From a photo of a bird the property of Mr. Ed. Krebs. Halle. Germany.

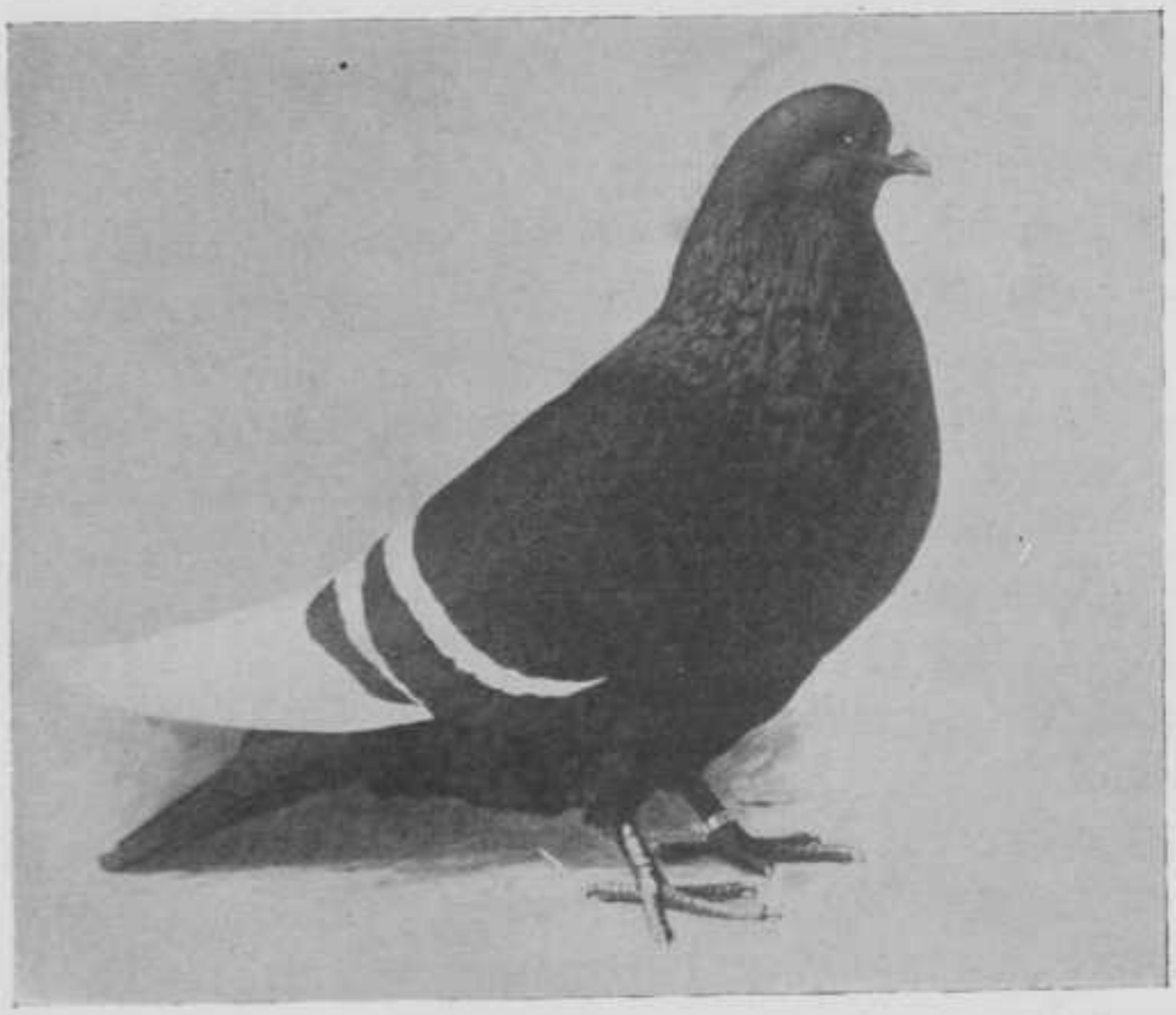
The first imported Lynx were only in blue with white bars, and blue white lacing with white bars and primary flights, now the colour and variety design is very much extended.

By blue or black colour as prime colour we make the following distinction:

1. Self coloured with white bars.
   a. with white primary flights;
   b. with dark primary flights.

2. Laced with white laced wing covert and white bars.
   a. with white primary flights;
   b. with dark primary flights.
3. Yellow and red birds with lace design and with white as well as coloured primary flights.

However both colours are not so perfect.
All varieties must have a pure prime colour.



IDEAL SHAPE FOR A
black white barred white flight Polish Lynx.
Photo of a bird the property of Mr. Ed. Krebs.
Halle. Germany.

All blue birds with a clear blue on the wing coverts, with darker, powerful lustre of equal colour on neck and head.

The tail, belly, and underside of tail, are all blue, though darker and somewhat fainter in colour.

Also among birds with coloured primary flights these are as dark as possible, with as little "rust or mould" as possible in the large quills, especially round the feather shafts.

All provided with a broad white, tight, equal and continuous white bars, which are bordered with a narrow black edging.

The laced are really tricolour on the wing coverts.

The down with the feather shafts is blue, while the webbing on both sides has a white spot, which spots are bordered at the tips with a black edging.

Where both edgings touch each other, a triangle is formed at the feather tips; which shows a blue prime colour.

Now the thing is, that:

1. The white of both tiny spots, extend as far as possible to end of feather, wherby the formed triangle is as small as possible.
2. The black bordering, especially at the end of tail, narrow, is deep black and purely edged.
3. The prime colour, especially by the blue bird, is clear and bright.

The smaller the triangle spots at tips are, the prettier the covert design is, especially if the colour is light, and the black borders are sharp and purely edged.

So we can quite understand that if the small triangles are too large at the tips of feathers, the design of covert will look too coarse and irregular, which makes the impression less prettier.

The black laced, have everything black, the same as among the blue laced, have everything blue, provided that the black everywhere is of a deep brilliance: tail covering and belly may be a little fainter in colour, blue black being however faulty.

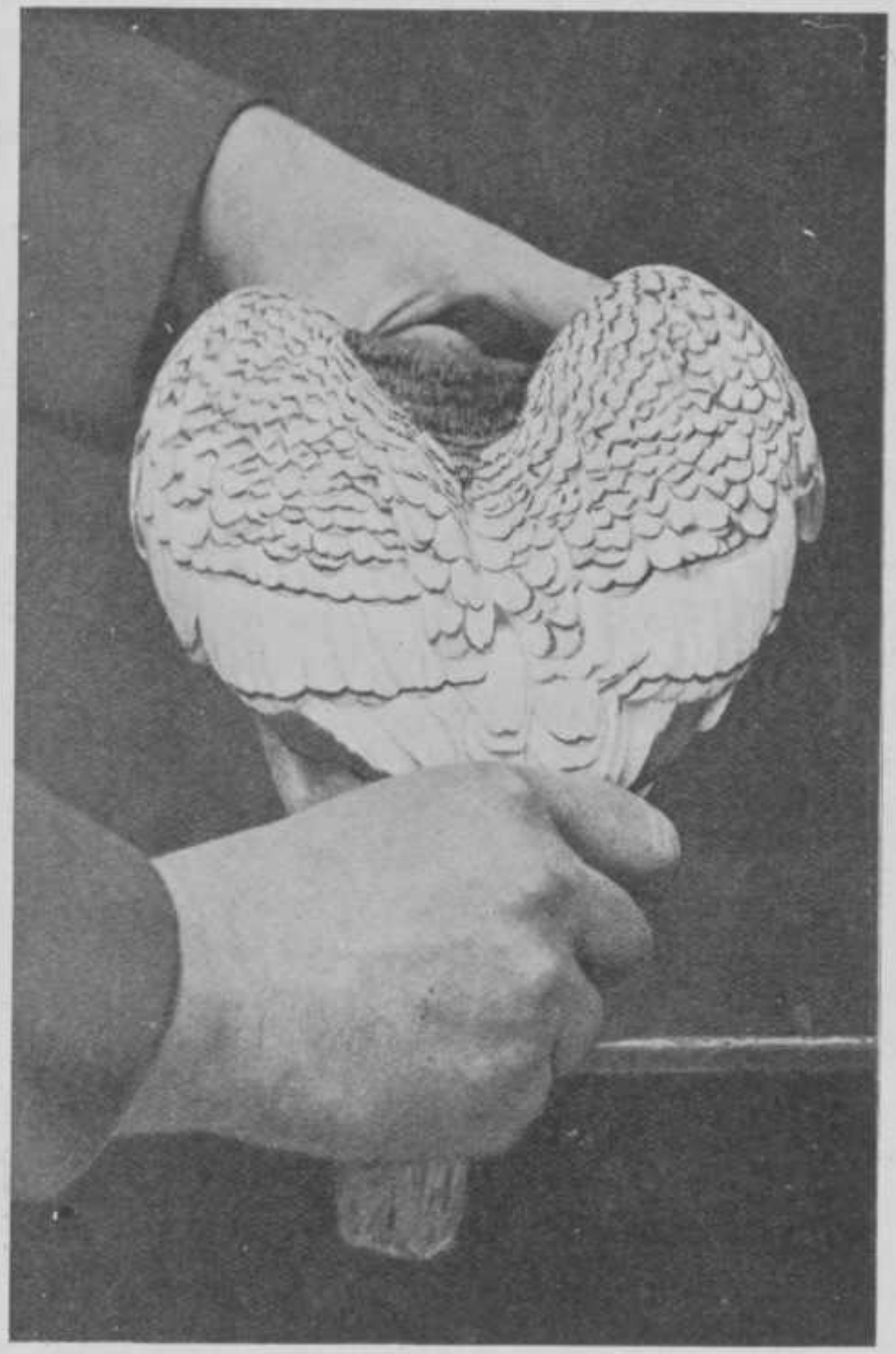
Those most in demand are the blue laced with white primary flights, the blues with white bars and white primary flights, and then the blacks with white primary flights.

Birds with darker primary flights are in less demand; although regarding these, many pretty birds exist.

Now the breeding:

It is also of great importance with the Lynx, to have

exact knowledge of the parents and forefathers of the birds ,which assists in matching the pairs for breeding.



MODEL WING COVERT DESIGN
for a laced Polish Lynx.
Photo of a bird the property of Mr. Ed. Krebs.
Halle. Germany.

First of all notice must be taken of the prime colour, a light laced bird with 8 to 10 flights and possibly a little white round the seat, ought to be coupled with a bird,

having a sharp powerful design and a good belly colour, which is entirely free from any white, also in the thighs, and only having 4 to 5 white primary flights.

Such birds as mentioned having an insufficient wing design, or what the Germans call "Spieszen", are mostly at once rejected, but are still indispensable for breeding purposes.

It is those birds, which are able to lessen the superflous white, and to obtain back the pure prime colour.

If we do not do this, the wing coverts become much too white, the belly and thighs becoming nearly entirely white, while too much rust appears in the tail flights.

If the birds are too light, they show too much white, then they are crossed with a self coloured bird with white primary flights, which in general happens too little.

The self coloured birds with white primary flights are coupled together, if the belly and tail have sufficient colour, birds with the full 9 to 10 white flights, which is of great importance, to obtain a clear prime colour: it is also important that a white bar is retained free from rust, or to get a white speckling in the bars.

If birds having more than 10 white flights then they must be coupled with laced ones.

Birds with darker flights, must always be somewhat darker in prime colour, while the lacing does not appear so keenly.

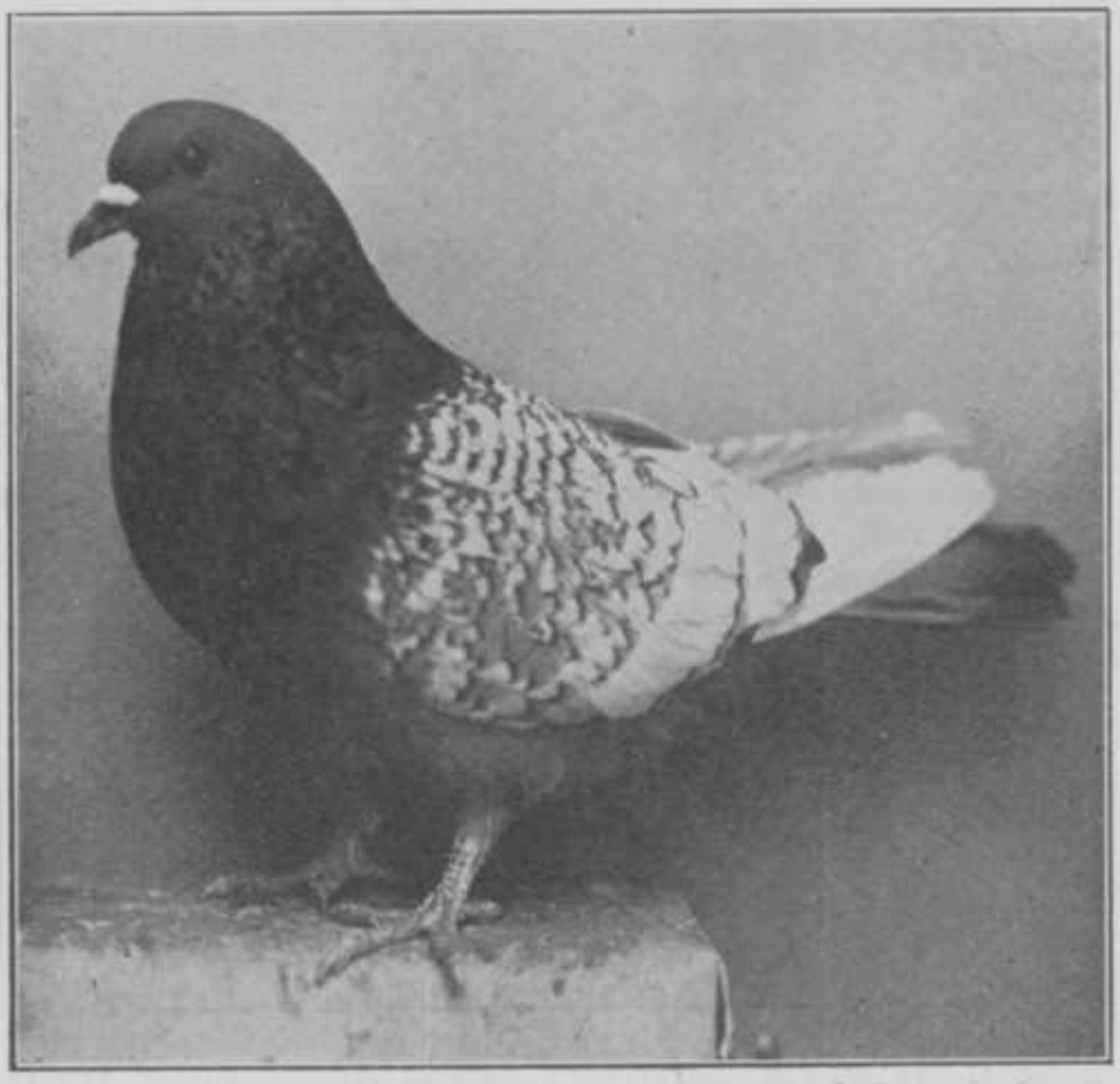
Here we can couple the laced and self-coloured together, to improve the colour and lace design, although it is also of importance to couple short white flights to a bird with coloured flights, to procure a clearness of prime colour. The short white flights with white seat or thighs, is exceptionally good for the purpose.

Never couple two birds together, which are as near as possible in design.

The black coloured vars: as well as the self coloured with coloured primary flights, such as the laced and the white flights, are inferior to the blues, in size and depth of colour, and the laced owing to their design.

This can be avoided by crossing with dark blues or dark blue laced.

Size as large as possible, a good deep colour with much beetle lustre, sharp continuous bars, must be aimed at, also a sharp design on the wing covert of the laced b'rds.



BLUE LACED WHITE FLIGHT POLISH
LYNX COCK 1926

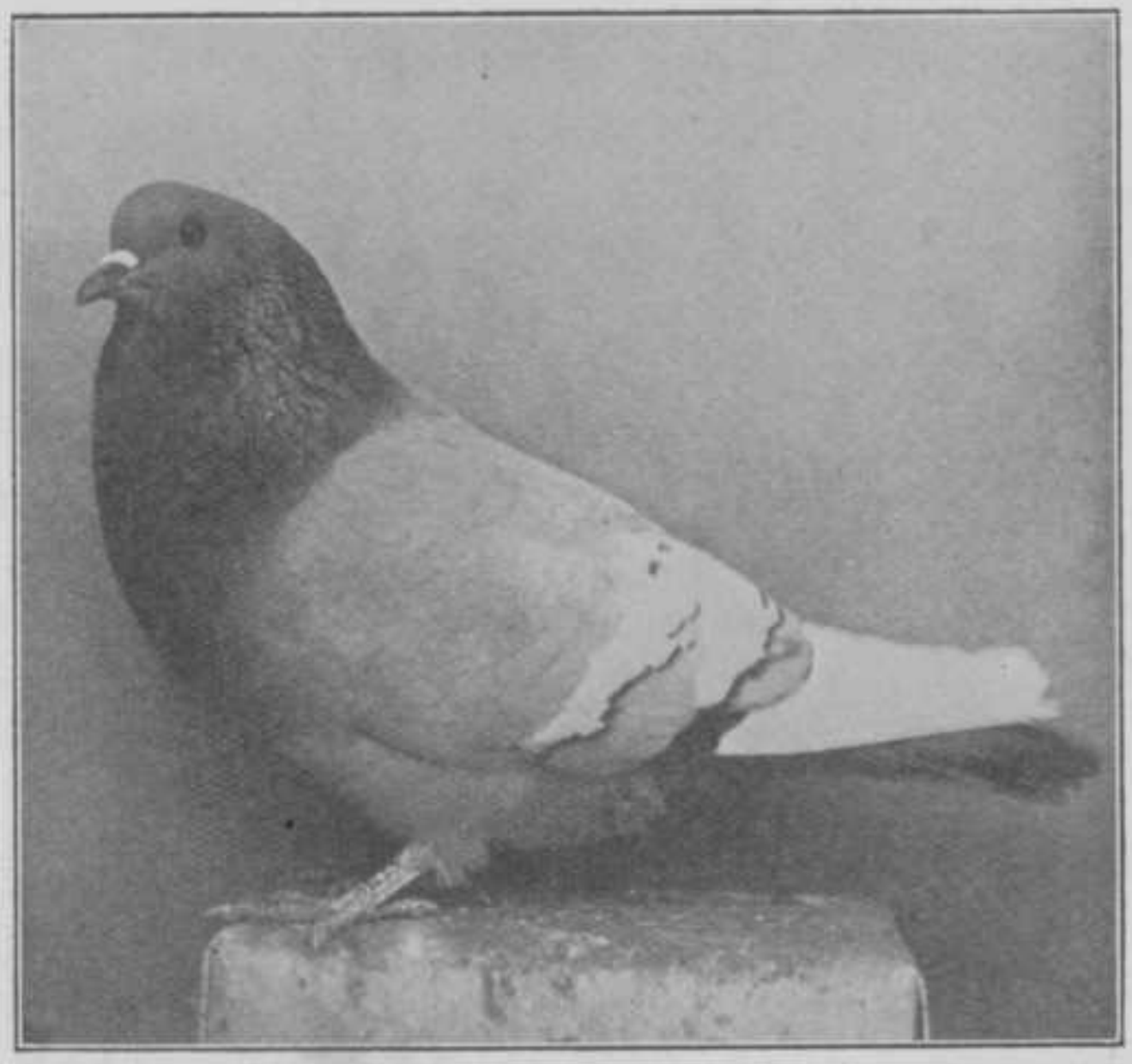
Large, broad, exact stature, a very regular marked bird.
Awarded at the Crystal Palace show London.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Very often the colour changes into greyish blue, forming rust in the tail and secondary flights.

Also red or red laced birds can be crossed together.

Regarding the red and yellow Lynx, these have not advanced in proportion, although the first specimens were shown about 1908, not withstanding the many fanciers, who have interested themselves for this breed.

The type itself is not uniform and constant, and it requires much energy to produce besides a good shape, a bright pure yellow, and a deep brilliant red, without intermixture of blue, and with good primary flights and broad white bars.



BLUE WHITE FLIGHT POLISH LYNX HEN
Superior built bird, with pretty wing covert colour and good bars, which when posing were rather irregular.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

When judging, the white flights, among the red and yellow in equal value, be superior to those with coloured primary flights.

Birds with white or a nearly white tail exist too often.

The Lynx are very powerful, hardy birds which ought to have absolutely free flight.

They don't like being closed up, free in the open is their ideal.

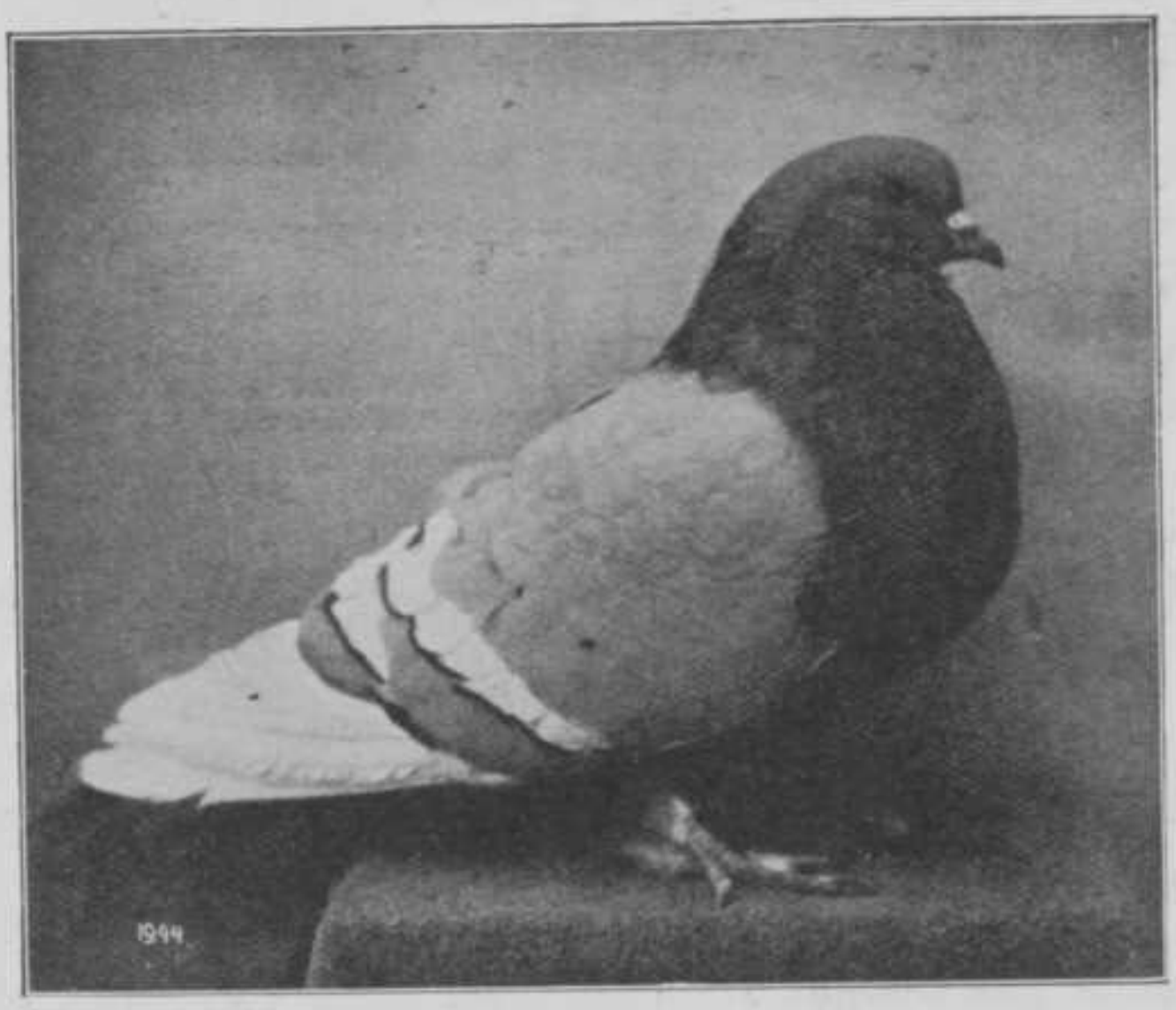
They only require an ordinary housing, a neat breeding

pen with accomodation for two nests, to prevent them fighting.

They are great fighters, and it is impossible to house them with less powerful birds.

They hatch and bring up 7 to 9 hatchings, this being no rarity.

The youngsters grow quickly soon weighing 500—600



BLUE WHITE FLIGHT POLISH LYNX COCK
of superior quality. Big and robust, with broad breast and low stature, the bird showing also an excellent blue colour with pretty white bars, being very distinct.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

grams, and have soft juicy flesh, which tastes excellent.

The Lynx, are good flyers, taking plenty of exercise, going great distances and seeking their food in the fields.

In general it is a pretty, useful, and exhibition bird, and is highly recommended by us for propagation.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: Poland.

Size and Carriage: 38—40 centimetres in length. Pure field pigeon type, though somewhat larger, more massive and more lively.

Head: well developed, with a rather raised forehead, the widest between the eyes, forming an obtuse angle with the beak. Always plain headed.

Beak: medium long, not too powerful, always very dark in colour.

Eyes: dark orange, with fiery expression, small and deep set, enclosed by a narrow blue greyish cere.

Throat: keenly carved.

Neck: short and thick, very powerful between shoulders.

Breast: very broad and full, 32 centimetres in circumference. With puffed up crop still fuller.

Back: short and very broad, somewhat sloping.

Wings: very broad and short, within at least 2 centimetres from end of tail. Always resting on the tail.
The wing butt hidden in the breast feathers, thus laying strongly against the body.

Tail: not too long, well closed, and rounded at the corners.

Legs: short and only slightly visible owing to the abundant thigh feathers. Always featherless and of red colour.

Colour and Design: The both chief colours blue and black appearing in:
(1) *Self coloured with white bars*, whereby the wing covert is provided with narrow tiny white bars, which are edged with a black bordering.
a. with 7—10 white primary flights.
b. with 10 coloured primary flights.
The blue shall be as light and clear in colour as possible, darker in neck, belly and tail.
Tail provided with a black bar.
(2) *Laced, with white laced wing covert and white bars.*
Here the wing covert is covered with white spotted tiny feathers.
Each feather is namely in shaft and down, blue, while the webbing on both sides bear a white spot, of which tips at the end are proveded with a black teny bordering Where both borderings touch each other, thus at the

end of feather, a small triangle arises, which indicates the prime colour. The object is firstly, that this triangle becomes as small as possible, secondly, that the black bordering is deep in colour and purely edged; and that the blue prime colour is clear. The smaller the blue triangles are, the finer the design of covert becomes.
a. with 7—10 white primary flights.
b. with 10 coloured primary flights.
Among the black laced the blue triangles are then themselves also black.
During the last years, also yellows and reds are bred, which appear exactly in this colour, regarding the design of the blues and blacks.

Gross Faults: small, narrow breast, long neck, dark eyes, heavy cere, feathered legs, irregular design, much rust in lacing and bars, coarse irregular or too short bars. Among the white variety, less than 6 white primary flights.

THE MONDAIN

D. Mondain Fr. Pigeon mondain

The Mondain is a French table pigeon race which originated in France, but was adopted later on by many Belgian fanciers, and was bred in both countries exclusively for production.

It is one of the table races, which is not yet in posession of those fanciers, who exclusively breed for show purposes, and that in many points has still retained its uncivilized character.

That does'nt mean to say, that the Mondains are not exhibited, on the contrary, and most certainly not in France and Belgium, where frequently strong stocks are met with, but are only considered in point of view as a table bird.

The Mondains were produced from crossings from Runts or Montaubans with field pigeons and Pouters, from which a broad, deep set, heavy, though not in the least quick bird was produced, whose greatest merit is, to bring forth several nestings of youngsters; which grow up very quick, weighing at the age of 4 weeks, 600 grams, possessing a tasty tender flesh.

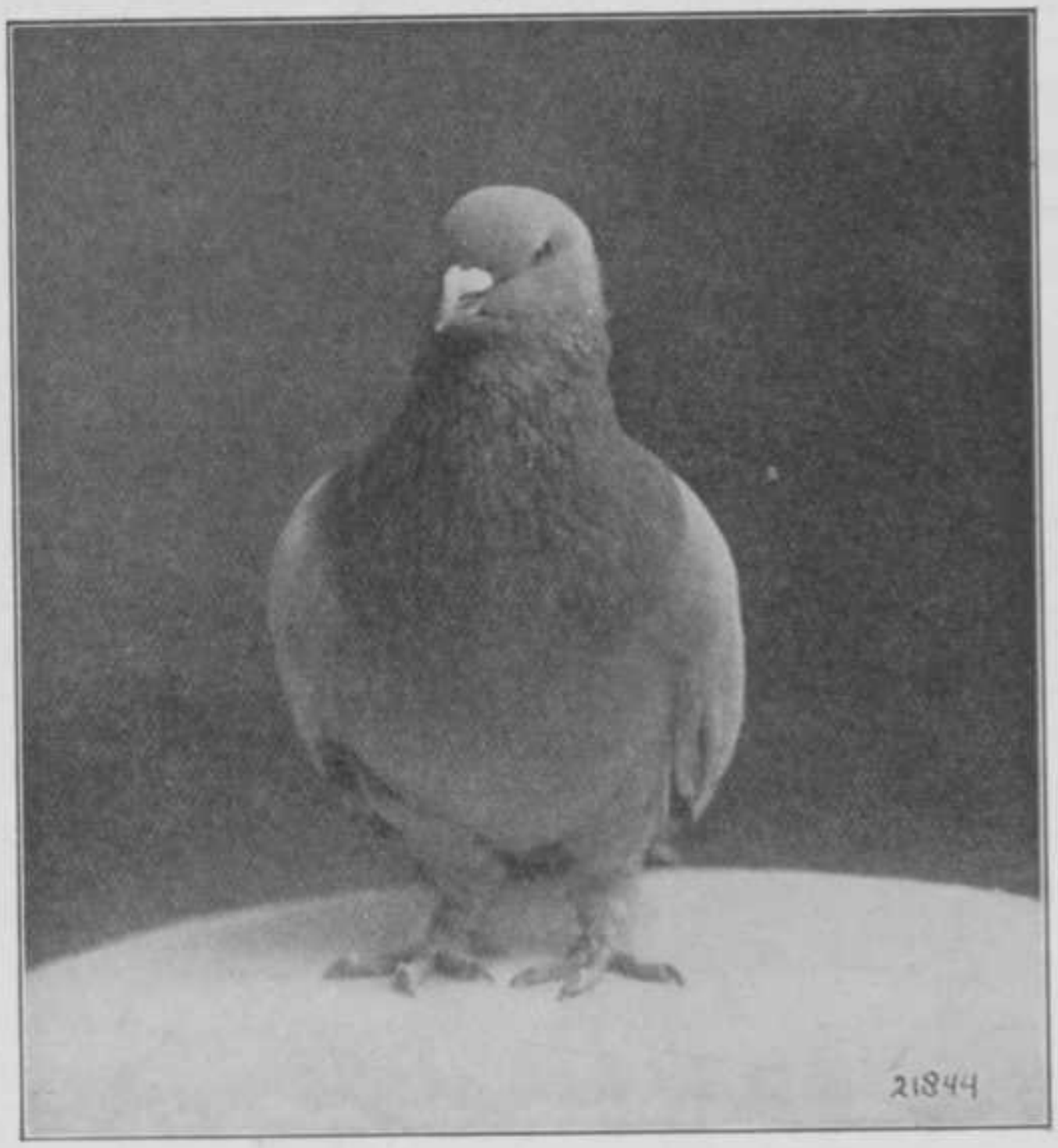
The Mondains are not incorporated for colour and design, but for the more or less heavily feathered legs.

1. The clean legged (pattes lisses); 2. the heavy feathered (pattes emplumées); 3. the grouse muffed (pattes bottés) of which the hocks and the toes are provided with very tiny feathers, which originate out of a crossing of those mentioned under No. 1 and No. 2 varieties.

It is only a question of taste, to which we give the preference; because it being desirable that the Mondain should be of low stature, then a grouse muffed or heavy

feathered, will more easily give satisfaction on this point.

The Mondain is very broad of breast, round and short deep set, and at first sight must make a full, broad massive impression, afterwards the further details are considered.



CLEAN LEGGED MONDAIN COCK

Broad, low stature, short bird, with very typical head and very deep set eyes. A well known French prize winner at important shows.

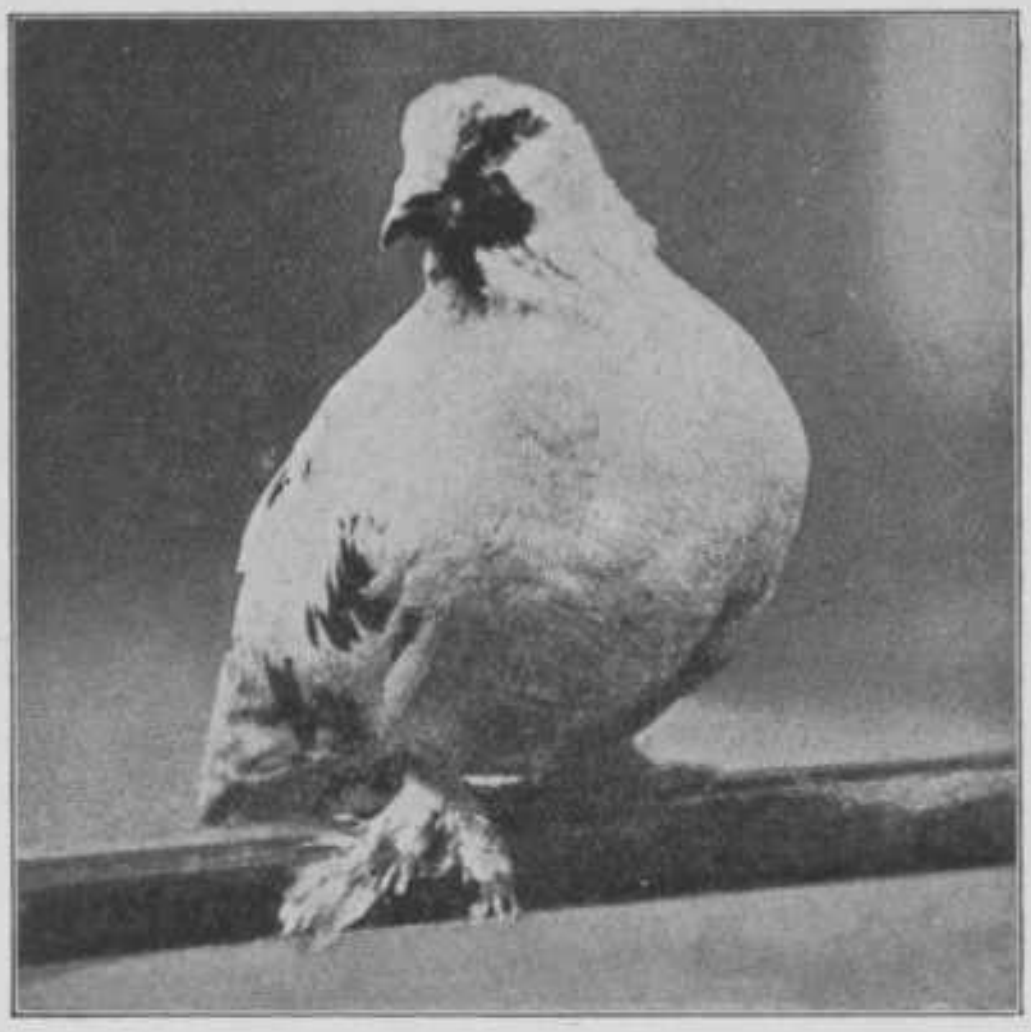
The head in comparison with the size of the bird is rather small, always plain, and when seen sideways, oval with a slight elevation on the forehead, forming a smart angle with the beak.

The great renowned uninterrupted skull line is here therefore difficult to be found. Back part of head is full passing in a faint line into the neck.

The beak is also very little developed, medium long, and only bent slightly at the tip.

The refined wattles lay on both sides, and are only very little developed, of fine tissue and powdered white.

The colour varies with the prime colour of the feathering, of light horn colour, by light coloured birds, to black by those birds which are of dark design or dark mottled.



GROUSE MUFFED MONDAIN HEN
of extraordinary quality. Broad, low stature typical small head, with deep set eyes. Short neck. Broad shoulders. A well known Belgian prize winner.

The eye is small, deeply set also varying in colour, according to the colour of feathers.

By whites and those which are preponderating in white, the colour of iris is quite dark, and among dark varieties the iris is of yellow, yellow-orange to red.

Spotted birds also exist, though these are not very much in favour.

The eye is surrounded by a very refined, narrow, red coloured cere, coarse edgings are rejectable.

The head is borne on a short thick neck, which is very broad at the shoulders, at the throat however well carved and free from gullet.

The breast is a very important point. Broad well filled and extended, having a depth of 12 centimetres and a circumference of 40 centimetres will not be too much.

The back is in comparison with the breast well filled, broad and rounded. The loins are narrow so that the back of body slopes. By this exists the triangular shape, giving above all, the desired shortness to the bird.

When taken in the hands the Mondain is also a difficult bird to handle, as it is not possible to span it over the back and shoulders, the ordinary way of holding, giving no support to front part of body; the short, broad wings slips away from underneath the thumb.

The wing when in a closed position is convex, through the closeness of feathering on the covert.

They lay tightly against the body, but very frequently the breast feathers cover the wing butt.

The primary flights rest on the tail, and must not cross themselves.

The wing spread is from 82—85 centimetres for the cocks, and for the hens 78—82 centimetres.

The tail is short, narrow and well closed.

The legs are short and straight, and smartly placed away from each other, so that the belly can easily rest in between, which assists to procure the low stature.

Long or closely placed legs give the bird an undesirable impression.

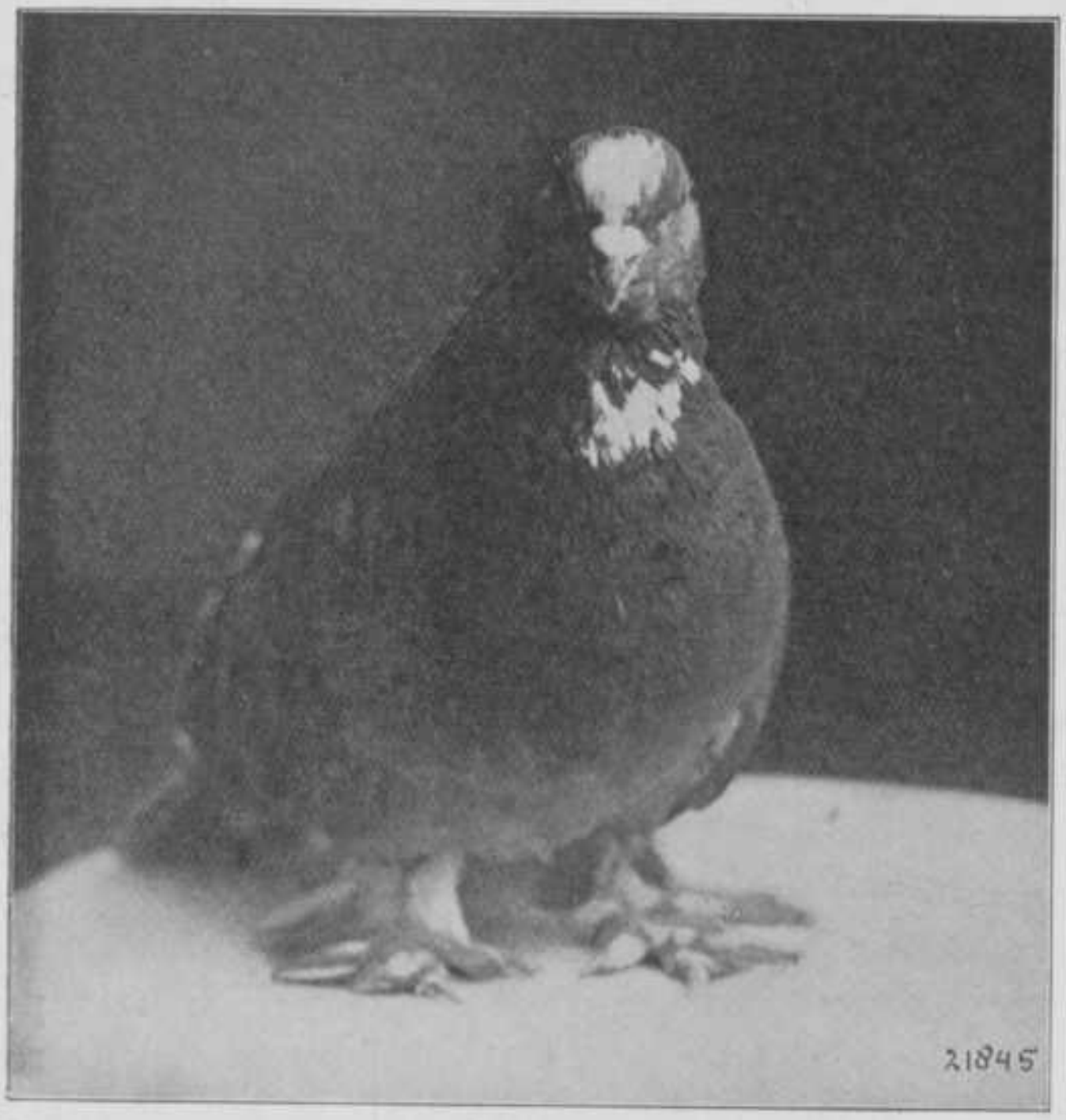
The legs must never be so widely placed, otherwise the bird has a tottering gait.

The featherless have bright red legs, the grouse muffed are on leg below hock and toes provided with short stiff feathers, while the muffed, are provided with a long level footfeathering.

Colour and design is unknown by the Mondain.
Each colour and design is permitted.
The best types however are found among the dark

mottled, among those with small throat spot and the very light speckled, nearly white, with here and there a coloured spot or a light wing tigering.

The feathering lays loose, and because of this it often gives the Mondain a less careless impression.



MUFFED MONDAIN HEN
Showing a great width and very deep and short body.
A well known prize winner at Belgian shows.

The Mondain is not an aviary bird only unlimited liberty, and especially where it can fly over the land is a stipulation in obtaining good results, then he rears with great care and perseverance its 5 to 6 hatchings which soon reach a weight of 500 to 600 grams each.

They seek food themselves, although having a heavy slow outward appearance, the Mondain is still a quick

flyer, being able to fly a reasonable distance. An ordinary dry housing is sufficient for them.

Crossing with Runts or Montaubans, always gives disappointments. Long, narrow birds, with bad tempers and characters.

The French and Belgian breeders use for renewing new blood, the Italian Mondains or Romagnolles.

The objection is however, that these birds cannot become accustomed to the climate.

STANDARD

Land of Origin: France.

Size and Carriage: Robust, heavy, broad, deep set bird, with a body nearly carried horizontal, 42—44 centimetres long and 40—42 centimetres in circumference, measured over the shoulders. Restful and calm.

Weight: for full grown cocks 800 grams, for hens 750 grams. Youngsters to 600 grams. Many older birds to 1000 grams. This is however undesirable.

Head: rather smaller than large, high forehead with a sharply placed beak, nearly forming a straight angle.

Beak: medium long, not too powerful, straight, a little bent at the tip.

Eye: by the lightest colours, dark, for the rest from yellow to yellow-orange to red. Small and deep set.

Cere: very refined and reddish.

Neck: short and powerful, very broad between shoulders.

Throat: well carved.

Breast: very powerfully developed, extended 40—42 centimetres, measured over the shoulders.

Back: Full and rounded, narrow in the loins.

Wings: short with broad flights. Primary flights carried on the tail, though never crossed.
They lay firmly against the body and thick in plume. Wing spread for cock 82—85 centimetres, and for a hen 78—82 centimetres.

Tail: short, well closed and narrow.

Legs: very short and widely placed so as to give the bird an easy stature, without losing its quick gait.
Clean legged are red in colour or grouse muffed with tiny hard feathers on leg below hock and toes, or heavily feathered with hocks and long level foot feathering.

Colour and Design: each colour and design permitted.
Full feathering and very rich in down, without being too soft.

Gross Faults: long and narrow in breast, too high on the legs, level back and breast. Coarse, thick Runts head, coarse cere and strong developed wattles.

THE CAUCHOIS

D. Cauchois Fr. Cauchois

Besides the Mondain, France still posesses another extraordinary table pigeon race, that especially in Normandy, where it originated, is propagated to a great extent.

Though not only in Normandy, but during the last 25 years in Belgium, and also during the last 10 years in Holland, this race has been more or less cultivated.

The Cauchois besides being by choice a useful bird, is also regarding its outward appearance a very nice one, which has made much progress in the hands of the Belgian breeders, also as a Toy pigeon being very impressive, chiefly on account of its pretty colour and particular wing marking.

The many regular exhibits at the French and Belgian shows are admirable and of excellent shape and quality.

Although the Cauchois are well known outside of France, dating from and since 1870, and thus is surmised, that it belongs to the later breeds, is however not the case.

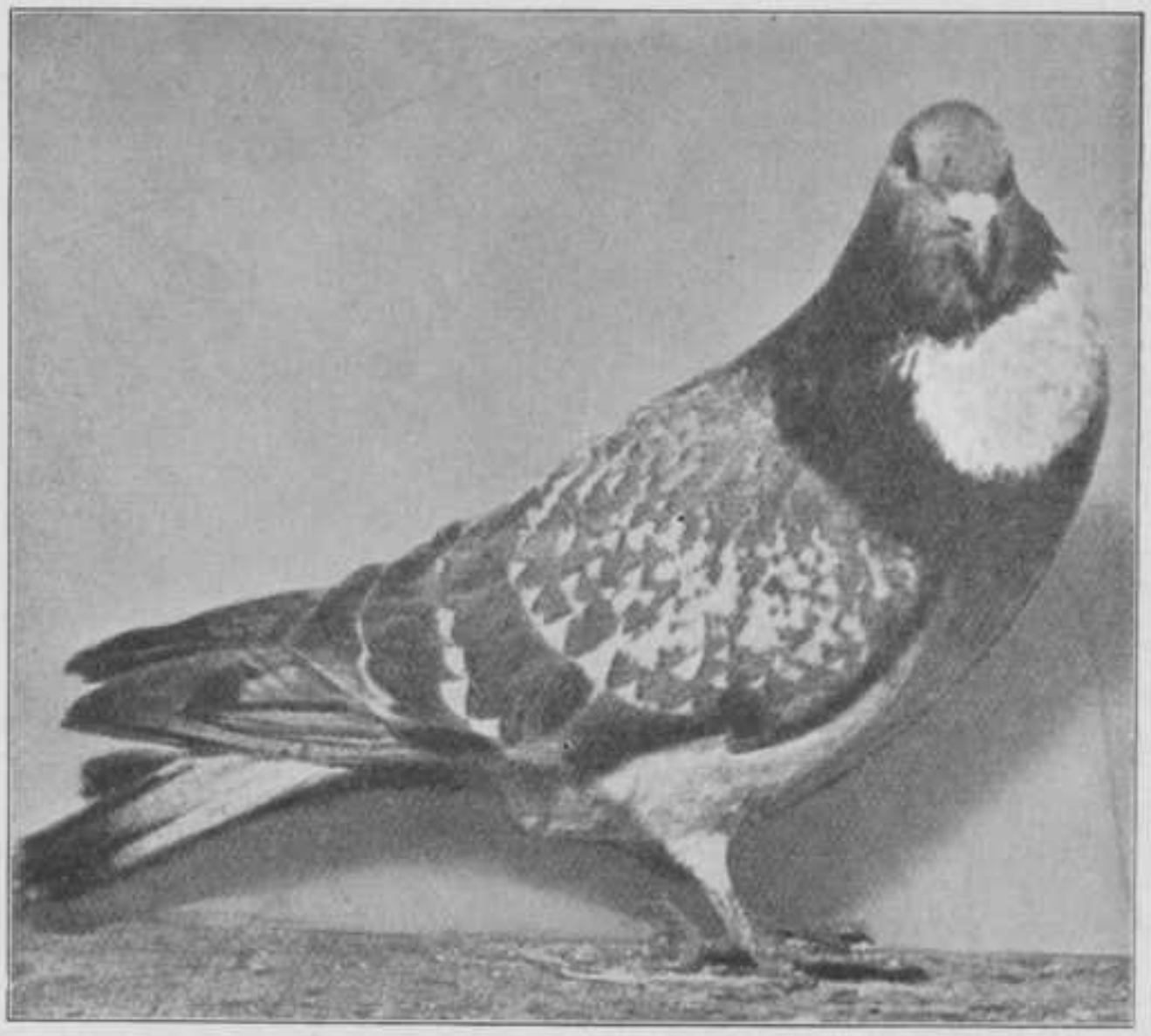
On the contrary, different writers have known this race, such as Buffon who in 1750 wrote about it, as follows:

The pigeon named, Gros-gorge = thick necked, is blue in colour, covered with tiny white feathers, the light brown having on each feather of the wing covert, a blue and a black stripe, while the ends are hemmed with a black edging. Dark brown also exist.

They have the peculiarity, of puffing up their throat, which was a reason that Buffon classed the Cauchois among the Pouter races.

The French writers Boitard and Cortie, gave a short

description of this race in 1824. They called them laced pigeons (maillés), were silent about the white throat spot (bavette), called the prime colour, violet blue with a coloured stripe, in red, yellow or white, dependent on the colour vars: on each feather of the wing covert. These feathers were further called black.



RED LACED CAUCHOIS COCK
of special quality. Big, robust with broad breast and well built body. Typical head and good design. Wing covert clear colour and pure design; with smart throat spot.
A well known Belgian prize winner.

Ourselves we go further and divide the Cauchois into 4 groups, viz: hyacinth laced, red laced, dark brown laced and the light red-yellow laced.

According to them all these varieties appear with and without white primary flights.

It will however appear strange to us, that there should be birds with white primary flights, without white throat spot.

It is just the throat spot plus white primary flights that are frequently found together, while out of races of which the representatives exist as well with dark as white primary flights, these birds mutually coupled always produce again both varieties.

Later and especially at the present time the white throat spot (bavette) denominates.

Shall this inbreeding later on have been done on purpose? In the ancient race? This is hardly possible.

Brehm in 1840 tells us nearly the same, he was well acquainted with the hyacinth laced and the light brown laced, which he found so nice.

They are very fruitful and produce many youngsters.

He classed the bird among the Pouter sorts, and why? because of their thick neck, and the peculiarity in being able to puff it up, a Pouter quality, while the white cap, being a special characteristic of the Pouters?

Brehm is really of opinion that this race originated out of the Mondain × Pouter; Belgian = Dutch Pouter? and the Mondains are a crossing of Runts × Pouter. Now more broad and long, without much puffed up construction.

The Cauchois, long and extended, also broad and heavy with a smart head = Runt type, with the peculiarity of puffing up the crop = Pouter.

For us, who have to handle the present day Cauchois, there is no doubt that the Runt as well as the Pouter, have had a great share in the formation of this race.

But how did this race obtain its name? has it always borne it?

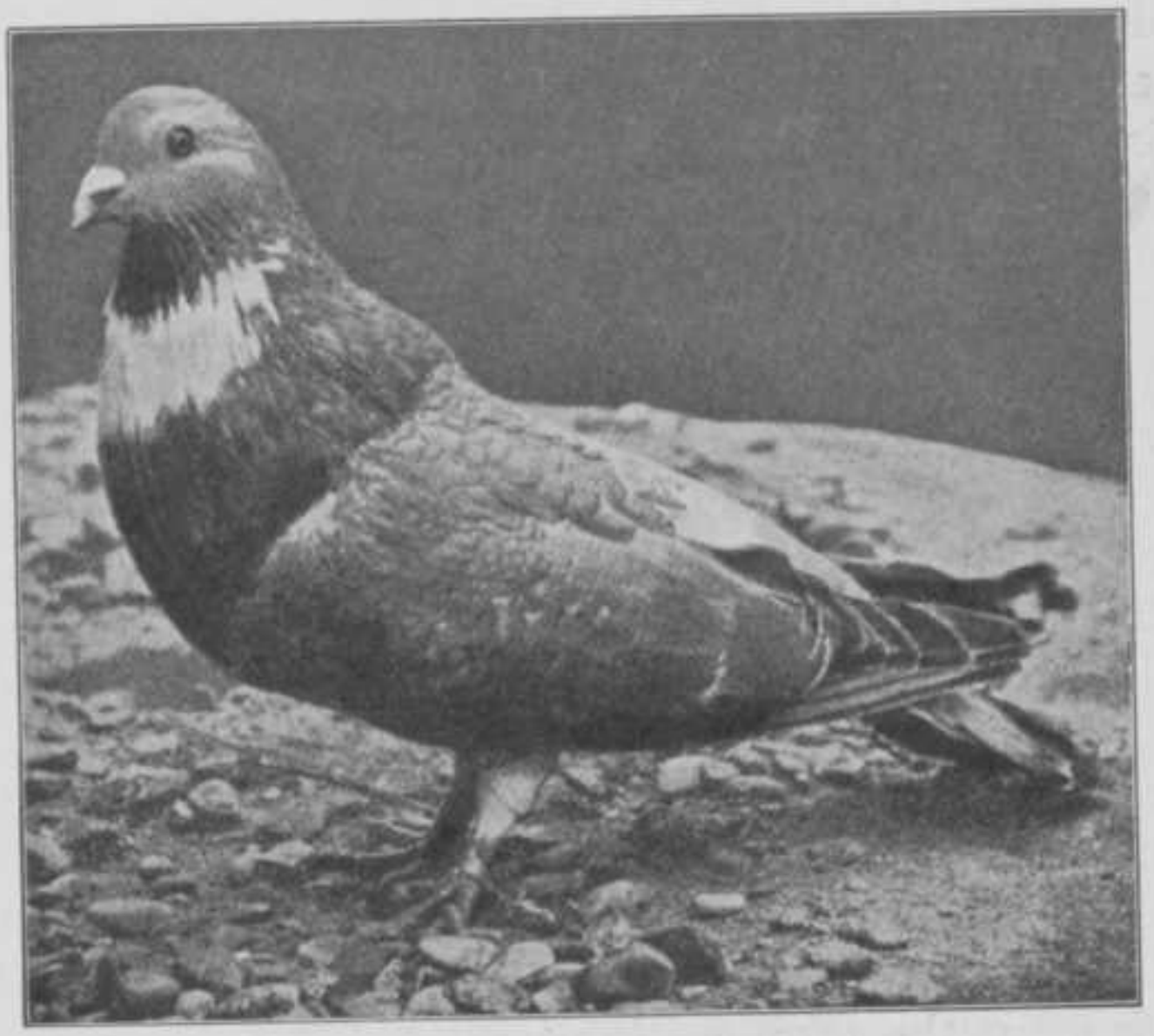
It was the writer P. Megnin, in 1898, who called them for the first time, the pigeons of Caux, commercially, Mondains of Caux.

It was also at that time, that the breeders began to be deeply interested in this race, brought it out of its isolation, for besides its useful qualities, to breed and give it a prettier and better designed feathering, what we mean to make it more modern.

He mentioned the hyacinth laced, the red brown laced (walnut colours), the light red laced (fire colours), the light silver grey or peach blossom colours.

All with coloured primary flights, or with white primary flights.

A year later in 1899, H. Blanchor wrote briefly, calling



YELLOW LACED CAUCHOIS HEN
Well built bird, with superior prime colour. Wing covert design could be a little more powerful.
A Belgian prize winner.

it also the Mondain of Caux, a big, strong bird with spotted feathering, and the peculiarity of the puffed up crop.

He was acquainted with two colour vars:

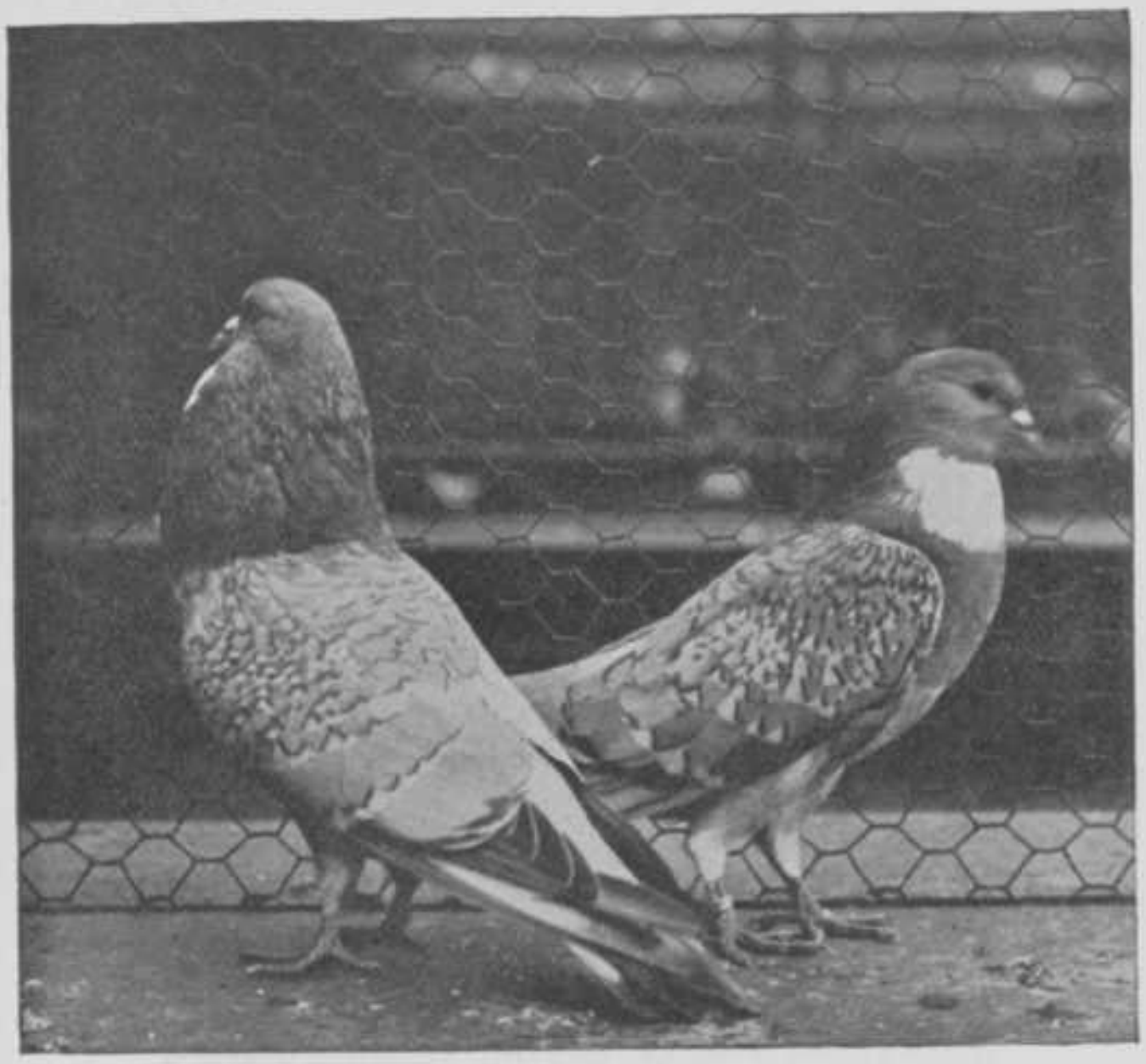
The hyacinth spotted and the light red or fire colours.

When the sympathy was once roused, then many writings appeared, especially when a certain Lepagneul in 1902, in the Revue Avicole, a paper publised in Paris, made a sensation by writing, that only two varieties

existed viz: the hyacinth laced and the dark red laced, and all having white throat spot.

Each other colour and design, also birds without white throat spot, would not be recognized as pure bred.

We have already however noticed that formerly birds without throat spot and with entirely coloured primary



A COUPLE OF YELLOW LACED CAUCHOIS
of excellent quality. Big, vigorous with good colours and very nice wing covert design.

flights existed so that these were not exactly noticable as the original stock, though certainly ought to be rightly recognized as varieties.

And this is how the Pigeon Club Francais thought about it, when they in 1908 drafted an official standard for the race, principally taken from, a very detailed writing by Mr. Jacques Dauchin published in 1905.

The Cauchois is christened after the district where it originated from.

That was the district of Caux, in the Darpartement Seine Inferieure, a province situated to the North of the Seine, a part constituting the North Western section of France, better known under the name of Normandy.

Here is where the Cauchois is met with in large quantities by the country folks, and is exclusively kept for the production of young birds, which are bought up, to be sent to Paris and other large French cities, where



YELLOW LACED CAUCHOIS COCK
of very good quality. Big and robust, having a good prime colour and nice wing covert design.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

they are in great demand for better class restaurants.

They have always free flight, seeking mostly their own grub, and only get a little extra feeding in the evenings.

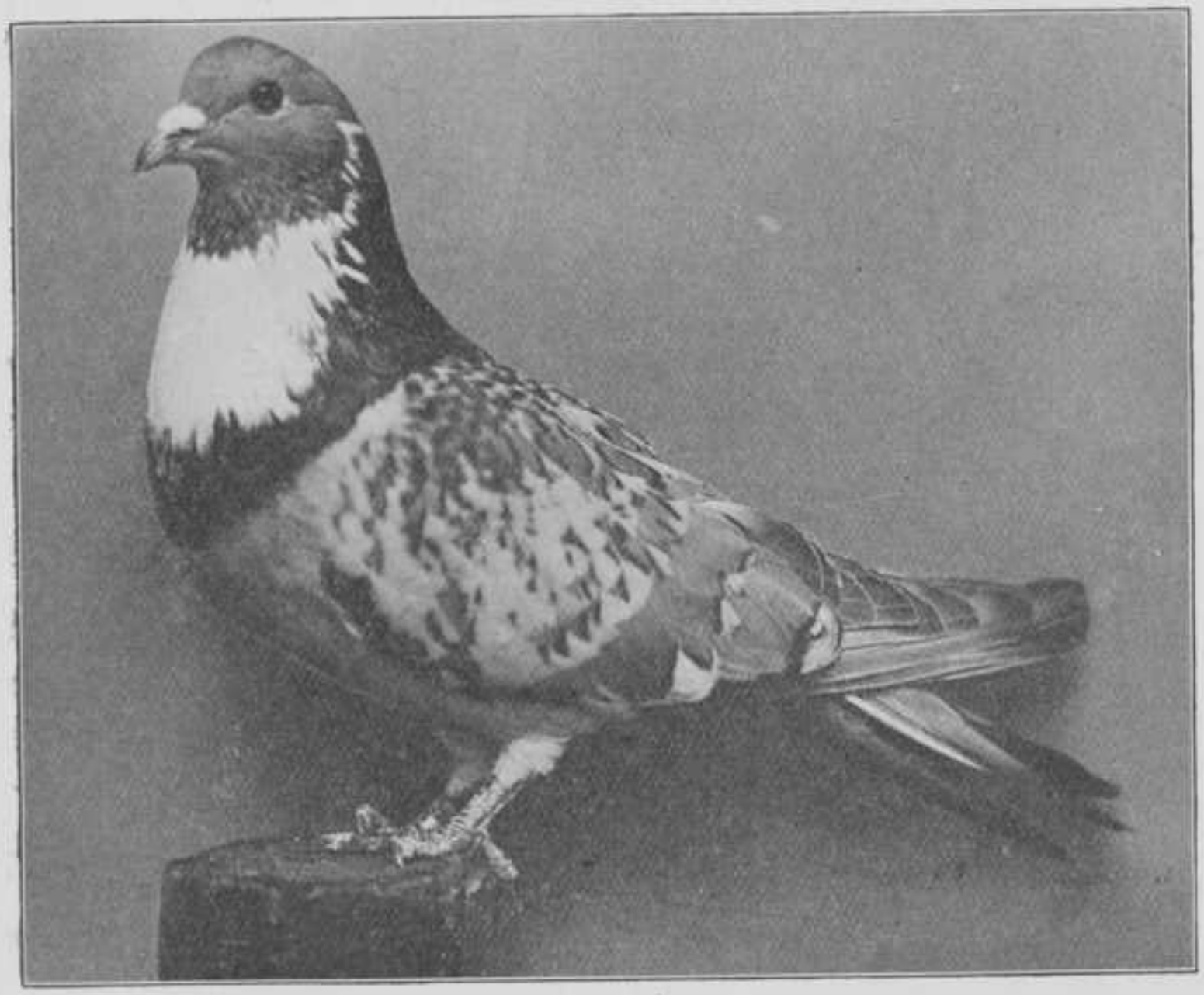
The birds are not so nice in colour and design, as the show birds, while most of them are wanting in the white throat spot.

The Cauchois are extraordinary fertile, breeding the whole year, and rearing their youngsters with great care, which however do not grow up so quick as other table pigeon races, while they possess a very refined bone

construction. The youngsters are the finest, one or two days, just before they leave the nests.

The Cauchois ought to have a rest of 2 months in the autumn, and it is then desirable to part the sexes.

In its outward appearance the Cauchois is in size, far above the medium.



YELLOW LACED CAUCHOIS HEN
of superior quality. Very big, vigorous with excellent type, good width, length, and good throat spot and wing design.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

A full grown bird measures from tip of beak to end of tail 44—46 centimetres. The carriage is slightly erected, a little more than horizontal.

Having such a length, a good width is necessary, the breast being then full and deep, while to be able to carry the body, a pair, not too short, powerful legs are required.

There are always clean and of bright red colour.

The weight for old cocks is limited to 700—750 grams and for hens to 680—700 grams.

The head is long, broad between the eyes and well rounded.

The beak which is straight, length (3½ centimetres) and powerful, forms a stumpy angle with the forehead.

The colour among all varieties with blue prime colour is black, among silver colours and red browns it is horn colour.

The wattles are little developed, only at a great age, they become rather heavier and wrinkled. Are always powdered white.

The eye is small and deeply set in the head.

The iris is reddish orange, giving the bird a very fiery impression. Light or pearl eyes are rejectable, being detrimental to the outward appearance of the bird.

The head is borne on a short powerful neck, which is especially broad and full at the trunk of body.

The throat is carved and is gullet shaped, rejectable.

The breast is very broad and full, carried rather extended, in such a way, giving a massive impression. The breast extends full and broad to the belly. The range of breast, measured when wings are closed is 30—32 centimetres.

The back is somewhat rounded, and slopes very little towards the tail.

The body is covered by long, broad, heavy wings, which when spread out, have a span of 85—90 centimetres, for old cocks, and for old hens 80—85 centimetres.

The wings cover the rump well, and are carried on the tail, never below, this being counted as a gross fault.

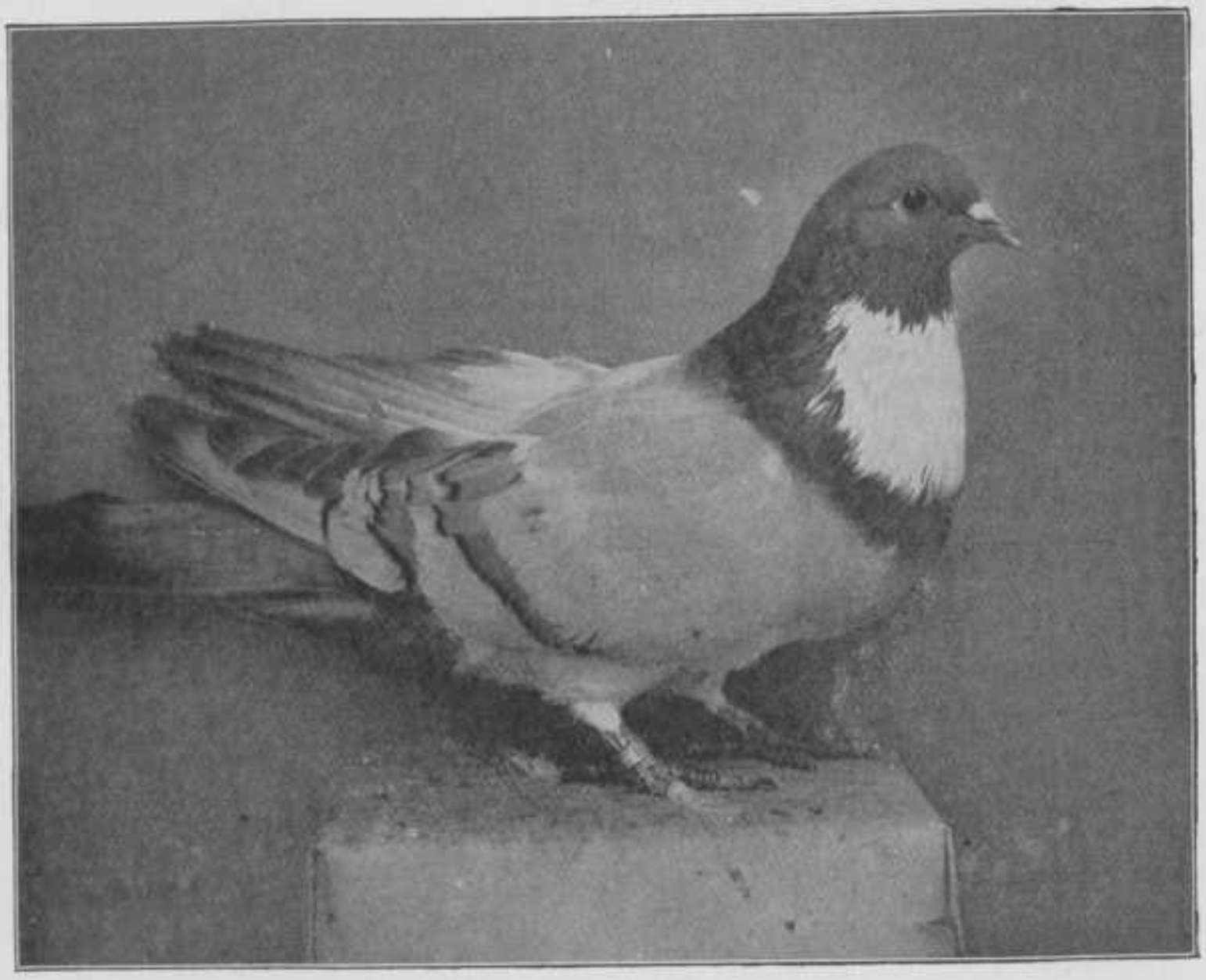
The tail which is broad, measures 15 centimetres, is at the rump very thick and full and runs in continuation of the length of the back. The tail flights are twelve in number, having a width of 4 centimetres.

The legs, which are clean and to be too short, are powerful, and not placed too near to each other, to be able to carry the heavy body as is required.

The Cauchois are very quick on their legs, with a restful gait, without staggering.

As among many other races, a very light feathering appears on the inside of leg below hock.

The nails of the smartly spread toes are black among birds with blue prime colour and light horn colour among those with silver prime colour.



BARRED SILVER GREY CAUCHOIS HEN
Superior bird. Big, robust, with excellent prime colour and well coloured yellow bars.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The Cauchois exist in different colour and designed varieties, and regarding the marked designs they are as follows:

1. entire self coloured,
2. laced (maillés),
3. self coloured barred.

All with or without white throat spot (slab-bavet-

te), coupled with, or without white primary flights (7—10).

The throat spot is placed on the centre of crop and be a good half moon shape, the widest part in the centre 4 centimetres wide, and running narrower to the head, however never reaching to the eye.

1. The self coloured are divided in reds and yellows which have the same colour all over the body.

They are only used for breeding purposes and are not recognized at the shows, so that we can safely say no more about them.

2. The laced (maillés) appear in 4 colour vars:

firstly: the reds or mahogany coloured (acajou) also named formerly the fire coloured.

secontly: the yellow or walnut coloured.

thirdly: the white laced or hyacinth coloured.

fourthly: the silver grey or peach blossom coloured.

3. The self coloured, barred, which exist in 2 varieties viz:

firstly: the blues with red bars.

secondly: the silver coloured with yellow bars.

By silver coloured we mean blue-silver with a light lustre in the yellow.

To these both coloured vars: can be added, blue with white bars and silver colour with white bars. They appear however very sporadically, and must be regarded as an inbreeding of the present time, to obtain something special.

How do the laced appear now?

We take as a standard model the bird with red laced design, it being the most propagated, then we can imagine, how the other colours look.

The yellow or walnut coloured have a silver coloured prime colour instead of dark blue and the red is subsituted by yellow.

Among the hyacinth coloured or whites the prime colour blue and the red on the wing covert is subsituted by white; white among the peach blossom coloured, the

prime colour is blue, and the red substituted by a rose tint, resembling the colour of peach blossom.

Thus by the red spotted, the head, neck and breast are dark blue coloured; the body a little paler, without being on the white side, such as so very often happens, the rump is white, the tail (fig. 1) is blue with a width of about 3 centimetres, black stripe, which reaches to the end within a distance of half a centimetre. The upper and lower feather covering of the tail are of the same colour as the tail flights; the external webbing of the two outside tail flights, are shaded white right to the black stripe. The neck and throat with much metal brilliancy.

* *Blauw = Blue*
Rood = Red

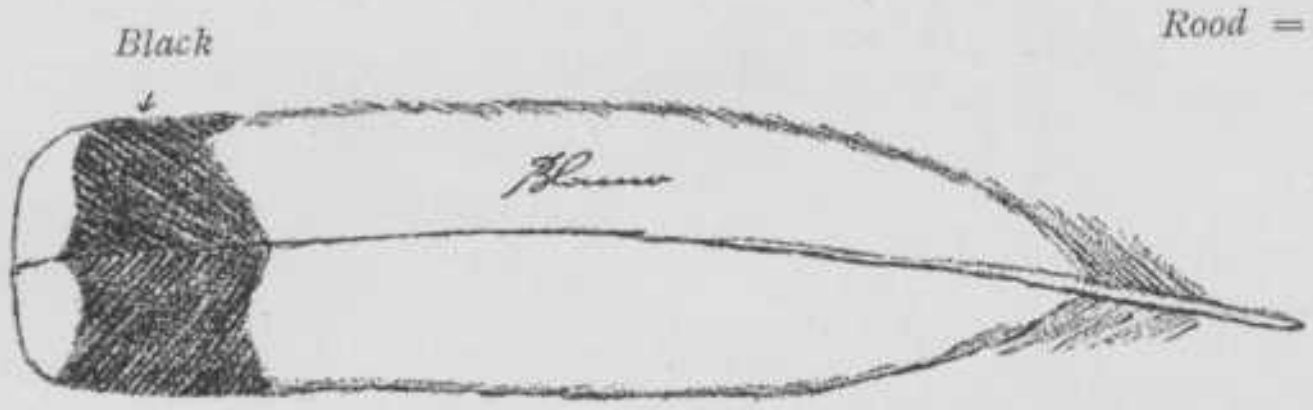


Fig. 1.

A description of the lacing is very difficult, because each plume is differently marked, however the following designs, will give an idea how the plumes ought to be coloured.

The wing containes:

firstly: ten primary flights. When the wings are closed we only see the outside of the flights, which show exclusively a dark blue colour, when the wings are opened, the plume has a dark blue, nearly black border right to the centre of the inside part, the centre is dark red, mahogany colour (acajou) the end black (fig. 2).



Fig. 2.

secondly: the secondary flights which follow, or lower arm flights, are mostly impure and irregularly designed. They ought to be marked as given in fig. 3.

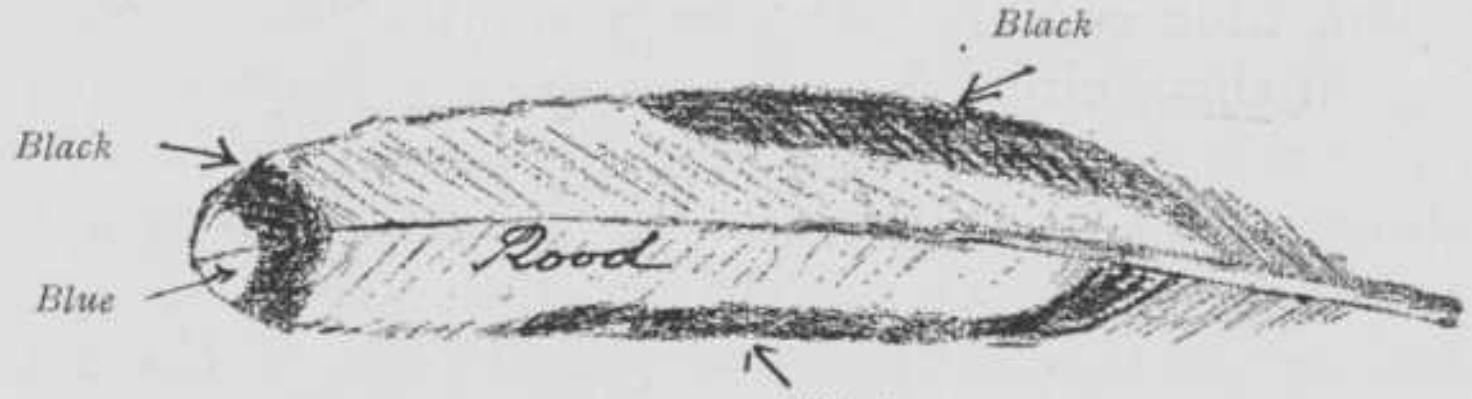


Fig. 3.

thirdly: the thumb feathers of the wing, are hidden under the auxiliary cover feathers of the wing and the large primary and secondary flights are tricolour, and designed as given in fig. 4.



Fig. 4.

fourthly: the large cover feathers 12—14 in number which cover the primary and secondary flights, which tips form the hindermost wing bar when the wing is closed, are considered of surplus value, because they are all of different markings. The tricolour colour existing however by all. The first have more blue than black and red, see fig. 5.



Fig. 5.

By the following 4 or 5 the red spot is larger, and there following the blue, are smaller, while also the black hemming undergoes an alteration.

It is always this black bordering, which in all the cover feathers together, forms a pure shaped black wing bordering.



Fig. 6.

The cover feathers which are thus nearest to the body, are entirely red, here the blue being brought to a minimum, while the feather point shows a small blue spot instead of an entire black one, as is in the case of all the preceding cover feathers.

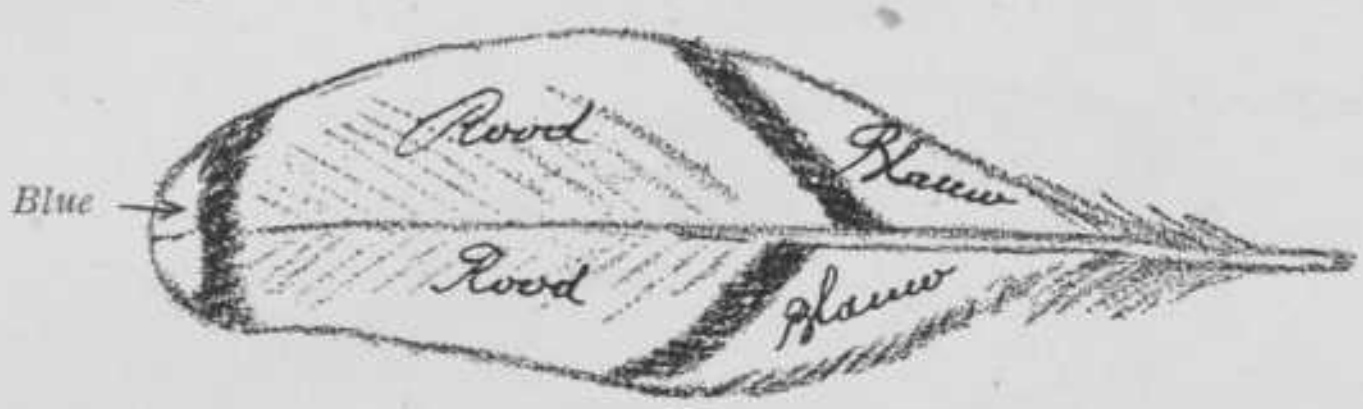


Fig. 7.

Then follow the feathers which constitute the second bar of the wing, and which are called the middle cover feathers; there are 12 to 14 in number and cover the middle of the wing. They are also differently designed are smaller than the preceding, and become more and more red, the nearer they are to the body (fig. 8, 9 en 10).

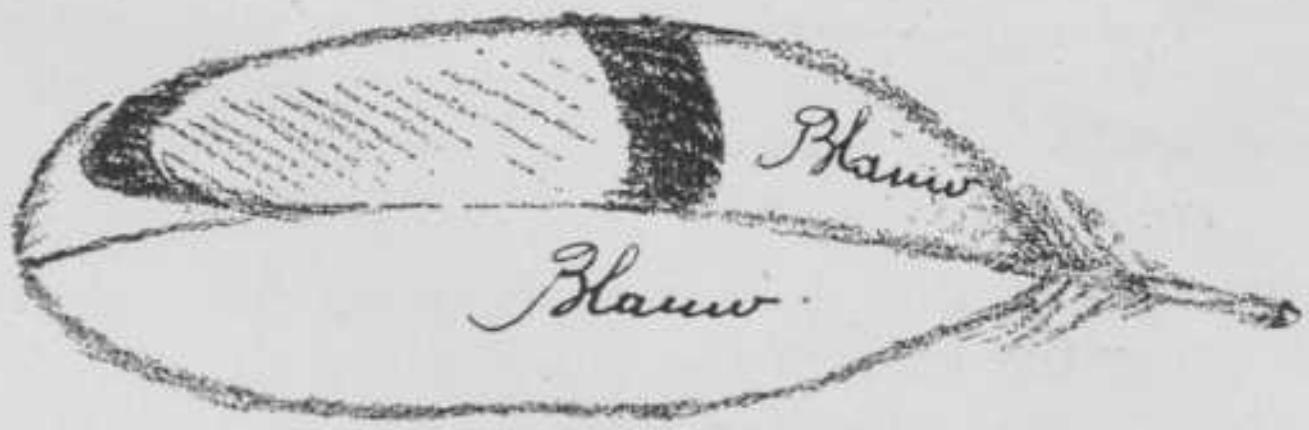


Fig. 8.



Fig 9

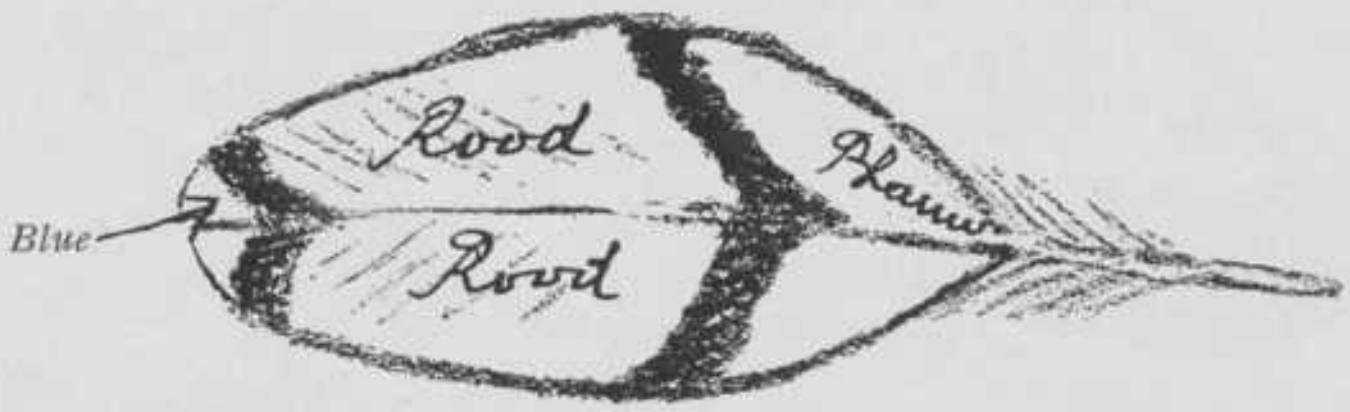


Fig. 10.

sixthly: the tiny feathers of the third series of cover feathers, called "small cover feathers"; are about the same in design as the preceding, but are smaller and of three different sizes, the closer they are to the body the smaller they are in accordance (fig. 11).



Fig. 11.

seventh: the other tiny cover feathers, which of course follow the small cover feathers, become smaller in proportion as they near the wing butt.

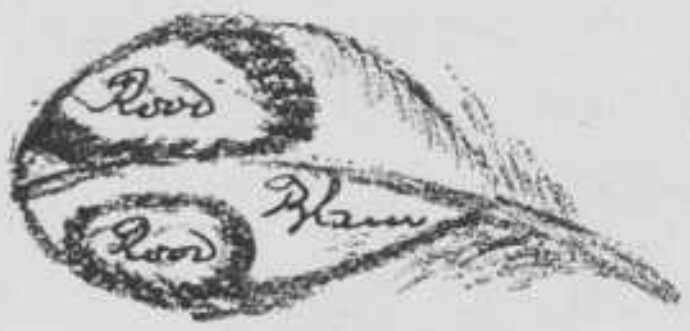


Fig. 12.

They are of three different sizes and are marked as shown in fig. 12, nearly as the following feathers viz, those of the wing butt.

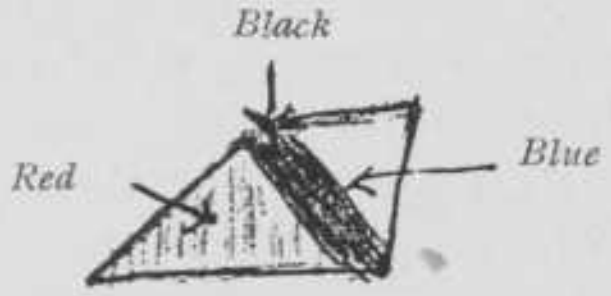
eighth: lastly, the plumes of the wing butt, and those which cover the base of the wing, there where the wing is jointed to the body, are about twelve in number, zie fig. 13.



Fig. 13.

Whenever the bird is looked at sideways, then the plumes of the wing covert seem to form two triangles, at the base of both, transfused into a black stripe.

The upper triangle, the blue one (taken into account that we have turned the head of the bird to the left side) is higher and placed to the right side; it is also smaller than the red one, which is situated on the left.



STANDARD

Land of Origin: France, district of Caux. Normandy.

Size and Carriage: big, robust bird 44—46 centimetres long, not too low in stature. Body carried nearly horizontal.

Head: long well arched, broad between eyes, never capped, always plain.

Beak: straight and powerful 3 ½ centimetres in length, well closed forming a stumpy angle with the forehead.

Wattles: small, smoothily laid, always white powdered.

Eye: red orange in colour, with fiery impression, and not too broad, surrounded by a refined cere, which must be of pure roundness. Among blue coloured birds, blue grey in colour, and among silver coloured a more flesh coloured.

Throat: well carved, never any sign of gullet.

Neck: short and thick, especially very full and broad at shoulders and breast.

Back: rather convex and broad, only slightly sloping to the tail.

Wings: long and wide 85—90 centimetres wing span for old cocks and 80—85 for old hens. The rump well covered, resting on the tail. Smartly closed against the body.

Rump: full and thick, and always white among all varieties.

Tail: length 15 centimetres, width of flights 4 centimetres well closed and rounded at the corners

Legs: medium long, very powerful, not placed too close to each other, always clean toes well spread, nails by the blues is black, and by silver coloured a light horn colour.

Colour and Design: Laced (Maillés) the body is entirely selfcoloured, while the wing covert shows a very remarkable design, which is tricolor on each feather, and well be as such in marking and in distribution that the wing covert exposes a number of purely marked and regularly scattered, coloured tiny triangles.

1. the red laced; prime colour dark blue with red bars and red, blue and black lace colour.
2. the yellow laced; prime colour, blue silvered coloured, bars yellow with yellow and blue silver coloured tiny lacings.
3. the hyacinth colours: prime colour blue with dark bars, the tiny lacings, blue, white and black coloured.
4 the peach colours: prime colour blue, the bars peach blossom colour with blue — light rose — black edged lacings.
5. blue with red bars, and selfcoloured blue wing covert.
6. Silver colour with yellow bars and selfcoloured silver wing covert. All varieties with or without crescent, with or without white primary flights (7—10) or combined.

Gross Faults: too narrow and too small, light in weight. Erected carriage (much Pouter model). Drooping wings, light or spotted eye. Inferior prime colour, insufficient and inregular design. Coarse, thick head. Heavy ceres. Light beak colour by dark colour vars: coloured rump.



THE CARNEAU

D. Carneau Fr. Carneau

The third French-Belgian table pigeon race, is the least known in our country (Holland).

The Carneau, Carnian, Caniau or Cainiau, originated in Northern France, and the race became spreaded in the country districts of Ryssel, Douai, Cameryk, Valacienne, Avernes and Arras, and from there to extend themselves over South Belgium, chiefly round Doornik, Kortrijk and Oudenaarden.

It is namely in these districts, that the Carneau, was kept as a country pigeon on the farms, flying at liberty and seeking its own grub out on the fields, which it diligently does, enabled by its excellent flying and locating powers.

They breed much and with great zeal.

The youngsters grow up very quickly, quicker than those of the Mondains and Cauchois, and are therefore when barely 4 weeks old fit for table use.

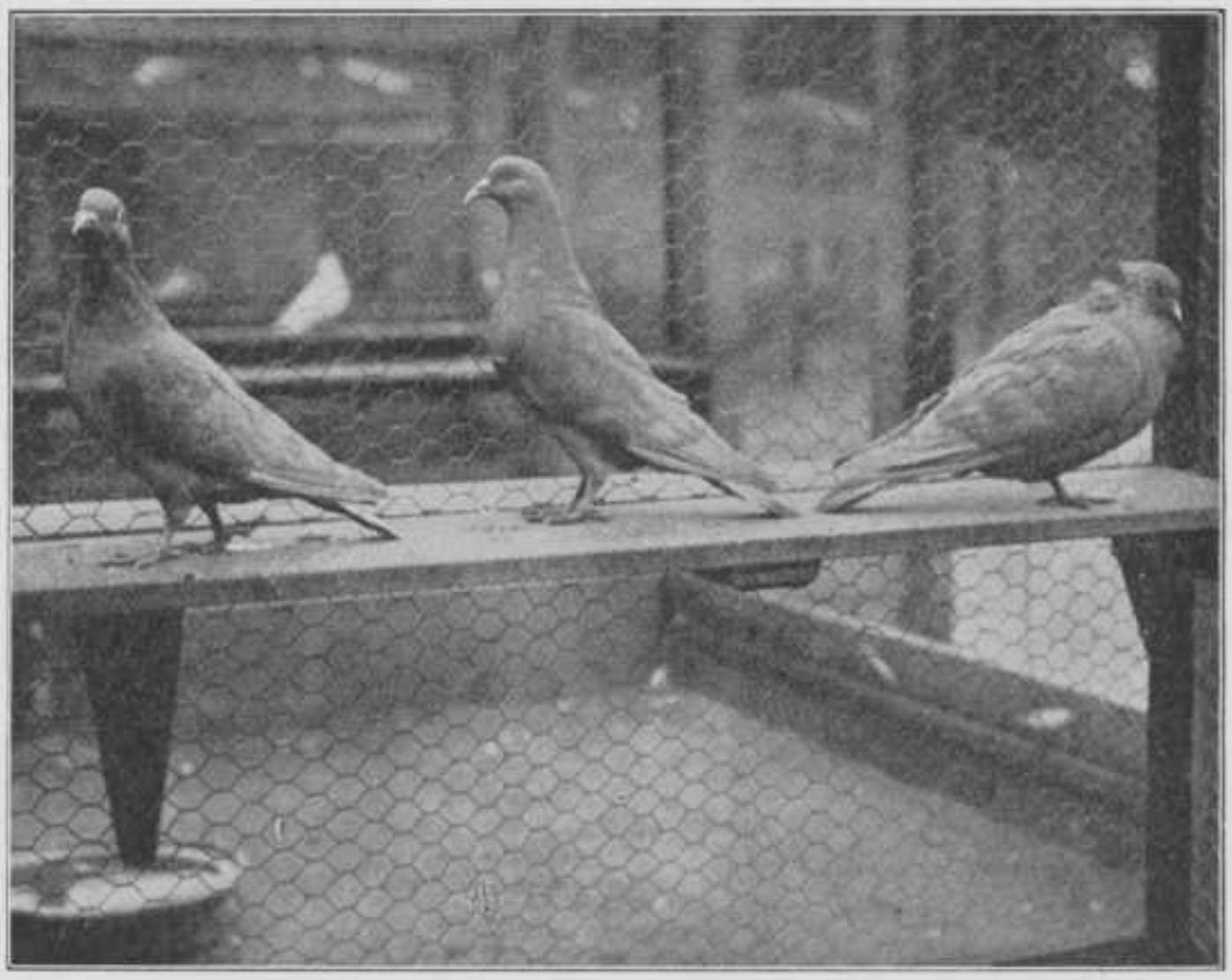
The Carneau is exclusively bred as a table pigeon, although during the last years odd breeders, have taken the trouble, to make it fit as an exhibition bird.

The Carneau is very strong, of a lively nature, and the same as every table pigeon sort easily satisfied. They are not particular regarding their housing, and therefore in contrast with other table pigeon races become very friendly and accustomed.

It is the smallest of the French-Belgian table pigeon races, measuring 40 centimetres for full grown cocks, and 38—40 centimetres for full grown hens, the weight being respectively only 575 and 550 grams.

The bird is also of medium size, and in type can be compared best with a very big heavy Racing Homer pigeon; with which it resembles at first sight, with exception, of its colour and design also.

The colours in which the Carneau exist are very



A COUPLE OF YELLOW CARNEAUX
bird on left entirely self coloured, of good size, width and excellent colour. They show clearly the quick gait, which these birds have.

limited, viz, only in dark red and bright yellow, and this is exact, considering that both of these colours, produce a very blank coloured skin, which is of value, in production of birds for killing purposes.

When plucked they are very blank nearly white, while the down, and also the short hair is hardly visible.

Thus we only know of the "red Carneau" and "yellow Carneau".

These are of entirely self colour, or light yellow tigered, what are called in Belgium provided with "epauletten".

They are however born self coloured, and firstly when

moulting the white shoulder feathers and also a white rump appears, for besides the "epaulette" Carneau, an entire self coloured one is met with, which alone have a entire white rump, while the white rump appears in combination with the "epaulette".

Already at the age of 6—7 mouths, the Carneau is fertile, so that two generations are easily obtained in the one and same year.

The sexes are very faithful to each other, and if no accidents happen, many couples remain for years attached to each other, producing youngsters without interruption.

Still it is beneficial for the birds to give them a rest of 2 to 2½ months in the winter, we being satisfied with 9 to 10 hatchings.

The Carneau does not appear so frequent at the shows as the Mondain and the Cauchois, still he is seen there.

It speaks for itself that besides the already mentioned points, such birds, must excel on other odd points, to find favour in the eyes of the judge and the public.

The further requirements we shall find in the standard as follows:

STANDARD

Land of Origin: North France, Belgian frontier.

Name: Carneau, Carniau, Caniau, Cainiau.

Size and Carriage: that of a very big robust racing homer, with a horizontal borne tail. Fiery impression. Cocks 40 centimetres, Hens 38—40 centimetres. Weight respectively 575 and 500 grams for full grown birds.

Head: lightly arched, widest between the eyes, with a well uninterrupted skull line from base of beak right into the neck. The head is not too long extended and always plain.

Beak: medium long, 3 centimetres, not too powerful and straight, very slightly bent at the tip, always flesh coloured, and covered by a small pair of smoothily laid wattles, which shall be pure white.

Eye: small and fiery in appearance, deeply set, yellow orange iris colour. Pearl or dark red iris very disapprovable

Cere: tightly closed round the eye, circular, very narrow and of fine tissue. Flesh colour

Throat: sharply carved.

Neck: rather short than long, narrow at the head. widening out towards breast. Never puffed up.

Breast: very broad and well developed, continuing far into the belly.

Back: broad and very little rounded, nearly horizontal.

Wings: moderately long, enclosing the body, covering the rump and resting on the tail, without crossing each other. The wing spread for cocks 74 centimetres for hens 72 centimetres. Broad primary flights, the wing feeling very firm when taken in the hand and is richly provided with long continuous cover feathers.

Tail: 12—14 centimetres long, well closed and all over same width, carried horizontal, provided at the rump with thick down feathering.

Legs: medium long, though never too short, this giving them a weak impression. Sufficiently enough placed widely under the body, to strengthen the impression of width and heaviness, always clean and of bright red colour. The toes provided with flesh coloured nails.

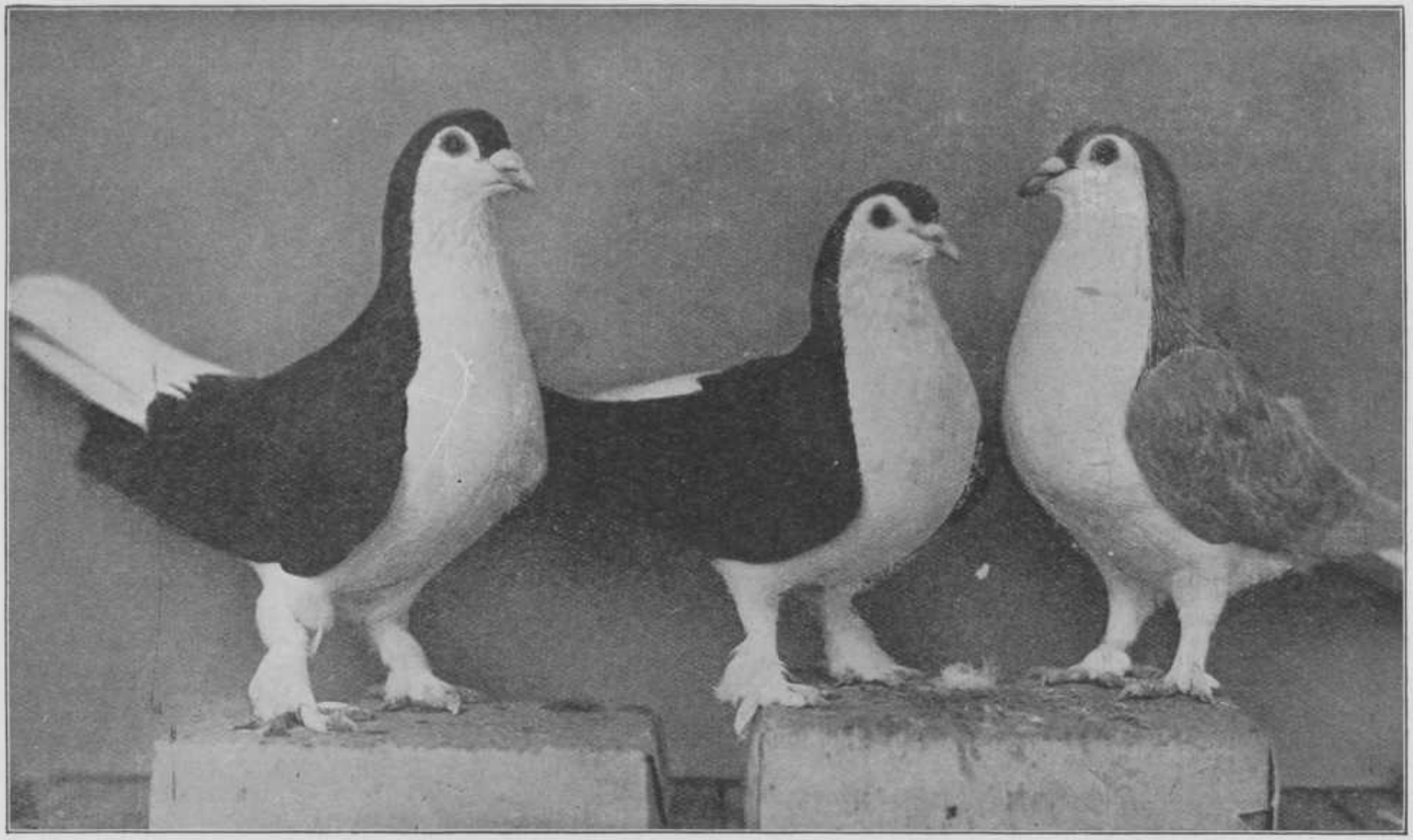
Colour and Design: Only exist in the prime colours, red and yellow, which both, shall be full and deep with much metal brilliancy, especially in the neck, back and coverts. Dull red blue colour or light sulphur coloured yellow, is faulty

The Carneau exist in the following designs:

1. red, entire selfcoloured.
2. red, with white rump.
3. red, with epauletten.
4. red, with epauletten and white rump.
5. yellow, entire selfcoloured.
6. yellow with white rump.
7. yellow with epauletten.
8. yellow with epauletten and white rump.

Under "epauletten" or wing rose, is understood 12—16 white tiny feathers, which appear after the moulting near the shoulder butt and wing covert, and which must lay separate from each other, thus not as a white spot all together.

Gross Faults: dark or striped beak, red ceres too small or too narrow. White feathers in wings or tail. Dull prime colour or blue lustre among the reds. Low stature, coarse Runt head.



A RARE PRETTY TRIO OF LAHORES

on the left a black cock, of particular size and pretty design, pure white beak and good foot feathering. In the middle a beautiful robust black hen with excellent design, brilliant colour and full foot feathering. On the right a silver coloured cock with exact design and good colour. Foot feathering could be a somewhat longer and fuller.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruyt.

THE LAHORE

D. Lahore *G. Lahoretaube*

When we had already published our great work on "Toys", we soon afterwards received a writing from a few Lahore Breeders, saying they were sorry to see, that their race had not been included.

We then advised them, that the Lahores, ought not to be classed with the Toys.

The entire type of the bird, the size, deviation of design, the colours, which are represented, and not forgetting the land of origin, do not compare with the Toy in any respect.

Among all tame pigeon races the Lahore, is one entirely to itself and can only be classed in an Asiatic or non-European pigeon race.

The Lahore belongs to the latest known race. To the last race which has been brought over to Europe from a country over the seas, as in the case of many others, by our seafaring men.

All races, through their being cultivated for many years in Europe, are now marked as European breeds.

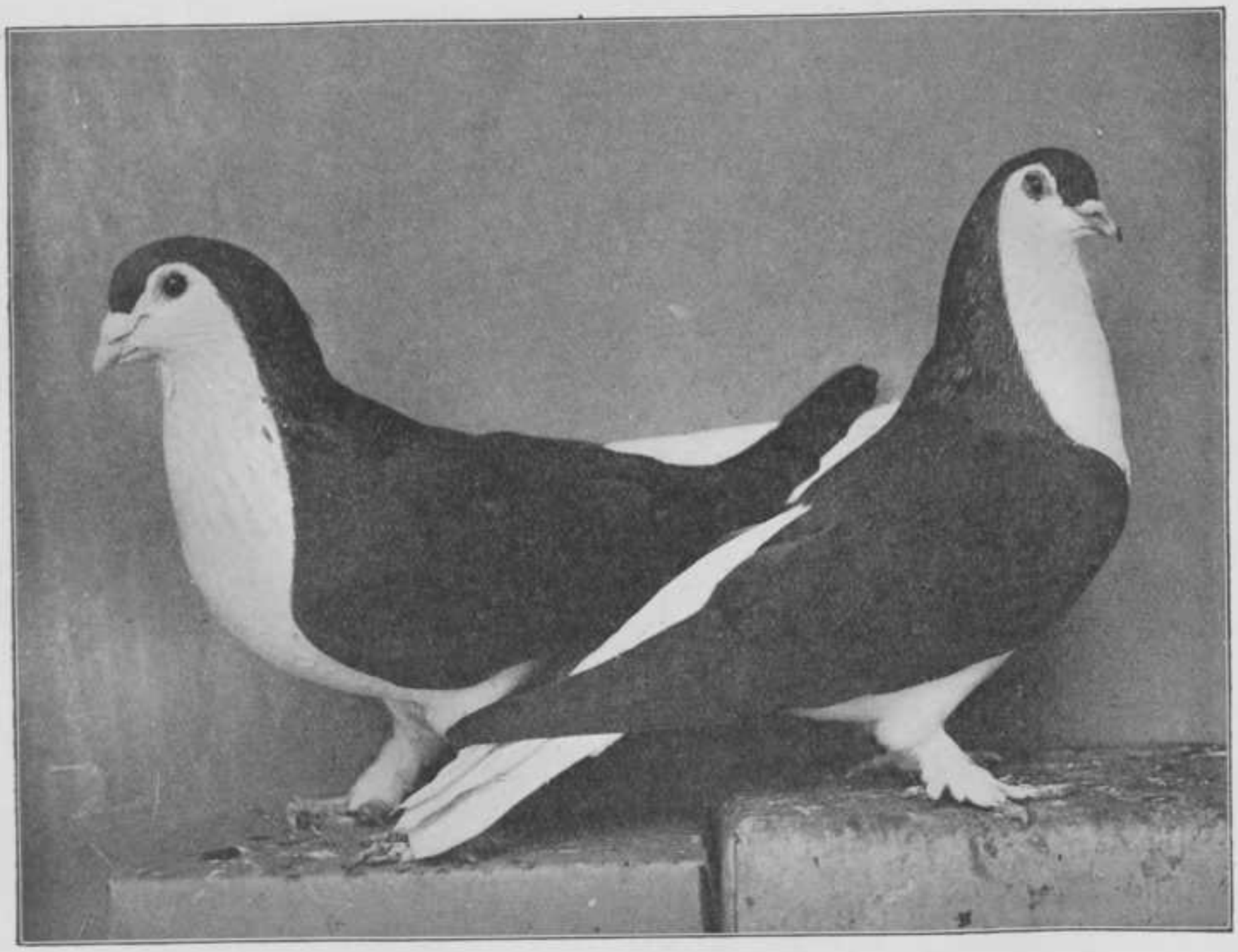
The Lahore originates from Asia, from the City of Lahore in India. It was first brought from there in 1875, by a well known Austrian breeder and fancier at that time, the ship's Docter, Dr. Binder of Trieste, where they found many sympathetic fanciers.

It was about 1900 that they came from Vienna to Germany more especially Saxony, where very soon one breeder was attracted by this particular race.

The very first breeder in Germany appears to have been the cemetery attendant in Döbeln, who possessed beautiful birds in black colour, which were not in any

respect less in quality, than the present best shown birds.

On the contrary, when the import of Lahores, was only confined to a small group, and never any new blood being introduced, the size of the Lahore, width of



COUPLE OF BLACK LAHORES

of particular beauty. Big, robust birds with a rare pretty design and excellent foot feathering. Especeally the cock on left is very pretty, the hen on right has a somewhat striped upper mandible.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

breast, back and footfeathering deteriorated very much.

Especially in the years 1895—1910, this deterioration was very strong.

It was in 1911, that a special club was formed in Germany, acting on good advice, they made great improvements, by selecting for breeding purposes with

older, and the largest existing hens, thus producing new colours, as only black birds were then being imported.

Also other foreign countries became acquainted with the Lahore, such as Sweden and Denmark while we in Holland imported them for the first time in 1914: England imported from Holland and also direct the first Lahores in 1925.

Germany imported sixteen Lahores from India in 1925.

These birds were shipped with other wild animals, as food for certain animals during transport.

The characteristics of these Lahores are the extraordinary size of body, broad breast, rich feathering, short powerful legs, and long tail with broad flights.

This is how the Lahores looked like, about 1875 and acts as a guide, to be followed by all Lahore breeders.

Of the last mentioned, many important shippings are expected to Germany.

We find them in the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, where they are specially cared for.

As a matter of course, the question of becoming acclimatized plays an important part, only after the birds, when feeling quite at home, can any breeding results be expected.

However before sufficient young birds exist for delivery, it will take some years before the race is influenced, and pressure brought in the German breeding pens.

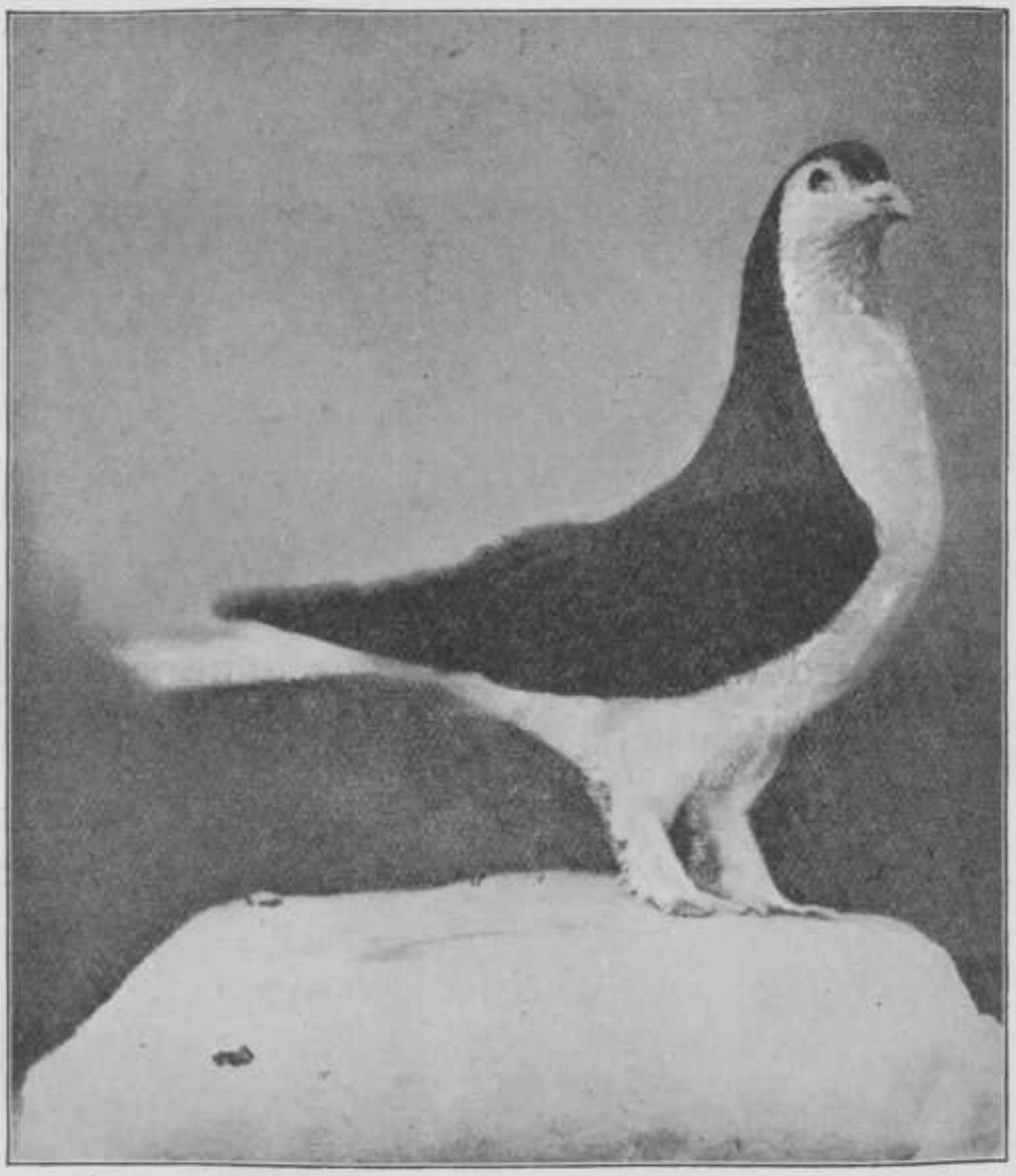
From this it is now very clear, that the Lahore must be a large, vigorous, powerful bird, which the Coburg Lark closely compares with in dimensions: the breast very broad, and far extending, the whole body carried nearly level, giving the long tail a typical effect, the whole being borne on powerful, but short legs, which must be well feathered, this is the entire type of the Lahore.

We now get the different parts of the bird separately.

The head is well rounded, forehead also, whereby, very little submerging exists between root of beak and forehead.

The head runs regular, without occiput, in the neck and is always plain headed.

The beak, of which the colour especially forms an important point, is moderately long and powerful, bent



BLACK LAHORE HEN
Very pretty, robust bird, with good type, good design and prime foot feathering. Pure white beak.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

a little at the tip. Must be by all coloured vars: absolutely pure white, without the least colour, and covered with two refined white wattles, which are smoothily laid.

There was a great struggle for a long time regarding the beak colour, because a group of Toy breeders wanted a black upper mandible this in connection with a coloured

cap, at least all Toy pigeon breeders, desire by all races a beak colour, corresponding with colour of head.

The Club of Lahore breeders, however at that time made an end to the matter, and decided that a white beak for all colour vars: was absolutely desirable.

Still the breeder will be grateful, to breed now and again, a black or silver coloured Lahore, with a somewhat coloured beak.

These are absolutely necessary for breeding purposes, because constant breeding with pure white beaks, is the reason, often in the long run, birds are born with too much spot, wheneby the nose or forehead feathers, directly on the base of beak, are white instead of coloured, which gives an ugly effect, and is counted as faulty.

A fault which propagates further, and which makes the head design shorter and narrower.

Thus a bird with a rather coloured upper mandible is not out of place.

We can share this point of view with some fanciers, who do not wish to exclude an absolute first class bird, with nearly invisible striped upper mandible from being awarded.

Of course they ought never to have a first, but to follow pure white beaks, and not entirely be rejected.

The eye of the Lahore is placed comparatively low in the head, is of large size, and always entirely dark in colour.

The eye skin is red, not too high in colour, and develops itself in accordance of age of bird.

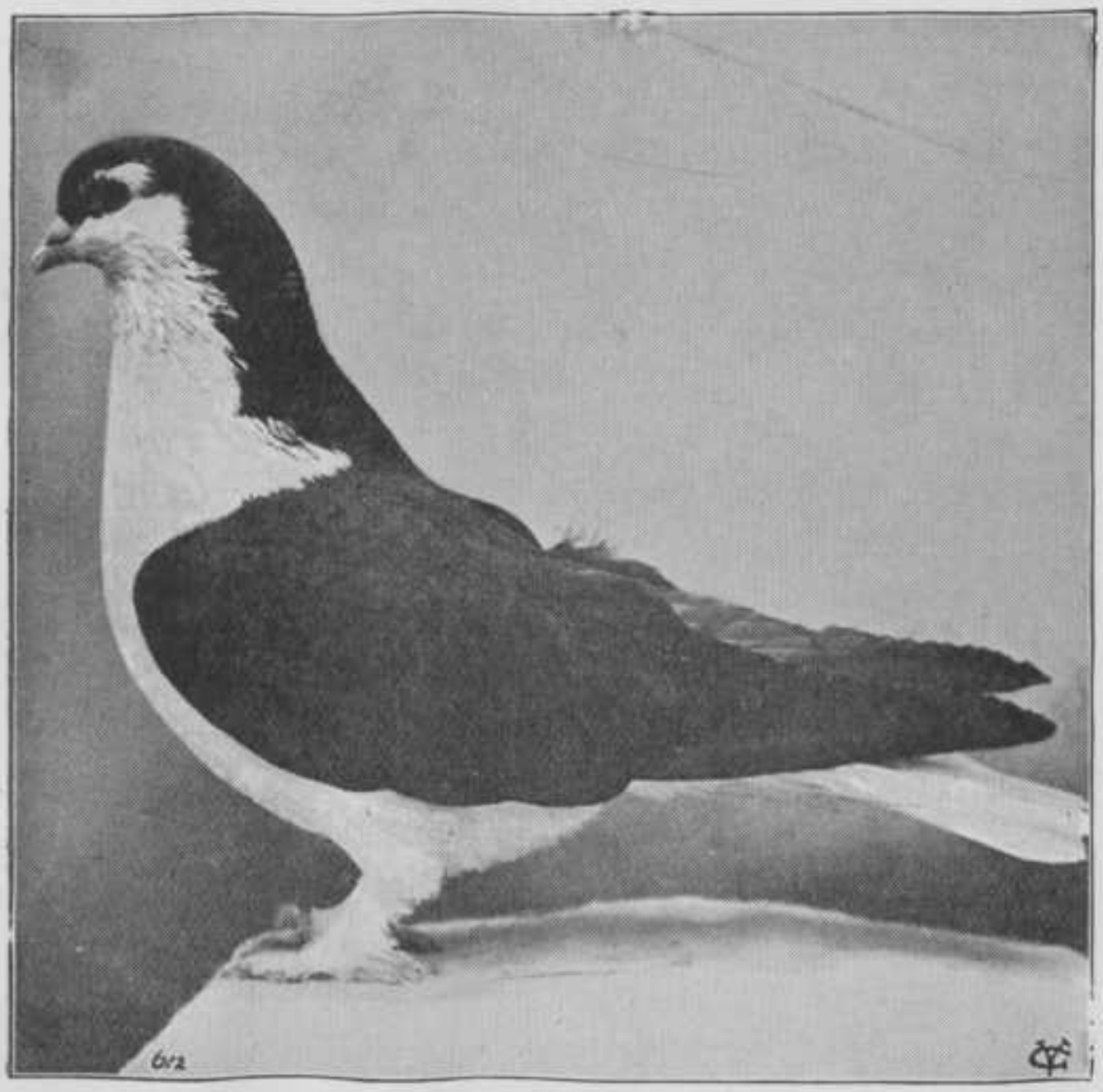
The neck is very powerful and short, especially very broad at shoulders; the throat very little carved, and sloping directly under the beak, without however, as with the Oriental Frills, forming a gullet or bag.

The breast is very broad, well rounded and full, which increases the massive appearance of the bird.

Narrow breasted birds are undesirable and are mostly too small and too short in tail, therefore showing little type.

Back is broad, nearly disappearing unnoticed in the heavy broad neck, is carried as level as possible.

A typical characteristic of the refined Lahore is often the somewhat high tail, as well as with the cock as with the hen, about the same as the Oriental Frills.



BLACK LAHORE COCK

This powerful, well built bird, with prime foot feathering and colour, shows some prominent faults, viz, no space between nose and eye, black spot behind the eye, white spot near the shoulder.

Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The back extends in the long tail, consisting of 12 broad flights, which are often carried somewhat spread out, especially when the bird flys up, or when paying attention to the hen, then the tail is spread out like a fan.

The wings are long and broad, not carried too closely

laid, resting very loosely on the tail, wherby the rump and upper tail covering remain visible.

The broad primary flights are rounded at the ends.

The legs are short, still powerful, and must be exactly straight and not too close together.

X or O-shaped legs are disastrous, they must have proper feathering, extending over the toes.

On a good Lahore no red part of leg or toe may be seen.

The exact and somewhat rich foot feathering, gives the bird a pleasant appearance.

Clean legged or birds with featherless toes are excluded from awards, and among blacks and silver colours for certain.

They can be used for breeding purposes provided they are coupled with a heavily feathered one. The Clean leggedness repeats itself with obstinacy.

And now the design of the Lahore; the greatest peculiarity of the bird, by which it strikes the fancier as well as layman, and by which, it being one of those races, in which we have no trouble in recognizing.

A design, which absolutely deviates from all other designs which partly contrasts with that of the Huhnscheck.

Throat front of neck, breast, belly, rump and tail must be pure white, including a pure white broad bordering of 3—5 millimetres edging from base of beak round the eye.

Forehead, cap, neck and back part also, also upper part of back, the wing coverts and quills must be coloured.

Especially the edging of the white space round the eye shall be as pure and regular as possible, but this is very often, especially behind the eye too deep and large, then forming a spot in the black of the neck. Also both sides must be of same width and equal in shape.

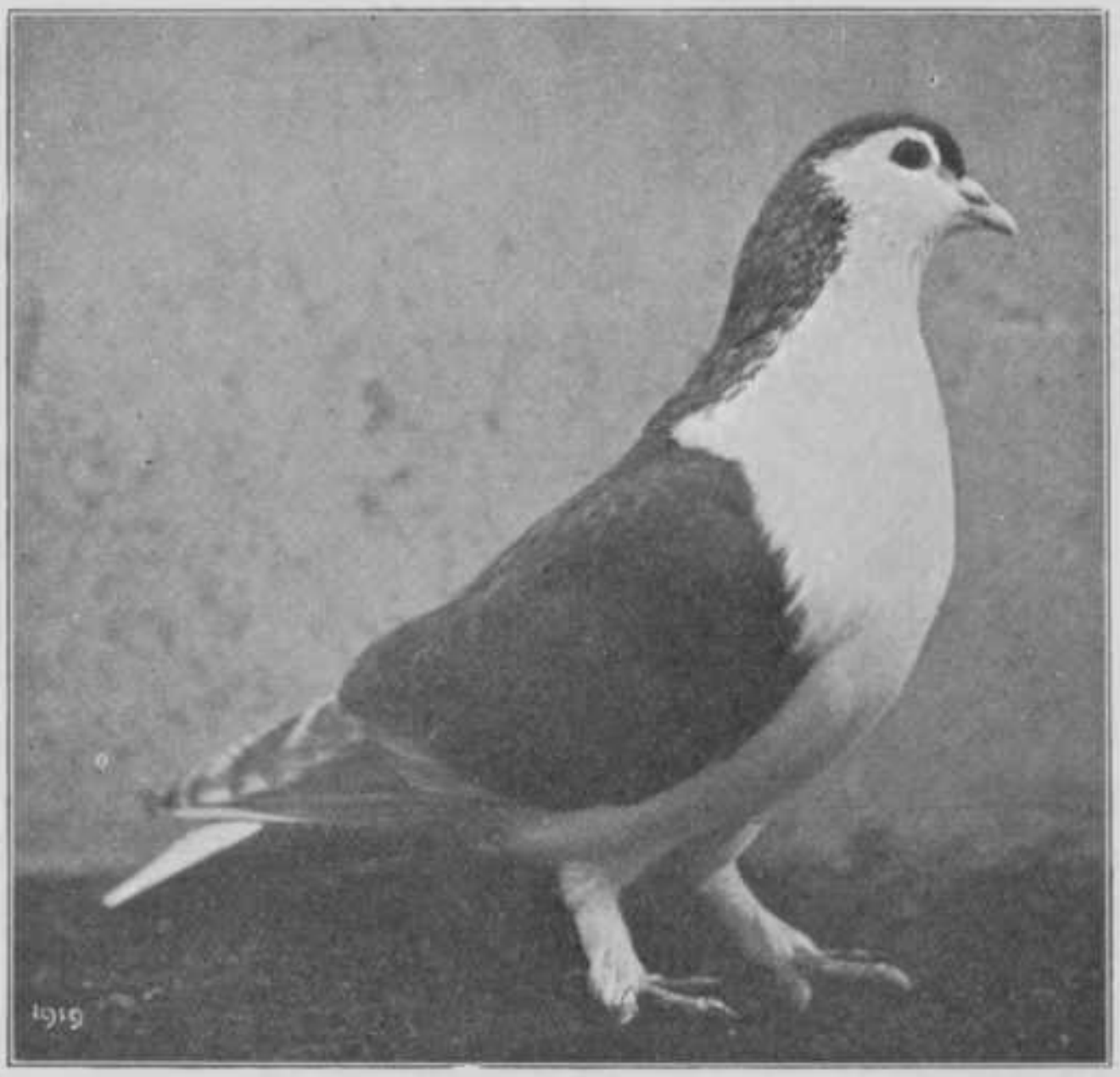
It often happens that the one side of the beak basis is too broad, leaving no room between base of beak and eye of the white edging, by which it then begins just behind the eye.

If the white edging round the eye has many tiny coloured feathers, this causes an irregular appearance.

All such deviations in head design are counted more or less as gross faults.

A very frequent fault is, a too narrow coloured neck.

The coloured neck, shall from back of head, widen



RED LAHORE HEN

A bird of good quality. Build and wingcovert colour very good. Head design shows a discolouring behind the eye and near the shoulder. Primary flights somewhat light in colour. Foot feathering insufficient.

itself rapidly, reaching to the wing butts, thus entirely covering the back.

If this part is too narrow in colour, then the white of the front part and breast becomes too wide, many white feathers frequently appearing in the back of neck, especially near the back between the shoulders.

Such birds often suffer from having one or more white

primary flights, mostly coupled with a small white spot.

Such birds are worthless and ought to be cleared out.

Just the opposite, birds appear, having too much black. We have already mentioned the deviations in head, very often the consequence being, one or more coloured tail flights. It may be on the outside or sometimes one or two in middle of tail, these are faults, which are difficult to get rid of in breeding, especially the coloured tail flights repeat themselves with obstinacy.

Less frequently is one half of breast too strongly coloured, between the end of wing butt and the thigh.

Such birds excel very strongly in superior head design and fullness of colour.

Faulty colours on lower or upper tail cover don't appear, also eyes of other colours.

The Lahore is not very rich in colour, and still more remarkable, the blue, do not exist with or without bars.

The well known blue pigeon colour is here altogether absent.

Black, supreme brilliance, deep in colour, is the chief thing by having this the best birds are represented.

Also dull black birds exist, covered with much powder, these are up to the standard and must not be placed secondary.

The silver coloured are also good, and very good birds exist in different shades from light to blue grey, which look somewhat shaded or edged. Provided they are regular in colour, are in such a manner admissable.

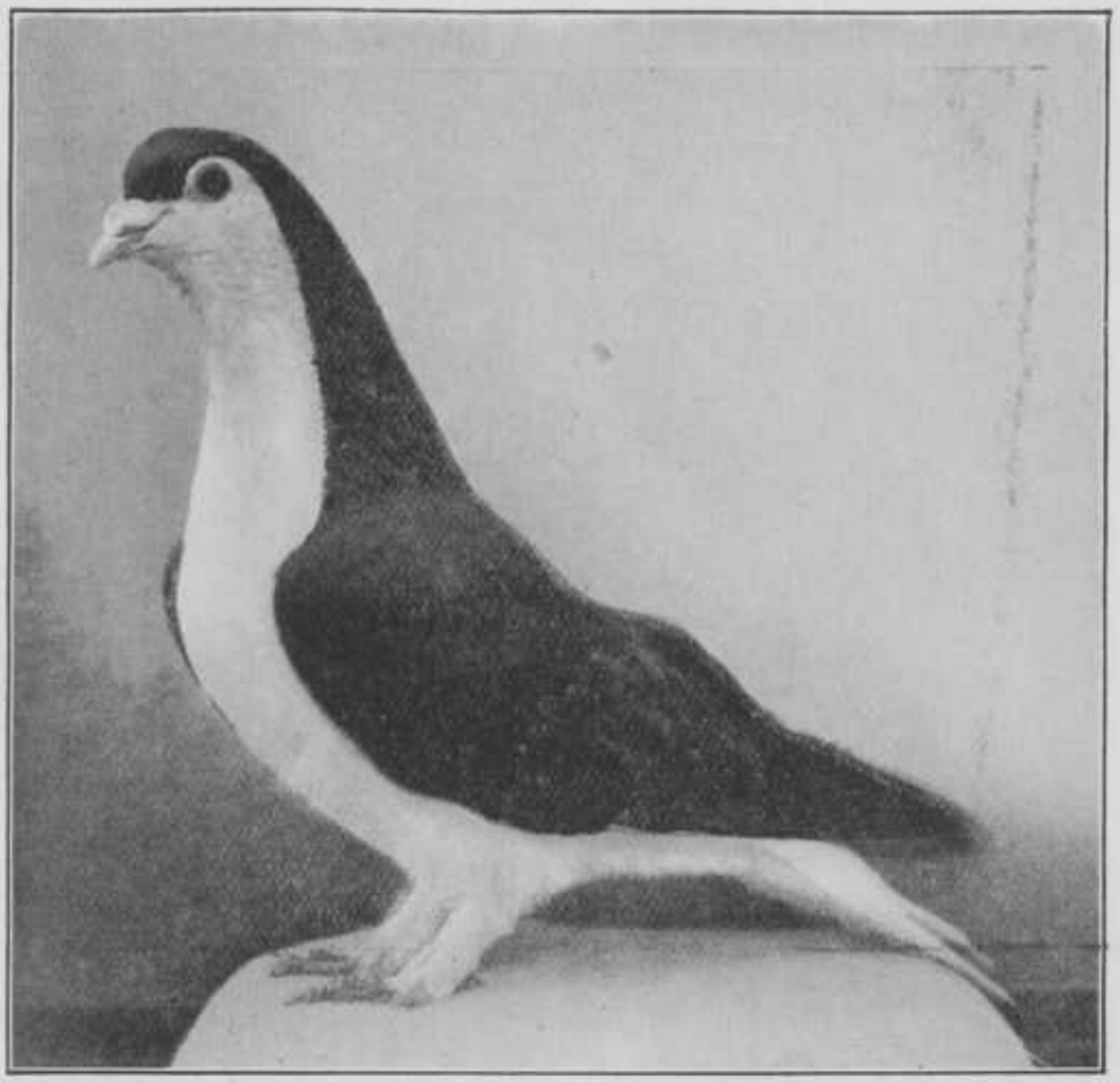
We must endeavour to obtain a silver colour comparing with a silver coin, which has not been long in circulation.

Reds and yellows can be classed together but are very much behind with the blacks and silvers, in size and colour.

The colour of neck, back and wing coverts are generally good, especially among the reds, they having a beautiful deep red colour, but the primary flights are mostly too faint in colour, very often a blue stripe in the middle of feather, among the yellows changing into nearly white.

Very often the reds and yellows have a rather white spot, and coloured tiny feathers on breast, belly and tail.

The great difficulty in breeding, and the young age of both colours, shall in this respect as a standard not be too heavily critized.



BLACK LAHORE HEN
of superior colour, design and smart stature. Pure white beak. Toe feathers rather too short.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

The Lahore is a very calm bird in his loft and associaties very easily with other races.

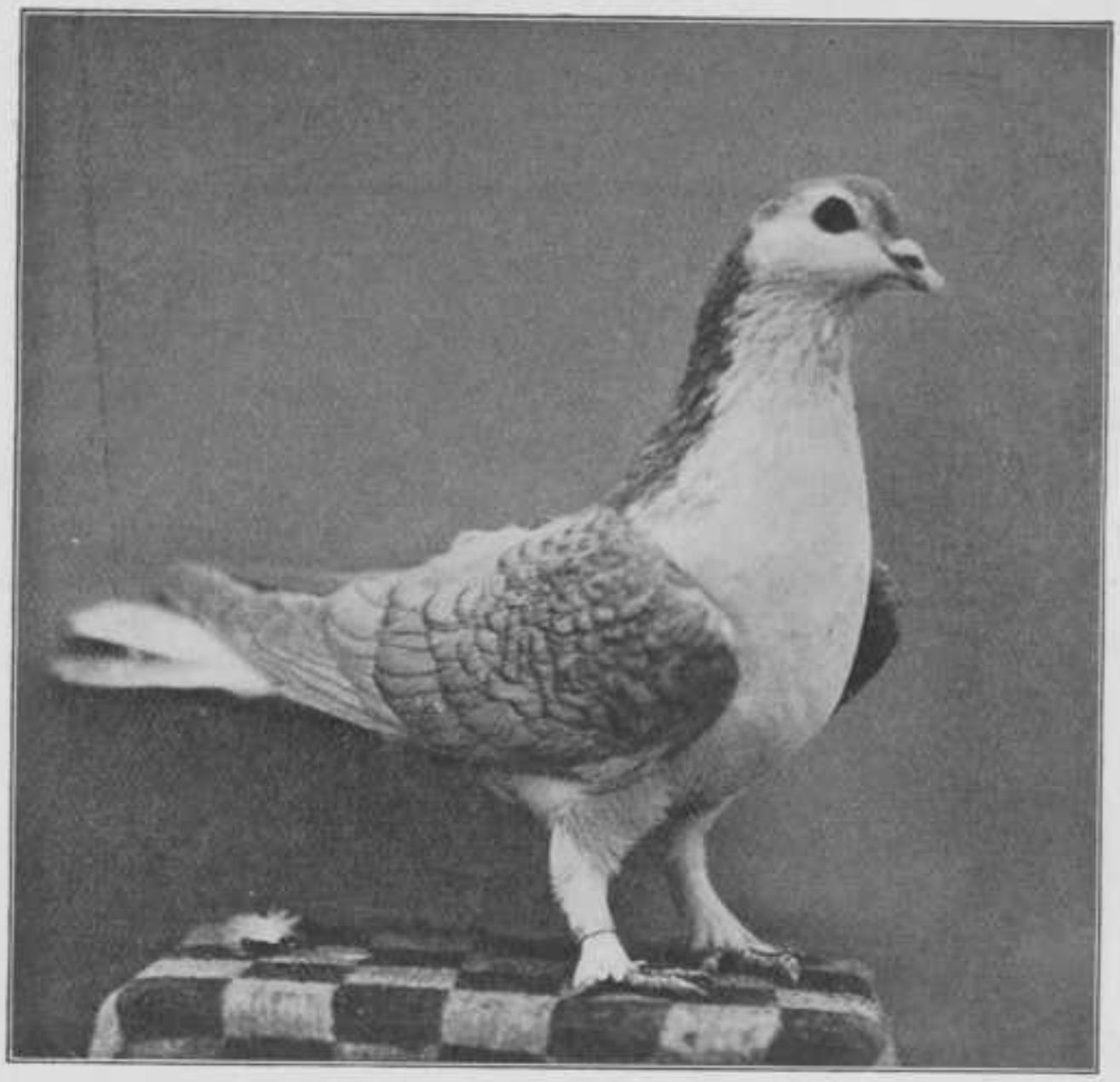
Extraordinary diligent in hatching, they rear their youngsters with great care, the young ones however, even when a year old, are owing to weather conditions subject to colds and paralysis in the muscles.

The older birds can stand the climate much better, and further are of no trouble.

They don't fly much, but appreciate open flight at all times.

They require a dry, sunny pen, free from draughts both in winter and summer.

They are easy in keep, but desire plentiful feeding when they have youngsters.



SILVER LAHORE HEN
Smart in build, good head and neck design, pure beak colour. Rather insufficient in foot feathering.
Breeder and Owner: C. A. M. Spruijt.

Introduction of fresh blood at the right time, at least from birds from other districts is necessary, and breeding from exclusive older birds, sturdy and big hens, is strongly advisable.

STANDARD

Renewed and certified by the German Lahore breeders Club
16th *January* 1926

Land of Origin: India, city of Lahore.

Size and Carriage: smart, vigorous bird, same as the biggest Toy pigeon, however more thickly set, broader in breast and longer in tail, the body carried nearly level.

Head: Well rounded, submerging a little between forehead and beak base.

Beak: moderately long, powerful, somewhat bent at tip, always white by all colour vars:.

Wattles: small and refined, powdered white and smoothily laid.

Eye: large and always of dark colour.

Cere: narrow and red in colour, which fades according to age

Throat: hardly showing.

Neck: short, powerful, and especially broad at shoulders.

Breast: broad and full, very extended, the fuller the better.

Back: broad, extending to tail, tail is carried rather high.

Wings: Long and broad, not carried too stiff on body, the primary flights resting on the sides of tail, leaving the rump visible.

Tail: long and broad, with broad quills, carried somewhat fan shaped.

Legs: moderately long, always feathered, especially the toes, must show a good thick feathering.

Colour and Design: throat, front of neck, belly, rump with the tail, and a narrow band 3 to 5 millimetres in width round the eye, must all be pure white. Forehead, back of head, neck, upper part of back, continuing between the shoulders to the wing butts, including wing coverts and quills, must be all coloured.
Colour and the white, everywhere sharply divided.
Exist in blacks, deep brilliance or lightly powdered; Silvers, from light to dark, sometimes rather clouded, as near as possible resembling the colour of a silver coin which has not been long in circulation. Reds deep in colour to reddish brown: Yellows and dark ochre colours, without the slightest deviation in colour of the primary flights.

Gross Faults: too small in size, narrow, slightly developed breast, inaccurate head design, especially round the eyes. Spot, dark upper mandible, coloured feathers in tail and bely, or white primary flights and featherless toes.

NAMING OF THE TOYS AND CONTINENTAL RACES IN OTHER LANGUAGES

English	Dutch	German	French
Saxony Toy pigeon	Saksische Kleurduif	Sächsische Feldtaube	
Feathered leg Blaze Face White tail	Bevederde Saksische Witstaart	Belatschte Sächsische Weiszschwanz	
Neustadter White Tail	Neustädter Witstaart	Neustädter Weiszschwanz	
South-German White Tail	Zuid-Duitsche Witstaart	Süd-deutsche Weiszschwanz	
Ice pigeon	IJsduif	Eistaube	Pigeon satin
Swallow	Zwaluwduif	Schwalbe Taube	Hirondelle de Nurnberg
Fairy Swallow	Vleugelduif	Flügeltaube	Hirondelle de Saxe
Shield	Schildduif	Schildtaube	
Stork	Ooievaarduif	Storchtaube	Pigeon cicogne
Thüringer White head	Thüringer Witkop	Thüringer Weiszkopf	
Moulter	Mauserduif	Mäusertaube	
ThüringerWhitebreast	Thüringer Witborst	Thüringer Weiszbrust	
Priest pigeon	Paapduif	Pfaffentaube	Pigeon coquille russe
Blasse	Blasse	Blasse	
Monk	Monnik	Mönchtaube	Pigeon moine
Snip or Spot	Snipduif	Schnippentaube	Pigeon heurté
Swiss	Maanduif	Mondtaube	Pigeon Swisse
Archangel-Gimpel	Vinkduif	Gimpel	Pigeon bouvreuil
Starling	Spreeuwduif	Starhalstaube	Pigeon étourneau
Latz or Breast	Latsduif	Latztaube	Pigeon coquille
Saxony Breastpigeon	Saksische Borstduif	Sächsische Brusttaube	
Old German Black head	Oud-duitsche Moorkop	Alt-Deutsche Mohrenkopf	
Nurnberg Lark	Neurenberger Leeuwerik	Nürnberger Lerche	Pigeon allouette de Nüremberg
Hyacinth	Hyacinthduif		Pigeon hyacinthe
Black headed toy	Kleurkopduif	Farbenköpfe	
Runt	Romein	Römer	Pigeon romain
Montauban	Montauban	Montauban	Montauban
Maltese	Malthezer Kipduif	Malthesertaube	Pigeons poule de maltais
Hungarian	Huhnscheck	Huhnscheck	Pigeon hongrois
Florentine	Florentiner	Florentiner	Pigeon poule florentin
Nurnberg Bagadet (Scandaroon)	Neurenberger Bagadet	Nürnberger Bagadette	Bagadais de Nuremberg
French Bagadet	Fransche Bagadet	Französische Bagadette	Bagadais français
Steinheimer Bagadet	Steinheimer Bagadet	Steinheimer Bagadette	Bagadais de Steinheim
Coburg Lark	Coburger Leeuwerik	Coburger Lerche	Pigeon allouette de Cobourg
Strasser	Strasser	Strasser	
Polish Lynx	Poolsche Lynx	Lüchstaube	Lynx de Pologne
Mondain	Mondain		Mondain
Cauchois	Cauchois	Cauchois	Cauchois
Carneau	Carneau		Carneau
Lahore	Lahore	Lahore	Lahore

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