

pound of gain in live weight was less with the pure bred chickens. At the age of four months the pure bred chickens were fatted and ready for market; they were of uniform quality and appearance. At no age were the scrub chickens as saleable as the pure breeds. For meeting the demands of the higher class local markets, or for exporting to Great Britain, scrub chickens are not satisfactory.



FIG. 10. Barred Plymouth Rocks.

**42. Breeds of Poultry.**—The standard breeds of poultry are arranged in different classes according to the type or the origin of the fowl. Of these classes, the fowls of the *American* class are the best adapted for poultry farming. This class comprises principally the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breeds. They are fowls of a dual purpose character, suitable for egg-production and crate-fattening for market; they lay brown-shelled eggs, and hatch and rear chickens.

**43. Utility Type of Fowl.**—For poultry farming the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the popular breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes; or, if preferred, in a medium size fancier's breed. It is possible to buy Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes that are not satisfactory for poultry farming on account of their great size, heavy bone, length of leg, or narrowness of body. For this reason it is of primary importance that the farmer has a definite conception of the proper type of fowl to select for his flock. The breed of poultry from which utility type breeding fowls are selected is of secondary importance.

Utility type fowls should conform to the following standard:—

*Mature Weight.*—Cock, 7 to 8½ lbs.; hen, 5½ to 7 lbs.

*Shape of Body.*—Broad, blocky and of medium length.

*Breast.*—Carried well forward, full and broad, of medium depth. Breast bone long, straight, not deep or pointed at the front.

*Legs.*—Set well apart, short, stout, white or yellow in colour, without leg or foot-feathering.

*Head.*—Medium in size. Large combs and wattles are not desirable.