

bone are to be considered detrimental characteristics in breeding for egg production. A heavy laying bird is never fat once she is in full lay. No doubt the needle-pointed pelvic-bone bird will lay good if given good attention and the season is not too cold, but the danger-sign should be out when one starts breeding from her.



A.

B.

Note the fine quality as shown by the scales on the legs. The fine evenly laid scales of A do not stand up away from the leg as do the coarse scales shown in B.

IV. CONDITION.

The condition of health of a bird must be given due consideration when breeding. If fowls are not thrifty, it follows that they must be unhealthy. Health is shown by the gloss on a bird's plumage, a bright-coloured eye, with a bright-red face, comb, and wattles on all breeds in which these characteristics are naturally present. Further, one wishes to see a good uniform fleshing throughout on the bird, espe-



A.

B.

Compare the good-sized, straight, clean pelvic bone of A with the curved, thin, needle-pointed bone of B. The pelvic bone of A denotes a strong-boned fowl, while the bones of B indicate the exact opposite.