

the carcass actually carries a desired breadth. Where the back is described as "broad its entire length," the carcass should actually carry the desired width not only at the shoulders and hips, but from the hips to the stern. A specimen whose carcass narrows decidedly from the hips to stern is just as faulty as though it was narrow across the saddle or cushion. In other words, this Standard description of back, "broad its entire length", applies to the carcass (or body shape) and to the appearance of specimen in plumage (or typical shape).

A large heart girth is necessary for adequate lung capacity and for the proper functioning of the heart, both necessary for the maintenance of vigor and productivity. Heart girth is measured by determining the width of the back and the depth of the body immediately behind the wings.

A large abdomen or body cavity is necessary for large intestinal development which is essential for the

rapid digestion and assimilation of that quantity of food and nutrients required for heavy egg production. Judges are, therefore, instructed that they shall determine the depth and fullness of this section by handling. As a convenient form of measurement the judge may place his thumb on the hip bone and span the sides of the body to the keel bone with his hand and fingers. A shallow body as determined by handling shall be adjudged deficient in shape characteristic when the Standard says that the body shall be "deep and full."

The period of moulting and degree of pigmentation are valuable aids in culling operations and are largely dependent upon the kind and amount of feed supplied and the seasonal conditions, but are not of fundamental breed character. Many rules that may be applicable in culling should not be confused with judging.

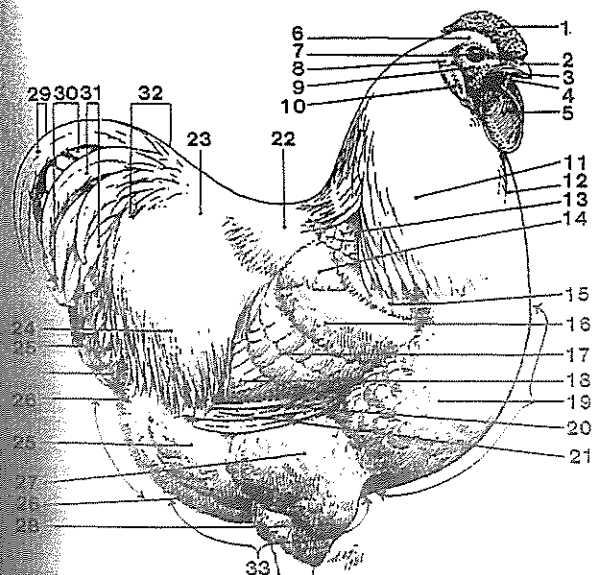


Figure 3
NOMENCLATURE OF MALE

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Comb | 18. Secondaries of Wing Bay |
| 2. Upper Mandible or Beak | 19. Breast |
| 3. Lower Mandible or Beak | 20. Primary Coverts |
| 4. Throat | 21. Primaries |
| 5. Wattle | 22. Back |
| 6. Skull | 23. Upper Saddle |
| 7. Eye | 24. Lower Saddle |
| 8. Ear | 25. Rear Body Feathers |
| 9. Face | 26. Fluff or Stern |
| 10. Ear-lobe | 27. Lower Thigh Feathers |
| 11. Wattle | 28. Hock Plumage |
| 12. Front of Neck Plumage | 29. Main Sickles |
| 13. Cape | 30. Mail Tail |
| 14. Shoulder | 31. Lesser Sickles |
| 15. Wing Front | 32. Tail Coverts |
| 16. Wing Bow | 33. Abdomen |
| 17. Wing Coverts or Wing Bars | |

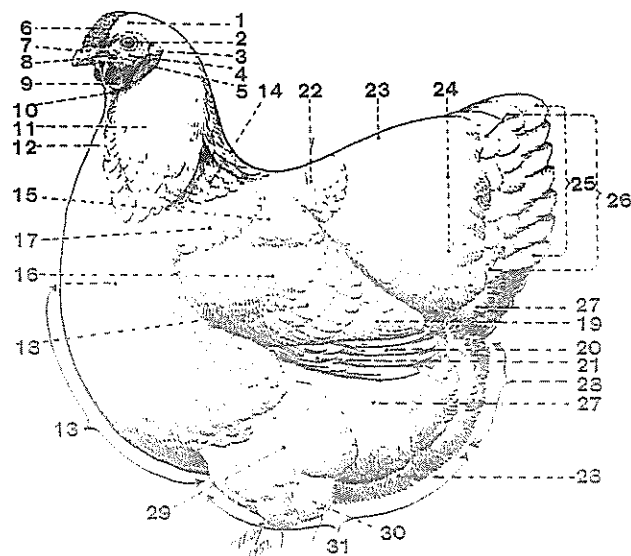


Figure 4
NOMENCLATURE OF FEMALE

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Skull | 17. Wing Front |
| 2. Eye | 18. Wing Covert or Wing Bar |
| 3. Ear | 19. Secondaries or Wing Bay |
| 4. Face | 20. Primaries |
| 5. Ear-lobe | 21. Primary Coverts |
| 6. Comb | 22. Back |
| 7. Nostril | 23. Sweep of back |
| 8. Beak | 24. Cushion |
| 9. Wattle | 25. Main Tail |
| 10. Throat | 26. Tail Coverts |
| 11. Hackle | 27. Rear Body Feathers |
| 12. Front of Neck Plumage | 28. Fluff or Stern |
| 13. Breast | 29. Lower Thigh Plumage |
| 14. Cape | 30. Hock Plumage |
| 15. Shoulder | 31. Abdomen |
| 16. Wing Bow | |