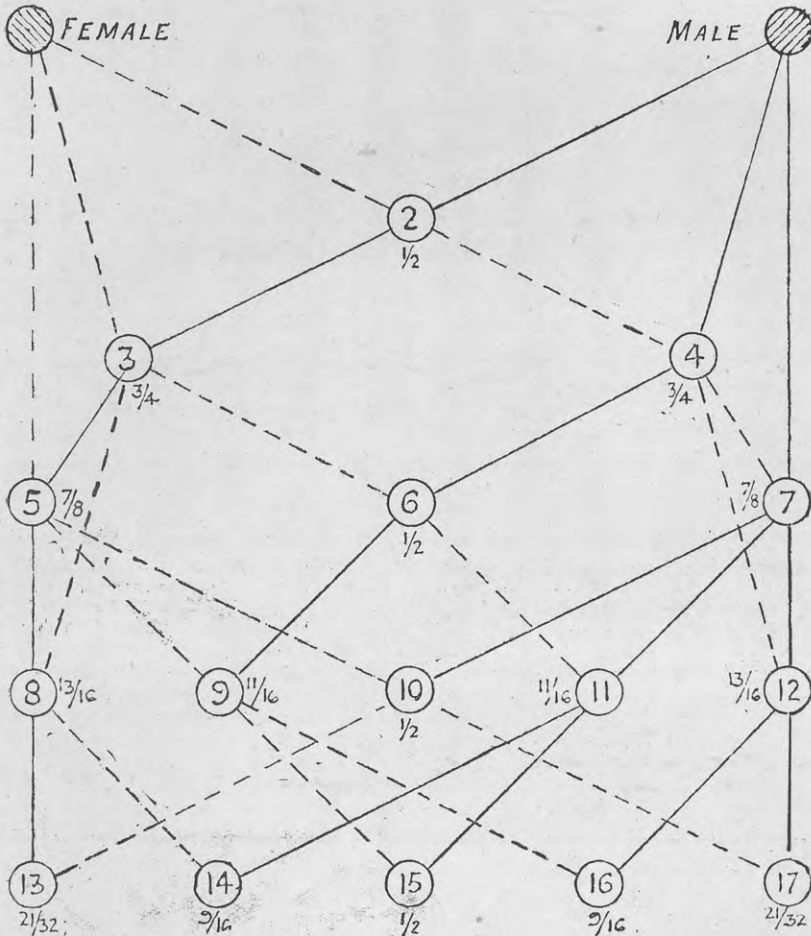


We also see plainly from this chart that by the time we have reached the stage even of group 10 we have got in our hands practically *three strains*; for while group 10 possesses equal blood of both sides, group 8 has thirteen-sixteenths of the blood of the hen, or practically represents the female line; while group 12, in like proportion, possesses the blood of the male line. Yet all are related sufficiently to prevent evil; and all have gone through the same "course of selection" towards our own fixed type. From this point we have ample material to go on with indefinitely, and need not pursue that matter further. The bottom row of groups simply shows some of the



FELCH'S CHART.

results in the next generation. But one point more may be illustrated. Suppose that for some reason—as for special cockerel or pullet breeding—we want to establish also a line of sires in which preponderates the blood of the original female. The chart shows a cockerel from group 5 mated with a pullet from group 3, and a cockerel from the produce in group 8 mated with a pullet from group 10. The result in group 13 gives us the same proportions of blood but derived through a cockerel line of breeding.

Whenever a cross is necessary in a strain, such a chart also shows the procedure that should be followed. The cross is treated as a new unit, and its produce remated