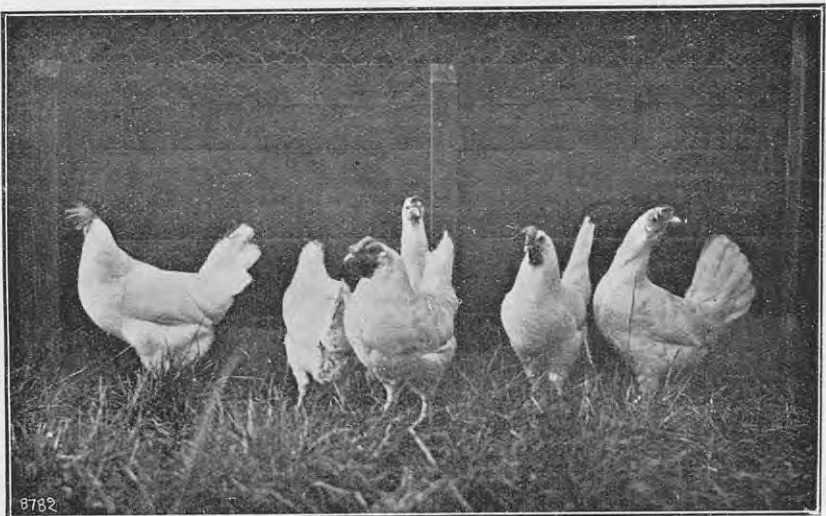


even laying returns produced by the individual breeds, as well as the individual pens, clearly indicate that there is a special laying type, and that a bird's laying-capacity can to a great measure be determined by any one possessing the natural eye for form.

The test has demonstrated in a striking manner that the Brown Leghorn when bred from an egg-producing viewpoint is a highly profitable breed to keep, and that it is well adapted to the southern climatic conditions. The two pens of this breed laid a greater number of eggs than the White Leghorns, and No. 2 pen returned the highest profit over the cost of production. It may be mentioned that this particular strain of Brown Leghorns is the result of crossing at Milton some six years ago an American standard male with English standard females. From that time the flock has been bred and selected on egg-producing lines, while combining the points that go to make up an English standard Brown Leghorn. The birds now conform in a great degree to Ludlow's plates in Lewis Wright's "Book of Poultry," being smaller and more active than the majority of Brown Leghorns to be seen in the classes at the poultry shows in New Zealand.

The accompanying photographic reproduction of a table compiled to present the test in a compact form at the Department's winter-show exhibit will enable the above comments to be followed. Other tabular matter concerning the test has been printed in previous issues of the *Journal*.



ONE OF THE PENS IN THE MILTON FEEDING TEST.