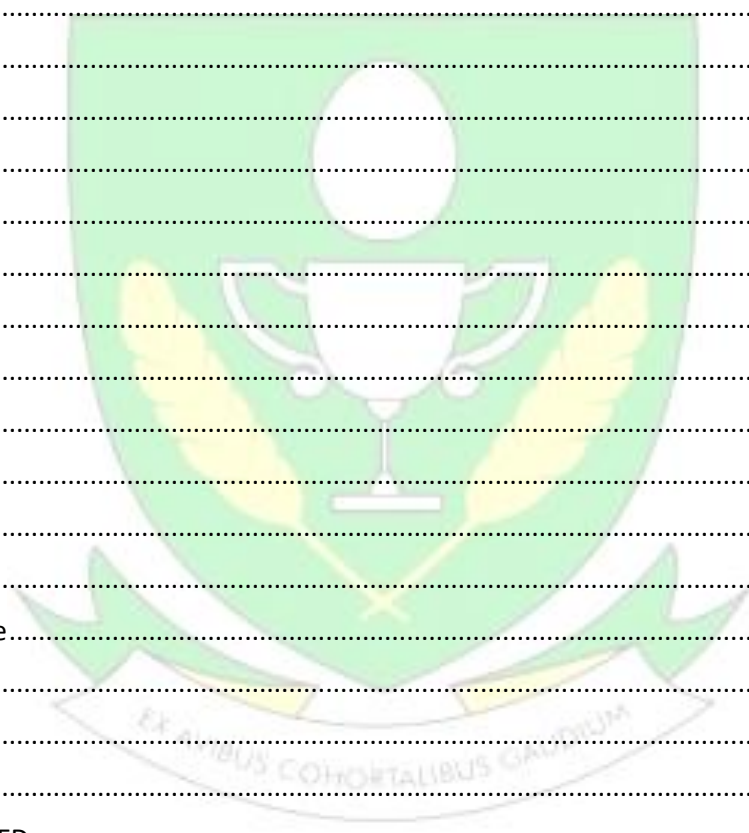

MALAY GAME

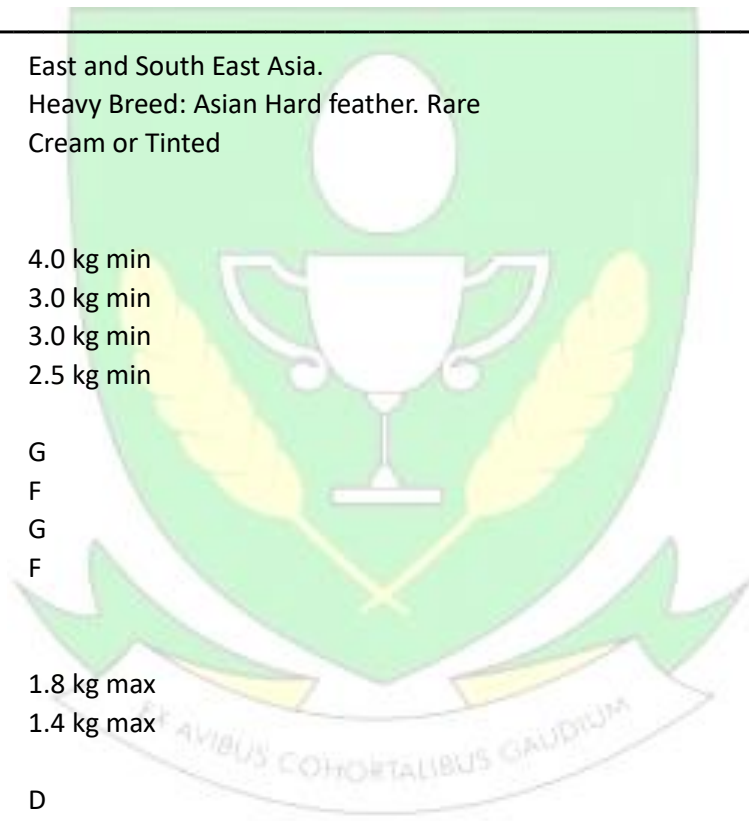
Table of content

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	2
The Male.....	2
The Female	3
DISQUALIFICATIONS.....	3
COLOUR	3
The Black Red.....	4
The Male.....	4
The female	4
NOTES:	4
The White	4
Male and female.....	4
The Black.....	4
Male and female.....	4
The Black Mottled.....	4
Male and female.....	4
The Pile	4
The male	4
The female	4
The Spangle	4
Male And Female.....	4
All Blue Varieties.....	5
The Male.....	5
The female	5
THE CINNAMON TINTED.....	5
The male	5
The female	5
JUDGING NOTE:	5
BANTAMS.....	5





ORIGIN:	East and South East Asia.
CLASSIFICATION:	Heavy Breed: Asian Hard feather. Rare
EGG COLOUR:	Cream or Tinted
MASSES	
Large Breed	
Cock:	4.0 kg min
Hen:	3.0 kg min
Cockerel:	3.0 kg min
Pullet:	2.5 kg min
RING SIZES	
Cock:	G
Hen:	F
Cockerel:	G
Pullet:	F
Bantam Breed	
MASSES	
Males:	1.8 kg max
Females:	1.4 kg max
RING SIZES	
Males:	D
Females:	C



The Malay Game is a very old breed from Asia (southern India and Bangladesh). This game fowl breed was introduced in England in 1830 and onwards 1845 developed into an exhibition breed. It is certain that some birds came to South Africa from there. It is assumed also that Lascar seamen from the East brought many birds into South Africa for the local Indian Community. The main physical characteristics are the great length of leg, the sinister expression caused by a broad skull, projecting beetle eyebrows, wings carried high and the three regular downward curves (triple arch) in an outline from top of head to tip of tail.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Male

Carriage: Fierce, gaunt, very erect, high in front, drooping at stern, straight at the hock, and a hard, clean, cut up appearance from behind.

Body:	Very wide and square at shoulders, tapering away to tail, the shoulders prominent, carried well up and usually bare of feathers at the points, the back sloping and convex in an outline. The saddle narrows and drooping but not whipped. Breast broad, deep and full, not carried forward, generally bare of feathers at the breastbone.
Wings:	Large, strong carried high and close to the sides. All the lines of the bird should present a hard, clean, cut up appearance with no belly.
Tail:	Drooping, not whipped, of moderate length. Sickles narrow and only slightly curved.
Head & Neck:	Beak strong and curved downwards. Comb small, set well forward, shaped like half a walnut and as free from irregularities as possible. Skull very broad, with deep-set eyes and beetle, or overhanging eyebrows, giving a cruel and morose expression. The profile of skull and beak approaches the shape of a segment of a circle. Wattles: absent or very small. Ear lobes: small. The neck, which is long, carried upright, thick from the back of the skull to the gullet, with slight but characteristic curve, the bare skin of the throat runs some way down the front of the neck. Hackle full at base of the skull, very short and scanty elsewhere.
Legs & Feet:	Thighs long and muscular, set well on the front of the body, with little feathers, leaving hock perfectly exposed. Shanks long and beautifully scaled, flat at hocks, gradually rounding to the spurs which should have a downward curve. Four toes, well spread, long and straight with powerful nails. The fourth or hind toe touching the ground.
Handling:	Firm fleshed, muscular and hard to the touch.
Plumage:	Of extraordinary hardness and lustre; short, scanty and narrow.
Note:	The outline of the Malay, the neck, back and tail, should represent a series of three almost equal downward curves (triple arch).

The Female

To resemble the male in type and shape, except that the tail should be carried horizontally, and be well "played" as if flexible at the joint or insertion. It must be rather short and square, neither whipped nor fanned.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Lack of size. Any clear evidence of alien cross. Single, pea, indented or irregular or spreading comb. Red eye. Orange in mature birds, Bow legs, knock knees, duck toe. Any defects not sufficiently penalised by the deduction of the maximum points allowed in the scale of points.

COLOUR

In All Colours

Eyes:	Pearl white, yellow acceptable - the lighter the better. Red, orange or brownish eyes are to be disqualified Note: In young birds a yellow eye is allowed. A slightly bloodshot appearance is acceptable for all birds
Comb, face, throat, ear-lobes and wattles:	Brilliant red.
Beak:	Yellow or brownish yellow - yellow preferred. In the Black a blackish yellow is allowed.
Legs:	Deep yellow or orange yellow - yellow preferred. In the Black and Mottled, a bit of duskiness is allowed.

The Black Red

The Male

plumage: Breast and under parts a lustrous green, black. Hackle, saddle, back and wing bows, a rich red. Wing barblack. Secondary feathers with or without wing bay. Flights black and brown on inner webs, with red edging on outer. Tail greenish black.

The female

Plumage: Four different shades exist, namely, wheaten, partridge, clay, and grouse.

Wheaten: A pale cream body colour (like wheat) with a brown head and blackish hackle with purple sheen. Tail dark brown to black, with brown and black in the flights. Fluff creamy white.

Partridge: An even dark brown body colour, with a brown hackle, striped with black. Blackish tails and flights. Fluff brownish grey.

Clay: An admixture of the above two colours. The head is dark brown with a brown hackle, striped with black. Blackish tails and flights. Rest of plumage wheaten, marked with dark brown. All three these shades should be quite free from ticking, spangles or white in tail or wings.

Grouse: A mixture of black and brown somewhat resembling a grouse colour

Notes:

For showing purposes, these females should all be entered under one class and one colour, namely Black Red. This will ensure that they will stand next to the Black Red males and that they will be judged as one class.

The White

Male and female

Plumage: A pure blue-white all over, free from any yellow or black, ruddy or cinnamon tinted feathers.

The Black

Male and female

Plumage: A glossy black all over with brilliant green and purple lustre, the predominant green, free from any brassy or white feathers.

The Black Mottled

Male and female

Plumage: A glossy black with white spots spread as evenly as possible all over the surface.

The Pile

The male

Plumage: Similar to the Black Red male in markings, except that creamy white replaces the black.

The female

Plumage: The Pile female resembles the Wheaten female in every respect, except that instead of black in the flight and tail feathers, she has them creamy white. Hackle gold, breast salmon, remainder creamy white with some brown.

The Spangle

Male And Female

Plumage: The scheme of their ground colours bears a familiar likeness to that of the Black Reds, but, in the male an admixture of red and white with black on the breast, under parts, thighs and tail is

desirable. The female should be rich dark red or chestnut, boldly marbled with black and white. Each feather in both sexes should somewhat resemble tortoiseshell in the blending of its red or chestnut, with sheen black, and should have a bold white tip or spangle on it, even the long feathers of the wings and tail should be as tricoloured as possible. A Wheaten Spangle female resembles the Wheaten female with the addition of a plentiful powdering of white spangles.

All Blue Varieties

The Male

Plumage: As in the Black Red, but the ground colour of black is replaced by blue.

The female

Plumage: A blue body colour, or similar to the Black Red female in markings, except that a rich blue replaces the black in the hackle, tail and flights.

THE CINNAMON TINTED

The male

Plumage: Breast, thighs, belly, tail, primary and secondary feathers white. Hackle, saddle and shoulders cinnamon tinted. Different shades of cinnamon exist.

The female

Plumage: White with a sprinkling of cinnamon. Different shades of cinnamon exist. Primary, secondary and tail feathers white.

Note: Any lacing highly objectionable and should be penalised by the deduction of points.

JUDGING NOTE:

The foregoing are the principle varieties and others are not kept or bred in sufficient numbers to warrant description. The above colours and markings are ideal, but type and quality are the most important points in the Malay Fowl.

BANTAMS

Standards are as for the large birds, except for masses.

VALUE OF DEFECTS IN JUDGING MALAYS	
POINTS TO BE DEDUCTED AS FOLLOWS (A bird ideally perfect should have 100 points)	
Head: Bad beak 5;Bad comb 3; Weak skull 5	13
Lack of brow and expression	5
Reddish eye in young birds only	4
Faulty body shape (curves etc.) weak shoulders and wing butts	17
Horizontal carriage and bad outline	11
Back at hock	15
Want of size and bone	9
Long, soft or loose feathers	8
Bad tail and setting of same	5
Faulty colour	5
Lack of gloss and condition	8
TOTAL	100

