THE POULTRYMAN'S GUIDE

YEARBOOK AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE POULTRY BOARD JANUARY FIRST 1915

COMPILED BY T. E. QUISENBERRY
DIRECTOR OF THE MISSOURI STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI
MEMBERS OF THE STATE POULTRY BOARD.

A. A. Coul, President.......................................................... St. Louis
E. C. McCarroll, Vice-President........................................... Vandalia
W. C. Knorpp.............................................................. Pleasant Hill
C. A. Morton.............................................................. Webster Groves
J. A. Maxwell.............................................................. Fayette
V. O. Hobbs.............................................................. Mountain Grove

ADVISORY MEMBERS STATE POULTRY BOARD.

Governor Elliott W. Major.
Dr. F. B. Mumford, Dean of College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.
Hon. Jewell Mayes, Secretary State Agricultural Board, Columbia, Mo.

OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION,
MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

T. E. Quisenberry, Director................................................ Mountain Grove
C. T. Patterson, Pathologist............................................. Mountain Grove
T. W. Noland, Superintendent........................................... Mountain Grove
THE

POULTRYMAN'S GUIDE

A BOOK CONTAINING HUNDREDS OF PRACTICAL IDEAS AND VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE BEGINNER, THE FARMER, THE FANCIER OR THE EXPERT

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Yearbook

CONTAINING LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION, WITH ADDRESSES AND VARIETIES OF POULTRY RAISED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE POULTRY BOARD

JANUARY FIRST

1915

Compiled and Edited by

T. E. QUISENBERRY

DIRECTOR OF THE
MISSOURI STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION
MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI
Advisory members of the Missouri State Poultry Board.
Officers and members of the Missouri State Poultry Board.
Officers of State Poultry Experiment Station.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION,
Office of the Secretary.

To the Honorable Elliott W. Major, Governor of Missouri:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you a report of the Missouri State Poultry Board for the year 1914, including the financial report for the years 1913 and 1914, also the work of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station for the year 1914.

Yours very truly,

T. E. Quisenberry,
Secretary and Director.

(5)
To the State Poultry Board:

I beg to submit the following exhibit of the financial transactions of the board for the year of 1913, also for the year 1914. This shows the amounts appropriated, the amounts drawn, the checks issued against the various amounts, and the balances and deficits in each fund. I also submit you the amount of excess which accrued from the sale of eggs, poultry, bulletins, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>750.00</td>
<td>701.31</td>
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<td>$200.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<td>250.00</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,658.91</td>
<td>441.09</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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<td>500.00</td>
<td>504.77</td>
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<td>504.77</td>
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<td>349.41</td>
<td>1,100.22</td>
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<td>115.00</td>
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<td>Feeding, etc.</td>
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<td>Extension to water and heat</td>
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<td>190.82</td>
<td>309.18</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>502.95</td>
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<td>Laboratory supplies</td>
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<td>143.90</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>198.27</td>
<td>204.37</td>
<td>54.37</td>
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<td>Mowing machine</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disc harrow</td>
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<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>Other farm implements</td>
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<td>93.00</td>
<td>107.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<td>93.20</td>
<td>201.00</td>
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<td>Granitoid walks, etc.</td>
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<td>287.89</td>
<td>62.11</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>354.64</td>
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<td>354.64</td>
<td>4.64</td>
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<td>Feed mills, etc.</td>
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<td>725.50</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>441.87</td>
<td>304.12</td>
<td>745.89</td>
<td>4.11</td>
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<td>Educational exhibitions</td>
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<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>809.67</td>
<td>430.86</td>
<td>1,240.53</td>
<td>9.47</td>
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<td>Large camera</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>175.60</td>
<td>74.40</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>219.70</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>237.50</td>
<td>12.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judges, etc.</td>
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<td>2,063.75</td>
<td>2,436.25</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
<td>2,513.01</td>
<td>2,080.79</td>
<td>4,593.79</td>
<td>21.71</td>
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<td>Printing bullets</td>
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<td>71.77</td>
<td>462.23</td>
<td>4,750.00</td>
<td>2,005.88</td>
<td>2,744.12</td>
<td>4,749.12</td>
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<td>885.45</td>
<td>1,114.94</td>
<td>2,000.94</td>
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<td>Stationery and supplies</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>51.34</td>
<td>225.83</td>
<td>277.17</td>
<td>171.74</td>
<td>109.80</td>
<td>281.54</td>
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<td>Expense board members</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>325.03</td>
<td>274.97</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>425.21</td>
<td>174.45</td>
<td>599.66</td>
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<td>Institutes</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,123.61</td>
<td>1,876.39</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>2,624.98</td>
<td>382.15</td>
<td>3,007.13</td>
<td>7.13</td>
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<td>Salaries</td>
<td>21,800.00</td>
<td>10,056.25</td>
<td>11,743.75</td>
<td>21,800.00</td>
<td>11,980.38</td>
<td>10,019.81</td>
<td>22,162.41</td>
<td>241.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freight and express</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>338.22</td>
<td>661.78</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>981.02</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>1,001.71</td>
<td>1.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting buildings</td>
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<td>150.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>248.55</td>
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<td>248.55</td>
<td>1.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>6,129.37</td>
<td>870.63</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>5,720.77</td>
<td>3,279.23</td>
<td>9,549.71</td>
<td>2,654.71</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$62,342.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$33,533.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,838.57</strong></td>
<td><strong>$58,371.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39,375.30</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,989.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>$61,365.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>$80.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,074.02</strong></td>
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</table>

*In the bulletin and stationery funds listed above we show the amount of the appropriation and the amount drawn by this institution. The remainder was drawn by the State Printer through the State Printing Commission and we have no record on our books as to that.*
### Vouchers Charged Against Income

(Eggs, Poultry, Bulletins, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>L. E. Meyer</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>St. Louis Star</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Statesman Publishing Co.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>J. S. Pennington</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Tom Barron</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Mrs C. S. Little</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>W. B. Hanna</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Technical World Publishing Co.</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>F. Newton</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>W. L. Appleby</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>E. H. Rusch</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>C. M. Walter</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>T. E. Quisenberry</td>
<td>271.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>C. B. McAfee</td>
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<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>Mrs. Doran</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vouchers charged against main building</td>
<td>317.34</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vouchers charged against George Townsend</td>
<td>81.16</td>
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<td>Total bilis charged</td>
<td>$836.00</td>
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### Amounts Remitted to State Treasurer

(Receipts from Sale of Eggs, Poultry, Bulletins, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>$290.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>173.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>240.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>277.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>230.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>156.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>84.22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total, 1913</td>
<td>$1,452.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>$383.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>218.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>1,269.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>657.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>666.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>273.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>268.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>320.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>730.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>268.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>279.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>E. P. Deal, etc.</td>
<td>330.12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total, 1914</td>
<td>$5,666.07</td>
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</table>

The total amount of income from poultry and eggs in excess of that which was used for breeding, experimental and demonstration purposes is $7,954.72.
A requisition for $251.54 was made on the State Auditor on December 30, 1912. This money was not received until January 4, 1913, and was used to pay the following bills made in 1912:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Poultry Sales Co., book</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. C. Lawry, book</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rancocas Poultry Farm, book</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. A. Clary, wheat</td>
<td>30.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnes Drug Co., drugs</td>
<td>7.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. J. Floyd, oil and supplies</td>
<td>14.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. W. Lynes, stock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyphers Incubator Co., brooders</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>38.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>13.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C. Jones, work on well</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschell Luttrel, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. W. Rose, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cassil, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Stanton, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Little, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Sallee, labor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Little, labor</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deere Plow Co., feed mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yesterlaid Egg Farm, blue prints</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$245.94</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Duplicate check, error</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$251.54</strong></td>
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</table>

The duplicate check for $5.60 to Geo. M. Douglas Hardware Co. was cancelled and that amount returned to the State Treasury.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Supplier/Company</th>
<th>Disbursement Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Journal of Biology</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>G. B. Gourley</td>
<td>8.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>American Multigraph Sales Co.</td>
<td>305.37</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remington Typewriter Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gardner Supply Co.</td>
<td>67.63</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T. E. Quisenberry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. A. Stanton</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. V. Stratton</td>
<td>17.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. S. Gladden</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank D. Sible</td>
<td>35.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. V. Stratton</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. S. Gladden</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
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### MAIN BUILDING AND FURNISHINGS FUND—Disbursements, 1913—Continued.

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### MACHINERY AND STORAGE ROOM FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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### BROODER HOUSE AND BROODING SYSTEM FUND.

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### FEED HOUSE FUND.

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### TEN COLONY HOUSES FUND.

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### LONG BREEDING HOUSE (CORNELL) FUND.

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<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick</td>
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## Long Breeding House (Cornell) Fund—Continued.

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### Corning Laying House Fund.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<td>H. H. Stoddard</td>
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### Hendwells for One Thousand Laying Hens Fund.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<tbody>
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<td>Gambill Hardware Co.</td>
<td>.15</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<td>9.11</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co.</td>
<td>172.31</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carthage Superior Limestone Co.</td>
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### Three Cows Fund.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick</td>
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<td>W. S. Gobble</td>
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### FENCING, WIRE, GATES, POSTS, ETC., FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<td>American Steel and Wire Co.</td>
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<td>Neighbors Bros.</td>
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<td>Lon Riley</td>
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<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick</td>
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### LARGE INCUBATOR AND HOVER FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<td>Candee Incubator Co.</td>
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<td>Candee Incubator Co.</td>
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### EXTENSION TO WATER AND HEATING SYSTEM FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Fairbanks, Morse &amp; Co.</td>
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<td>Mountain Grove Waterworks Co.</td>
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<td>Candler &amp; Son.</td>
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<td>Luther Baney</td>
<td>23.25</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walter Fox</td>
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LABORATORY SUPPLIES, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.
Disbursements—1913.

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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>J. Max Cassil</td>
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<td>Bausch &amp; Lomb</td>
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MOWING MACHINE FUND.
Disbursements—1913.

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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Neighbors Bros.</td>
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DISC HARROW FUND.
Disbursements—1913.

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<tr>
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<th>Supplier</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Neighbors Bros.</td>
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OTHER FARM IMPLEMENTS AND FARM TOOLS FUND.
Disbursements—1913.

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<td>May</td>
<td>Baker Manufacturing Co.</td>
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<td>Gambill Hardware Co.</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Gambill Hardware Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. C. Thorne &amp; Son</td>
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GRANITOID, CINDER AND GRAVEL WALKS FUND.
Disbursements—1913.

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<td>May</td>
<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick</td>
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<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick</td>
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# FEED MILL, GASOLINE ENGINE, CLOVER AND STRAW CUTTER, ETC., FUND.

Disbursements—1913.

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<td>November</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co.</td>
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<td>Medart Patent Pulley Co.</td>
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<td>Hastings Foundry and Iron Works</td>
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# EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS, MODELS, CHARTS, LANTERN SLIDES, PICTURE REELS, ETC., FUND.

Disbursements—1913.

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<td>Erker Bros.</td>
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<td>C. T. Patterson</td>
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<td>Cover Mercantile Co.</td>
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<td>Wm. M. Wilson's Sons</td>
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# LARGE CAMERA AND PHOTO SUPPLIES FUND.

Disbursements—1913.

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<td>Gambill Hardware Co.</td>
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<td>November</td>
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## JUDGES, LECTURES, PREMIUMS, COOPS, ETC., STATE POULTRY SHOW FUND.

Disbursements—1913.

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<td>St. Louis Button Co.</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>Spratt's Patent</td>
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<td>R. H. Searle</td>
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<td>F. J. Gittings</td>
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<td>A. C. Vawter</td>
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<td>Porter Taylor</td>
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<td>W. A. Howard</td>
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<td>A. C. Vawter</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<td>M. S. Glenn</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dan Killam</td>
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<td>S. F. Stone</td>
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<td>Will Call</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. M. Hughes</td>
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<td>Paul Teter</td>
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<td>W. B. Pierson</td>
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JUDGES, LECTURES, PREMIUMS, COOPS, ETC., STATE POULTRY SHOW FUND—Continued.

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PRINTING BULLETINS AND ANNUAL REPORTS FUND.

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POSTAGE ON SAME AND FOR CORRESPONDENCE FUND.

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STATIONERY, SUPPLIES, ETC., FUND.

Disbursements—1913.

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### POULTRY INSTITUTES, EDUCATIONAL WORK, TRAVELING EXPENSES OF SECRETARY, DISTRIBUTION OF EGGS, ETC., FUND.

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### FREIGHT AND EXPRESS FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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### PAINTING BUILDINGS SECOND COAT FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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### MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD, SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND.

**Disbursements—1913.**

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MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD, SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND—Continued.

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### MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND—Continued.

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P—3
## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1914.

### MAIN BUILDING AND FURNISHINGS FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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### MACHINERY AND STORAGE ROOM FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

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<td>F. M. Exendine, labor</td>
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<td>F. M. Exendine, carpenter work</td>
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### BROODER HOUSE AND BROODING SYSTEM FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

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</tbody>
</table>

### LONG BREEDING HOUSE (CORNELL) FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., building material</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick &amp; Bro., concrete walks</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., lumber, etc</td>
<td>31.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$356.93</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## FEED HOUSE FUND

Disbursements—1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Vendor/Services</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Herschell Lutrell, labor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. S. Gladden, labor</td>
<td>61.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ray Lewis, labor</td>
<td>59.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Payne &amp; Allen, painting</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>J. S. Gladden, labor</td>
<td>13.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ray Lewis, labor</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>J. F. Horne, labor</td>
<td>16.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. H. Latham, hauling lumber, etc.</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. S. Gladden, labor</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. H. Birchard, plans, etc</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co.</td>
<td>172.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>E. B. Hermsdorf</td>
<td>6.05</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$441.09</strong></td>
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## CORNING LAYING HOUSE FUND

Disbursements—1914.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Vendor/Services</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick &amp; Bro., concrete work</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>F. M. Exendine, labor</td>
<td>38.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>W. H. Kirkpatrick &amp; Bro., concrete work</td>
<td>47.90</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>J. F. Horne, carpenter work</td>
<td>29.20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. V. Horne, carpenter work</td>
<td>11.40</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. F. Snowden, labor</td>
<td>15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chas. Craft, labor</td>
<td>15.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glen Snowden, labor</td>
<td>15.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>V. B. Cunningham, painting</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. M. Exendine, labor</td>
<td>10.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>The Atlantic Refining Co., paint</td>
<td>19.80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., building material</td>
<td>121.56</td>
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<td><strong>$356.69</strong></td>
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## HENDWELLS FOR 1000 LAYING HENS FUND

Disbursements—1914.

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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Vendor/Services</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Raffety Hardware Co., pipe</td>
<td>$17.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Petaluma Inc. Co., trap nests</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. M. Exendine, labor</td>
<td>2.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Lon Riley, labor</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., lumber and material</td>
<td>19.75</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alabastine Co., 2 barrels factory whit.e</td>
<td>28.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., lumber, etc.</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>F. M. Exendine, labor</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>J. F. Horne, labor</td>
<td>7.20</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., building material</td>
<td>72.32</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$349.41</strong></td>
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TEN COLONY HOUSES FUND.
Disbursements—1914.
No checks 1914.

THREE COWS FUND.
Disbursements—1914.
No checks 1914.

FENCING, WIRE, GATES, POSTS, ETC., FUND.
Disbursements—1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Lon Riley, labor</td>
<td>$5.40</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>Lon Riley, labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Landers Lumber Co., lumber and material</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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LARGE INCUBATOR AND HOVER FUND.
Disbursements—1914.

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<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Candee Inc. &amp; Brooder Co., thermometers</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. W. Grimes, spray pump</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Candler &amp; Son, tile, etc</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16.75</strong></td>
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EXTENSION TO WATER AND HEATING SYSTEM FUND.
Disbursements—1914.
No checks 1914.

LABORATORY SUPPLIES, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FUND.
Disbursements—1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>E. H. Sargent &amp; Co., laboratory supplies</td>
<td>$198.27</td>
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OTHER FARM IMPLEMENTS AND FARM TOOLS FUND.
Disbursements—1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Moss Lowther, 1 truck</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Neighbors Implement and Vehicle Co., implements, etc</td>
<td>$83.20</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$93.20</strong></td>
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GRANITOID, CINDER AND GRAVEL WALKS FUND.
Disbursements—1914.
No checks in 1914.
### FEED MILL, GASOLINE ENGINE, CLOVER AND STRAW CUTTER, ETC., FUND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Skillin &amp; Richards Mfg. Co</td>
<td>$15.66</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gutta Percha Rubber Co.</td>
<td>31.90</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>35.75</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medart Pat. Pulley Co., equipment</td>
<td>13.02</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>6.04</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>O. E. Thompson &amp; Sons, root cutter</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. H. Birchard, machinery</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountain Grove Ice &amp; Electric Co., 10 H. P. motor, etc.</td>
<td>100.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>J. H. Livingston</td>
<td>.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Hastings Foundry and Iron Works</td>
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<td><strong>$304.02</strong></td>
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### EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS, MODELS, CHARTS, LANTERN SLIDES, PICTURE REELS, ETC., FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams</td>
<td>$1.49</td>
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<td>W. B. Saunders Co., books</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Cadwallader, leg bands</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. E. Quisenberry, meeting Mo. car lot Assn</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>C. T. Patterson, travelling expenses</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. S. Love, Mgr., telegrams</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. J. Ruliffson, travelling expenses</td>
<td>152.72</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>1.95</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>4.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Universal Film Co., chicken industry reel</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>H. H. Latham, hauling lumber, etc.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>W. W. Beem, making exhibits</td>
<td>18.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Reliable Poultry Journal, breed books</td>
<td>4.55</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Claude Jones, photos</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. F. Horne, labor</td>
<td>6.60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Claude Jones, photos</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geo. Beuoy, expense field meetings</td>
<td>19.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Central Lum&amp;er Co., lumber, etc., state fair</td>
<td>4.24</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>$430.86</strong></td>
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</table>

### LARGE CAMERA AND PHOTO SUPPLIES FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Sharp &amp; Hubbard, photo supplies</td>
<td><strong>$17.86</strong></td>
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</table>
## JUDGES, LECTURERS, PREMIUMS, COOPS, ETC., STATE POULTRY SHOW FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Names and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>B. F. McDaniel, premiums</td>
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<td>G. W. Cole, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. S. Ray, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>Jno. F. Bruns, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. C. Tagtmeyer, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. W. Gruebble, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meyer Bros., premiums</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Z. Griffin, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. E. Fulbright, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. R. Mooney, premiums</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. A. M. McFadden, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>E. W. Hink, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Judge W. W. Graves, premiums</td>
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<td>J. F. McBride, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sidney W. Schmidt, premiums</td>
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<td>Sidney W. Schmidt, premiums</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Everman &amp; Everman, premiums</td>
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<td>V. D. Wall, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E. K. Craft, premiums</td>
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<td>Chas. E. Devasher, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>J. D. Conrad, premiums</td>
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<td>W. J. Schwertberger, premiums</td>
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<td>D. S. Browning, premiums</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lena C. Bray, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>W. F. Smith, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Stant Brown, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>F. B. Farris, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. R. Lee Alferd, premiums</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. N. Hodge, premiums</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<td>Chas. Ragsdale, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>J. H. Hanly, premiums</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Empire Cooping Co., coops state show</td>
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<td>F. C. Bayles, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jeff Merritt, premiums</td>
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<td>C. O. Wilson, premiums</td>
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<td>S. W. Schmidt, premiums</td>
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<td>F. W. Everman, premiums</td>
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<td>E. L. Reed, premiums</td>
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<td>J. E. Johnson, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>W. E. McDonald, premiums</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>15.13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>6.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Gardner Supply Co., stationery and supplies</td>
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<td>Gardner Supply Co., stationery and supplies</td>
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<td>Gardner Supply Co., stationery and supplies</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>45.43</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>9.97</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>R. H. Scarle, expense to St. Louis</td>
<td>16.68</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. L. Smith, maps</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. H. Southard, expenses</td>
<td>3.67</td>
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<td>J. W. Allen, stamps</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>T. E. Quisenberry, expense State Sair</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>C. T. Patterson, expense State Sair</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>1.08</td>
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<td>J. H. Livingston, freight and express</td>
<td>26.28</td>
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<td>Doubleday, Page &amp; Co., book</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>T. E. Quisenberry, expense St. Louis and return</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<td>C. T. Patterson, lectures</td>
<td>75.05</td>
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<td>Month</td>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>Premiums</td>
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JUDGES, LECTURERS, PREMIUMS, COOPS, ETC., STATE POULTRY SHOW FUND—Continued.

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$2,008.70

PRINTING BULLETINS AND ANNUAL REPORTS FUND.

Disbursements,—1914.

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$849.95

POSTAGE ON SAME AND FOR CORRESPONDENCE FUND.

Disbursements—1914.

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POSTAGE OF SAME AND CORRESPONDENCE FUND—Continued.

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$1,114.94

EXPENSE OF MEMBERS STATE BOARD ATTENDING MEETINGS FUND.

Disbursements—1914.

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$174.45
### STATIONERY, SUPPLIES, ETC. FUND.

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### POULTRY INSTITUTES, EDUCATION WORK, TRAVELING EXPENSES OF SECRETARY, DISTRIBUTION OF EGGS, ETC. FUND.

**Disbursement—1914.**

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### SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES FUND.

**Disbursements—1914.**

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### SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES FUND—Continued.

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- Geo. Myers: 50.25
- Lon Riley: 46.50
- W. S. Gobble: 25.00
- Carleton Quisenberry: 10.00
- W. W. Beam: 50.00
- T. E. Quisenberry: 125.00
- M. L. Quisenberry: 75.00
- R. H. Searle: 150.00
- C. T. Patterson: 100.00
- C. G. Doan: 60.00
- Vera Fellers: 55.00
- T. W. Noland: 100.00
- J. W. Sallee: 50.00
- Ed Stanton: 50.00
- C. S. Little: 50.00
- H. W. Rose: 50.00
- Carleton Quisenberry: 7.50
- Dr. E. J. Butzke: 150.00
- J. C. Clipp: 65.00
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- M. L. Quisenberry: 75.00
- C. T. Patterson: 100.00
- C. G. Doan: 60.00
- Vera Fellers: 55.00
- T. W. Noland: 100.00
- J. W. Sallee: 50.00
- Ed Stanton: 50.00
- C. S. Little: 50.00
- H. W. Rose: 50.00
- Carleton Quisenberry: 27.00
- Dr. E. J. Butzke: 150.00
- Lon Riley: 57.30
- George Stanton: 29.25
- Geo. Myers: 58.05
- C. S. Little: 15.00
- Frank Ed Mixa: 125.00
- T. E. Quisenberry: 125.00
- M. L. Quisenberry: 75.00
- Carleton Quisenberry: 35.00
- C. T. Patterson: 75.00
- Vera Fellers: 51.00
- C. G. Doan: 60.00
- T. W. Noland: 100.00
- Ed. Stanton: 50.00
- J. W. Sallee: 50.00
- H. W. Rose: 50.00
- Bertha Jane Evans: 3.00
- T. E. Quisenberry: 125.00
- M. L. Quisenberry: 75.00
- C. T. Patterson: 75.00
- Nellie Noe: 5.00
- Vera Fellers: 55.00
- T. W. Noland: 50.00
- C. G. Doan: 50.00
- Ed Stanton: 30.00
- Geo. Stanton: 26.67
- H. W. Rose: 50.00
- J. W. Sallee: 50.00
- Harry Phillips: 40.00
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**FREIGHT AND EXPRESS FUND.**

Disbursements—1914.

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**PAINTING BUILDINGS SECOND COAT FUND.**

Disbursements—1914.

No checks for 1914.
MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD, SUPPLIES, AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND.

Disbursements—1914.

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<th>Amount</th>
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MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD SUPPLIES, AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND—Continued.

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MAINTENANCE, FEED, SPRAY MATERIAL, REPLENISHING ORCHARD, SUPPLIES, AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FUND—Continued.

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Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Poultry Board and the Director of the State Poultry Experiment Station.

To the Governor, the Members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly and the Farmers and Poultry Raisers of Missouri.

Results of our Experiments.

The creation and establishment of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove and the appropriation of sufficient funds to equip and maintain the same, has made it possible for this institution to undertake the solution of many problems that are of vital interest to one of the greatest industries in the State, and which means the saving of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and even millions of dollars to the farmers and poultry raisers of Missouri.

We will explain briefly a few of the things which have been undertaken and some of more important things which have already been determined as a result of the work at this place.

Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest.

We have conducted three of the largest and most successful egg laying contests ever held in any country. In England, Australia, and New Zealand, such competitions have done more to stimulate an interest in selection and breeding for egg production; have done more to increase an interest in better methods of breeding; feeding, housing and rearing; more to stimulate an interest in winter egg production and increased profits, than anything else ever undertaken in those countries along poultry lines. In the first contest we had 600 hens, in the second 720, and in the third, which just closed, we had 1,040 hens. These fowls came from all parts of Missouri, twenty-six other states, and from seven foreign countries. Careful daily records were kept for the three years as to the feeds, care, methods of breeding, weight of the fowls, weight of eggs,
and many other things which we thought might be of interest or benefit.

The variety, the eggs laid by each variety, the weight of the eggs, and the food consumed by six hundred hens in one section of the last contest is shown by the following table. There were ten hens in each pen, or a total of thirty hens of each variety. Each of the three pens was owned by different breeders and the results as given are a fair representation of the records made in the two previous competitions.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pen No.</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Grain eaten</th>
<th>Mash eaten</th>
<th>Weight of Hens</th>
<th>No. of Eggs</th>
<th>Weight of each egg</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Foreign S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>510 lbs.</td>
<td>385 lbs.</td>
<td>38 lbs.</td>
<td>2296</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Foreign S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>490 lbs.</td>
<td>230 lbs.</td>
<td>41 lbs.</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>2.02 oz.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Foreign S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>510 lbs.</td>
<td>190 lbs.</td>
<td>41.5 lbs.</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>2.25 oz.</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
<td>1510 lbs.</td>
<td>805 lbs.</td>
<td>120.5 lbs.</td>
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<td>Average per hen.</td>
<td>50.3 lbs.</td>
<td>26.8 lbs.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>American S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>525 lbs.</td>
<td>285 lbs.</td>
<td>44.51 lbs.</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>2.2 oz.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>American S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>495 lbs.</td>
<td>190 lbs.</td>
<td>43.5 lbs.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>American S. C. W. Leg.</td>
<td>480 lbs.</td>
<td>240 lbs.</td>
<td>39.5 lbs.</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>2.1 oz.</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>715 lbs.</td>
<td>127.5 lbs.</td>
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<td>Average per hen.</td>
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<td>23.8 lbs.</td>
<td>4.25 lbs.</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>2.13 oz.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>S. C. Buff Leghorns</td>
<td>425 lbs.</td>
<td>210 lbs.</td>
<td>40.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1560</td>
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<td>S. C. Buff Leghorns</td>
<td>455 lbs.</td>
<td>180 lbs.</td>
<td>38.75 lbs.</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>1.95 oz.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>S. C. Buff Leghorns</td>
<td>475 lbs.</td>
<td>140 lbs.</td>
<td>38.50 lbs.</td>
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<td>520 lbs.</td>
<td>117.50 lbs.</td>
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<td>Average per hen.</td>
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<td>3.92 lbs.</td>
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<td>Anconas</td>
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<td>40 lbs.</td>
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<td>Anconas</td>
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<td>205 lbs.</td>
<td>40.75 lbs.</td>
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<td>Anconas</td>
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<td>Campines</td>
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<td>Campines</td>
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<td>Mash Eaten</td>
<td>Weight of hens</td>
<td>No. of Eggs</td>
<td>Weight of each egg</td>
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<td>White Wyandottes</td>
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<td>62.50 lbs.</td>
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<td>White Wyandottes</td>
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<td><strong>168.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5694</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
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<td><strong>28.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.61 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>190</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.08 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Buff Wyandottes</td>
<td>495 lbs.</td>
<td>195 lbs.</td>
<td>48.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1679</td>
<td>2.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Buff Wyandottes</td>
<td>505 lbs.</td>
<td>370 lbs.</td>
<td>68. lbs.</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>1.9 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Buff Wyandottes</td>
<td>470 lbs.</td>
<td>215 lbs.</td>
<td>56.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>1.94 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1470 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>780 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>172.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5065</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
<td><strong>49 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>26 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.74 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.95 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Silver Wyandottes</td>
<td>430 lbs.</td>
<td>255 lbs.</td>
<td>51.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>2.17 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Silver Wyandottes</td>
<td>475 lbs.</td>
<td>185 lbs.</td>
<td>52.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>2.03 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Silver Wyandottes</td>
<td>510 lbs.</td>
<td>205 lbs.</td>
<td>49.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>2.01 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1415 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>645 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>153.00 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.2 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.1 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.07 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Black Langshans</td>
<td>525 lbs.</td>
<td>360 lbs.</td>
<td>69.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1413</td>
<td>2.18 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Black Langshans</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>480 lbs.</td>
<td>74.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>2.35 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Black Langshans</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>460 lbs.</td>
<td>70.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>2.28 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1385 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1300 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>214.00 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4722</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.8 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>43.3 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.1 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.27 oz.</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Buff Orpingtons</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>265 lbs.</td>
<td>61. lbs.</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>2.12 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Buff Orpingtons</td>
<td>510 lbs.</td>
<td>355 lbs.</td>
<td>65.75 lbs.</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>2.2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Buff Orpingtons</td>
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<td>355 lbs.</td>
<td>76.75 lbs.</td>
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<td>2.24 oz.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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<td><strong>975 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>203.50 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4897</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.78 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>163</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.19 oz.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Black Orpingtons</td>
<td>480 lbs.</td>
<td>310 lbs.</td>
<td>59.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>2.22 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Black Orpingtons</td>
<td>455 lbs.</td>
<td>320 lbs.</td>
<td>74.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>2.15 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Black Orpingtons</td>
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<td>240 lbs.</td>
<td>63.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>1.93 oz.</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1365 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>870 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>197. lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4162</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
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<td><strong>29 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.57 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>139</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.1 oz.</strong></td>
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<td>370 lbs.</td>
<td>64. lbs.</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>2.13 oz.</td>
</tr>
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<td>White Orpingtons</td>
<td>470 lbs.</td>
<td>470 lbs.</td>
<td>78.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>2.36 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>White Orpingtons</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>285 lbs.</td>
<td>66. lbs.</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>2.16 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1490 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1125 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>208.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4297</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen</strong></td>
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<td><strong>37.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.94 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>143</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.22 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen No.</td>
<td>Variety.</td>
<td>Grain Eaten</td>
<td>Mash Eaten</td>
<td>Weight of hens</td>
<td>No. of Eggs</td>
<td>Weight of each egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>S. C. Reds</td>
<td>500 lbs.</td>
<td>335 lbs.</td>
<td>67.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>2. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>S. C. Reds</td>
<td>505 lbs.</td>
<td>430 lbs.</td>
<td>63.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1484</td>
<td>2.3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>S. C. Reds</td>
<td>540 lbs.</td>
<td>385 lbs.</td>
<td>50.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2.02 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1545 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1200 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>181.00 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5102</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>40 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6. lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>170</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.2 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>S. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>535 lbs.</td>
<td>330 lbs.</td>
<td>70.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>2.27 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>S. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>490 lbs.</td>
<td>430 lbs.</td>
<td>53.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>2.3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>S. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>495 lbs.</td>
<td>405 lbs.</td>
<td>55.75 lbs.</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>2.38 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1520 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1165 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>179.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4792</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.7 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>38.8 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.97 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.32 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>R. C. Reds</td>
<td>485 lbs.</td>
<td>380 lbs.</td>
<td>57. lbs.</td>
<td>1651</td>
<td>2.24 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>R. C. Reds</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>415 lbs.</td>
<td>61. lbs.</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>2.12 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>R. C. Reds</td>
<td>500 lbs.</td>
<td>450 lbs.</td>
<td>68.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>2.48 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1515 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1245 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>186.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4917</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>41.5 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.21 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>164</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.28 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>R. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>520 lbs.</td>
<td>215 lbs.</td>
<td>42.75 lbs.</td>
<td>1359</td>
<td>2.26 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>R. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>305 lbs.</td>
<td>183 lbs.</td>
<td>49.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1287</td>
<td>2.33 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>R. C. Black Minorcas</td>
<td>500 lbs.</td>
<td>155 lbs.</td>
<td>50.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>2.07 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1325 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>553 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>142.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>3828</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>44.2 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.4 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.74 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>128</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.22 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>White Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>485 lbs.</td>
<td>430 lbs.</td>
<td>68. lbs.</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>2.26 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>White Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>520 lbs.</td>
<td>440 lbs.</td>
<td>69.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1595*</td>
<td>2.33 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>White Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>525 lbs.</td>
<td>420 lbs.</td>
<td>71.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>2.05 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1530 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1290 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>208.50 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5134</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>43 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.95 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.21 oz.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Buff Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>530 lbs.</td>
<td>410 lbs.</td>
<td>66.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>2.12 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>370 lbs.</td>
<td>64.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>2.2 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Buff Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>500 lbs.</td>
<td>430 lbs.</td>
<td>65.00 lbs.</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>2.13 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1520 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1210 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>195.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>4429</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>40 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.51 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>148</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.15 oz.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Barred Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>550 lbs.</td>
<td>340 lbs.</td>
<td>60.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>2.05 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Barred Plymouth Rocks</td>
<td>565 lbs.</td>
<td>305 lbs.</td>
<td>63.50 lbs.</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>2.03 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Barred Plymouth Rocks</td>
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<td>355 lbs.</td>
<td>61.25 lbs.</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Totals.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1655 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1000 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>185.25 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5267</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average per hen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>55 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.3 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.17 lbs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>176</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.03 oz.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Winter Egg Production.

In selecting a variety for market egg production, the size of the egg and the number produced per year per hen are the two most important considerations. Almost as important as the total number of eggs which a hen lays during the year is the number which she lays during the winter months when eggs are highest in price. In this connection, the following table will be of interest. It shows the winter egg production or the total number of eggs laid between November 15, 1912, and April 1, 1913, by the thirty hens of each of the varieties which were in the Second National Laying Contest, held at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. The table shows the total weight of the eggs laid by each variety, also the average weight per dozen of all the eggs laid by each variety. While it would be inaccurate to say that the winter-laying qualities of the various varieties of poultry and the average weight of the eggs laid by each variety are as indicated in this table, yet it may at least be taken as showing "which way the wind blows." One fact directly contrary to a belief commonly held by poultrymen is plainly shown—that is, small hens do not necessarily lay small eggs.

Winter egg production of the following varieties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of hens</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Average weight per hen pounds</th>
<th>Total number eggs laid</th>
<th>Total weight of eggs ounces</th>
<th>Average weight per dozen ounces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Anconas</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>3135.7</td>
<td>25.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>3912.8</td>
<td>24.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>S. C. Br. Leghorns</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>2816.6</td>
<td>22.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>R. C. W. Leghorns</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>2670.6</td>
<td>24.48</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Black Minorcas</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>2776.8</td>
<td>27.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>S. C. Buff Leghorns</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>2148.2</td>
<td>25.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Silver Wyandottes</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>2084</td>
<td>4146.3</td>
<td>23.76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.48</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>3743.2</td>
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<td>Partridge Wyandottes</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>2017.2</td>
<td>24.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5.59</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>3085.8</td>
<td>23.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6.58</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>2222.8</td>
<td>24.72</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1465</td>
<td>2987.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Buff Rocks</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>1608</td>
<td>3337.2</td>
<td>24.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Partridge Rocks</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1940.7</td>
<td>23.64</td>
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<tr>
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<td>S. C. Reds</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>3221.6</td>
<td>24.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>R. C. Reds</td>
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<td>1423</td>
<td>3011.2</td>
<td>25.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Black Langshans</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>4258.5</td>
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<td>3268.5</td>
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<td>1266</td>
<td>2588.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.38</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>3478.8</td>
<td>24.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of the varieties did not lay as many eggs as certain other varieties, but they made greater net profit for the year because they laid their eggs in winter when eggs were highest. This is a matter of considerable importance, which should be given more consideration by farmers and poultry raisers.

In the third contest which closed December 1st, 1914, the highest pens from the different countries ranked as follows at the close of the contest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pen</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best English record</td>
<td>2296 eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best American record</td>
<td>2104 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best New Zealand record</td>
<td>1814 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best Vancouver Island record</td>
<td>1774 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best Australian record</td>
<td>1660 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>White Wyandottes, best Ontario record</td>
<td>1641 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best British Columbia record</td>
<td>1460 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>S. C. W. Leghorns, best South African record</td>
<td>1352 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this contest which just closed, 115 hens laid more than 200 eggs each. The highest of these hens of each variety is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hen</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>611</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorn, Nebraska</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>White Wyandotte, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ancona, Missouri</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>Black Orpington, Nebraska</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>White Plymouth Rock, Texas</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>R. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Silver Wyandotte, Missouri</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>Buff Orpington, Texas</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>S. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>S. C. Black Minorca, Missouri</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Buff Wyandotte, New York</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Campine, New Jersey</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Black Langshan, Missouri</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>Buff Plymouth Rock, Missouri</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>895</td>
<td>White Orpington, Missouri</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Black Rhinelander, California</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The hens in the national contest made an average of 159 eggs per hen. There were several hens which did not lay an egg. These will be killed and examined to determine, if possible, what was the cause of their barrenness. The average would have been at least from five to eight eggs more per hen had the contest started the first of November, 1913.

The ten highest pens in this contest were as follows, each pen being composed of ten hens:
Pen 0, S. C. White Leghorns, England ........................................ 2206 eggs.
Pen 24, White Wyandottes, England ........................................ 2047 "
Pen 18, White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania .................................... 2006 "
Pen 47, S. C. Reds, Missouri ............................................. 1996 "
Pen 59, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ohio ...................................... 1867 "
Pen 9, S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania ................................ 1821 "
Pen 53, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois ................................... 1809 "
Pen 51, White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas ................................... 1784 "
Pen 23, Silver Wyandottes, Missouri ...................................... 1764 "
Pen 57, White Plymouth Rocks, Texas ...................................... 1752 "

The average number of eggs laid by all hens of each variety was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Eggs per Hen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All White Wyandottes averaged</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Barred Plymouth Rocks averaged</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All S. C. White Leghorns averaged</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All S. C. Reds averaged</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All White Plymouth Rocks averaged</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Buff Wyandottes averaged</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Silver Wyandottes averaged</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All R. C. Reds averaged</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Buff Orpingtons averaged</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Anconas averaged</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All S. C. Black Minorcas averaged</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Black Langshans averaged</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Buff Leghorns averaged</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Buff Plymouth Rocks averaged</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All White Orpingtons averaged</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Black Orpingtons averaged</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Campines averaged</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All R. C. Black Minorcas averaged</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Black Rhinelander averaged</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those are records which any breeder should be proud of. All made good averages, nearly twice the number of eggs laid by the average farm hen.

Important Lessons in Selection and Breeding.

Some of the most important lessons which have been learned from these egg-laying competitions have been the tests and observations made in the problems of breeding. We have kept in touch with the poultrymen who had pens entered in these contests, and we have also kept male birds in each pen and hatched chickens from all and made tests and kept trap nest records of all their young, as well as of the original hens. We have made these contests more than a race to see which hen would lay the greatest number of eggs. We haven’t the space in this report to give all the records to substantiate our statements, but we feel safe in our recommendations on the following pages.

Vigor lies at the Foundation.

Of all things which might be said or written on breeding, the most important and that which furnishes a foundation upon
which to build is vigor—constitutional vigor. Whatever else you may do, do not make the mistake of using birds that are immature or lacking in that all-important virtue—vigor. See that your breeding stock is robust and active. It should be broad between the legs, and show every appearance of good health. Never attempt to raise poultry until you can readily distinguish the difference between a healthy, vigorous bird and one that is not. Never allow your anxiety for shape, color, or eggs tempt you to breed from any bird that is not the very picture of vigor.

Pens and individuals lacking in vigor were never able to make good use of the food given them, and therefore they always made lower records than they would have done otherwise.

Which Variety Shall I Use?

The question of egg production is not a question of breeds. Any of the breeds and varieties in general use at this time can be so selected and bred that the results will be entirely satisfactory. The whole problem is largely a problem of selection and breeding. Then why be jumping from one variety to another? Make certain at the very beginning that you have the variety that suits you best as to shape and color. Attend some good sized poultry shows and look the varieties over and satisfy yourself before you start with a variety. Then stay with it and study to improve it.

Strain Means More Than Variety.

A “strain” in poultry simply means a family of any variety. There are good hens and poor hens, good strains or families and poor strains in all varieties. Of the most popular varieties one is about as good as another. There are good and bad strains, however, of all varieties.

A poultryman may carefully select and breed his birds for years along certain lines until he gets the desirable qualities so firmly fixed in his flock that no matter into whose hands they fall on this side of the ocean or on the other, they give about the same results, providing they have reasonable care.

It is a noticeable fact that pens of the same breeding maintain about the same average egg production, whether the pen is in Storrs, Philadelphia, or Mountain Grove, and all their methods of housing and feeding are entirely different. The breeding back of the birds makes them maintain about the
STRAIN MEANS MORE THAN VARIETY.

Here we have two Black Orpington hens, one of an egg strain and egg type, and the other of a beef strain and beef type as you can plainly see. Both are Black Orpingtons, but came from different breeders, different strains and different families of Black Orpingtons. As far as egg production is concerned, there is often more differences in strains or families of the same variety than there is differences in many of the breeds and varieties themselves. Careful selection and breeding establishes a strain. How careful we should be then to know something about the history, record and breeding behind our birds so that we may establish a good and profitable strain of our chosen variety.

same rate of production, no matter where they are being tried out. This holds true with both good and bad pens. When I mentioned “strain” and “breeding” and “selection” as the foundation of a flock of high egg producers a few years ago, some “authorities” made light of such “nonsense.” They claimed that you could take almost any old fowl and by giving it the right feed and care, you could get equally as good results as the breeders who were leading in the egg-laying contests. That is, they said there was nothing to “strain” and that “breeding” was not the secret of egg production. Of course, we know that without the proper feeding and care a hen will not lay many eggs no matter what strain she is from or how good her breeding may be. But when a breeder can make a consistent record in laying contests year after year and lead all competitors, we will have to admit that he has a superior laying strain. If Mr. A. has a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks which leads all other Plymouth Rocks year after year, and Mr. B. has a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks which is at the foot each year for three years, we will have to admit that Mr. A. has a laying strain and Mr. B. has a strain which are not good egg producers.
In the three contests the varieties have stood as follows with the following records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>First pen ......</td>
<td>R. C. Reds</td>
<td>1042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second pen ......</td>
<td>White Wyandottes</td>
<td>1015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third pen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorns</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>First pen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorns</td>
<td>2073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second pen ......</td>
<td>Buff Wyandottes</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third pen ......</td>
<td>Silver Wyandottes</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>First pen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorns</td>
<td>2296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second pen ......</td>
<td>White Wyandottes</td>
<td>2047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third pen ......</td>
<td>White Wyandottes</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>First hen ......</td>
<td>White Plymouth Rock</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second hen ......</td>
<td>R. C. Red</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third hen ......</td>
<td>Barred Plymouth Rock</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>First hen ......</td>
<td>R. C. White Leghorn</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second hen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorn</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third hen ......</td>
<td>Buff Wyandotte</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>First hen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorn</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second hen ......</td>
<td>S. C. White Leghorn</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third hen ......</td>
<td>White Wyandotte</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these same varieties also had hens and pens near and some at the very foot of the list. So you can see that more depends upon the selection and breeding and upon the family or strain than upon the variety.

How Many Varieties Shall I Keep?

One variety, properly handled, is enough for any man on any farm. We know of a man who recently failed because he started with twenty different varieties. He said he thought he would try them all out and then determine which he liked best, but it took so much housing, so much extra labor, so much extra fencing and extra expense to keep all these varieties separated that it took all the funds he had before he really got fairly started. With one-tenth the labor, houses, fencing and expense, this man could have actually raised more poultry and succeeded, whereas he failed in one short year. By having one variety you can do away with most of your fencing and thereby give more free range and thus raise your poultry under more natural conditions. This will insure better health and greater net profit. Confin your efforts to one variety and you will come nearer succeeding.
Why Does a Hen Lay, and Her Possibilities.

Hens do not lay for the pleasure of it, neither do they lay for the purpose of increasing our bank account. Any one who has noticed a hen on the nest in the act of laying, who has seen her as she stood there straining to discharge an egg, or who has seen these eggs blood-stained from some internal hemorrhage, must realize that the hen does not lay for the amusement of the thing.

Every living thing desires to reproduce its kind. Some of the lower orders sacrifice their lives in order that they may propagate their kind. Man has selected and bred and stimulated this instinct in the hen until she produces from twenty to fifty times what the original of her kind did.

The day a chick leaves the shell, it is endowed with all the yolks, or ova, or eggs, that it can ever lay, and several thousand more. Nearly every chick’s body possesses several thousand of these tiny yolks, and it is possible to count as many as several thousand in practically every pullet. No amount of feeding, no system of housing, no method of care and management, however good it may be, will add one more yolk to the number already provided by nature. The method of breeding, feeding, housing, and care, determines largely the number of tiny yolks which any hen will be able to ripen or develop into full-sized yolks and manufacture into the finished product.

Breeding has more influence over this than any other one thing, and don’t ever get this idea that you feed a hen to feed yolks and eggs into her body. You feed her for the purpose of enabling her to develop the yolks which nature and breeding have already provided and made possible.

Man has taken the jungle fowl, which only laid a few eggs per year, but was of longer life than our domestic fowl of today, and he has bred and improved the wild fowl until we now have hens laying 300 eggs in a year and one thousand eggs in a lifetime of only a few years. Nature never intended that any hen lay 200 or 300 eggs in a year, and then by increasing production, to many times what the wild fowl laid annually, man has shortened the life and in most cases has decreased the vitality from that of the original fowl. Modern methods have not only increased the production of a lifetime, but we are also forcing the over-worked hen to deliver her fifteen or twenty years’ supply in two or three years, as a rule.
Environment.

Care and feeding have a great deal to do with the improvement of any breed and variety. No human skill can accomplish some things which are accomplished in the breeding world, without proper attention being paid to the important questions of feeding, housing, care and management. The highest state of perfection comes through selection and breeding, but we would never have been able to produce the improved Poland Chinas and Berkshires from the "razor backs" nor could we have produced from the jungle fowl the 286 egg hen, Lady Laymore, without generation after generation being kept in the proper environment as well as being carefully selected and bred.

Yet the performance of every flock may reach its normal average and the limit of its capacity or ability to produce. Better methods of feeding, housing, care and management have no further effect upon the egg yield. Then it is that greater production must depend upon the skill of the poultryman in selection and breeding. He must select the best blood in his own flock or depend upon blood from an outside flock which is stronger in the desired characteristics than he has in his own.

There is no need of any poultryman now going at this problem blindly. There is enough information at hand so that poultry breeding is becoming more and more a science and less and less a matter of chance, but in spite of this fact, many cling to the idea that improvement is to be brought about chiefly through feeding. Because of the prevalence of this view, very many of the growers of live stock do the work in an aimless way. As a result, the scrub is still in evidence on too many farms.

The only profit you receive from your fowls comes from the food which is assimilated beyond the amount needed for sustenance. A certain amount of food is needed and required to keep the machinery of the body in operation. No profit accrues from this. Your profit comes from the food they consume in excess of maintenance. If your hens are properly bred so that they can consume lots of food and make good use of it and not store it in their bodies in the shape of fat, they will make you a greater profit the more they consume.
Mating the Breeding Pens.

Here is where your success or failure for one year, or many years in some cases, or for perhaps all time to come, may depend. A large per cent of the poor hatches, the mortality among the young stock, the general tendency to disease, and defects in shape and color of our stock are traceable to mistakes made in the breeding pens. The lack of constitutional vigor, immature pullets and cockerels, reckless inbreeding, lack of exercise, forced egg production, overcrowding, and unsanitary surroundings, are responsible for much of our troubles and are the most common errors.

The stock should be mated for two weeks or a month before you expect to hatch their eggs. The eggs can be safely incubated after five days if no other male has been with the females. If another male has been with the hens and they were laying at the time, it will be from two to four weeks before you can set the eggs and depend upon the chicks being sired by the second male.

Ten S. C. White Leghorn hens averaged 230 eggs each in the Missouri National Egg Laying Contest. The best hen in the pen made a record of 273 eggs and only one hen laid less than 200 eggs in twelve months.
In pens of Leghorns we usually use one male with ten to fifteen females. In mating Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, we use one male with ten females. Langshans, Cochins and Brahmas should be mated one male to eight females. If any of these varieties are on free range you can use one male to twice the above number of females. It is often advisable for a poultryman who has much business and a great demand for hatching eggs to mate a hundred or two hens in the general flock with a number of males and sell eggs at a reduced price from this. But his choicest matings should be made in separate breeding pens.

In-Breeding.

Inbreeding, as generally referred to by poultrymen, means the breeding together of birds that are closely related for a number of successive years or generations. The objects of inbreeding are to secure more desirable qualities in our fowls, to secure more uniformity, and to secure them in the quickest possible manner.

The desirability of this practice, and the good and evil therefrom have been discussed pro and con for many years. Practically the only objection offered is the belief that the

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**BIRDS OF LOW AND HIGH VITALITY.**

These two pictures have never been retouched. On the right is a White Plymouth Rock of high vitality and a good specimen to breed from. On the left is one of low vitality. You would breed weakness and susceptibility to disease by using such a male at the head of the breeding pen.
offspring will be weak and sickly lacking in strength, size and vigor. There is no denying the fact that if the parents have a common defect or a common weakness that these things will be more firmly fixed and intensified in the offspring. It is equally true, that if both parents are strong and vigorous, and they are inbred, that their good characters will also be more firmly fixed and intensified in their offspring.

Inbreeding, if carried too far, will result in loss of vigor, loss of size, and a tendency to delicacy and general deterioration. In the case of bantams, what we want is the lack of size. We want smallness, and by closely inbreeding this is accomplished. Thus we have an example in these little birds, the effect of inbreeding on size. There is no use to argue this question for every observing poultryman has seen evidences of the evil effects of careless and constant inbreeding in his own flock and in those about him. If it is successfully practiced, it requires constant selection, and ruthless culling.

Notwithstanding the above facts, it is true that no one can perfect a strain of his own or firmly fix desired characteristics uniformly throughout his flock, without resorting to more or less inbreeding at first, and then following that with a reasonable amount of inbreeding or line breeding.

No matter how wisely it may be conducted, certain evils will surely grow out of continual inbreeding. This practice should be discontinued before these evils appear, and no one should attempt to inbreed their poultry who does not understand it, or who might practice it in a haphazard manner.

**Have a Definite Object and Breed to It.**

Why is it that some pens have a single hen in the pen of ten hens that will make a very high record and the remaining birds in the pen will be below the average? We think it is due to the fact that such poultrymen have given much thought and much time to the question of selection and breeding for egg production. Such breeders have done some trapnesting, some pedigreering, and they know the kind of males and females that they are breeding from. Such poultrymen have selected and bred from 200 egg males, that is, males bred from hens with 200 egg records, so long that they have fixed the egg laying characteristics and the egg laying ability in the entire flock, so nearly so that practically all their hens average well and make good records, barring sickness, accident or improper methods
of feeding and housing. While the other fellows have bred more or less promiscuously and unknowingly. Therefore, they only get an occasional high hen. A good fancier might see an exceptionally beautiful bird exhibited by an amateur, but not knowing whether the bird had a line of good breeding back of him, a good fancier would not give much for such a bird to cross on his flock because the birds good points might not be fixed by years of breeding, and he might not be able to transmit his good qualities. The same is true in breeding for egg production. In some pens, practically every bird gives evidence of years of careful selection and breeding, and another pen has only an occasional good bird which shows that these good qualities are not so firmly and uniformly fixed in the flock. Mr. Poultryman, know the history and the pedigree of at least a few of your best breeding males. It pays.

Do Your Breeding at the Proper Season.

From our observation and records we have concluded that the season of the year in which a chicken is hatched has much to do with its growth and development, and the length of time that it will require for a pullet to mature and begin to lay. That is, pullets hatched in the early spring when the trees are budding, the grass beginning to grow green, the crops growing, and the birds mating, in other words, when the whole earth seems to be putting on new life, pullets hatched at this season will begin laying in a shorter length of time than full sisters to them hatched in the summer or fall. We believe that pullets hatched in February, March and April will begin laying in a shorter length of time than their full sisters hatched in May, June and July. Climate would cause some variation and exceptions to this rule.

The smaller varieties begin to lay a little earlier or mature a little quicker than the large varieties, as a rule, but by using good judgment, a breeder of any variety can so regulate his hatches so as to have them mature just in time to make good winter layers. A poultryman can so select and regulate the breeding of his flock and so regulate his hatches that his pullets will bloom or begin to lay at something near a certain season, just as the florist has his chrysanthemums bloom at Thanksgiving and his lilies bloom at Easter. By all means, have them begin to lay before the winter season for if they do not, they will more than
likely not start laying before spring. Such pullets are a dead loss for several months. The margin of profit in the poultry business is so small that it will not stand such a loss.

**Early Hatched and Early Maturing Stock is Best.**

The pullets which mature early and the cockerels which mature early, make the best breeders when it comes to breeding for egg production. The early hatched chicks are those which are easiest raised. They are the most profitable because the pullets begin to lay in the fall and lay during the winter season when eggs are highest. Hatch at least a portion of your chicks early, and select the early maturing pullets and cockerels as your breeders for increased egg production. It is an indication of weakness and lack of proper breeding and often a lack of vitality, if the young stock is very slow to mature. Select for

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**AN EARLY HATCHED AND AN EARLY MATURING PULLET.**

A Buff Leghorn hatched in February, had matured and laid 87 eggs by the time she was nine months old. Laid her first egg when four months and four days old. She refused to pose for this picture and you fail to get her correct shape. Early maturing and early laying did not seem to stunt her growth.

P—5
breeders only those which grow well and mature reasonably early, at least.

You will be obliged to depend upon the early hatched and early maturing pullets largely for your winter eggs. The yearling hens have been laying from eight to ten months and they reach autumn with their egg organs temporarily exhausted. They have yet to manufacture their winter coats. A hen has about 8,000 feathers on her body and it requires more food, more energy and a greater strain upon the constitution of a fowl to grow these feathers, and still survive with good health than any of us fully appreciate. A fowl must have a little rest just at this time, and we should not be disappointed because our hens do not lay every month in the year any more than we should that our trees do not bear fruit every month in the year. We should depend upon the early hatched and early maturing pullets for our profitable egg production in fall, and be content to give the hens a chance to rest and recuperate at that season.

In view of what has been said, we recommend for the Central, Eastern and Western states at least, that Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans be hatched as early as January and February; Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Orpingtons in March and April; and Leghorns not later than May. You will have to depend upon incubators and brooders to some extent if you are to do much early hatching.

After a pullet has reached a reasonable age and is unproductive, the relative profit from that bird grows less every day that laying is delayed. Profits in the poultry business will not permit the poultryman to ignore the importance of early hatches and reasonably early maturing stock.

By early hatched pullets, we mean hatched just early enough so they will start to lay by winter months. If you hatch too early, they will moult, and if you hatch too late, they will not begin to lay before the next spring, as a rule.

**Breed for Longevity and Productiveness.**

As well as producing pullets which lay a large number of eggs in one year, it is also advisable to breed from those birds which show a tendency to long life and profitable production for more than one year. It is too costly to incubate, brood, feed and raise young stock to produce the kind which is broken down in health, or unprofitable and unproductive after the first year. Many hens lay well for three years. Although they may
not lay quite as many eggs the second year, yet the net profit may be greater because the cost of producing that fowl was paid for out of the first year’s income.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE OF LONGEVITY.**

A White Rock Hen nearly eight years of age and had laid nearly 1000 eggs. The first three years she averaged a little over 200 eggs per year. Her comb has been frozen off and she begins to show her age, but is still vigorous and a good breeder.

If the hens are properly bred and cared for, many of them will average 200 eggs per hen for three years in succession. We cannot lay too much stress upon this important question, that of breeding, handling and caring for your stock in such a way that it will be conducive to longevity and profitable production.

I would much rather have hens like these in my flock, and much rather breed from hens like these than to have a flock of hens whose race was run, which are like a flash in the pan, and which make a good record for a few months or for a year, and then because of lack of vitality, are unable to stand the strain of heavy production, break down and die, or become useless and practically non-productive.
Breed from Winter Layers.

A hen may not lay as many eggs as a certain other hen, but the first hen may far excel the second hen in net profit to the owner because she laid the bulk of her eggs when the price of eggs was highest. We ought to use hens and pullets for breeders which have shown the ability to lay in fall and winter. We should endeavor to fix and try to perpetuate winter egg production as a family trait in our flock. Any old hen can lay in spring and summer when the grass is green, the sun shining and the flowers blooming. In fact, they lay then only because they can’t help it. But a hen which lays in winter, lays because she is bred that way and has the ability to lay in spite of adverse conditions. The males should also come from winter layers if we are to perpetuate this good quality in our flock. We don’t mean that you must set the eggs after a pullet has laid heavily all winter, but we usually try out our pullets in the fall or winter by the use of trap nests or by some other method, and then give the pullets a rest just prior to the breeding season. A hen or pullet will never make a great egg record unless they lay a goodly number of eggs in fall and winter. Neither will they ever be very profitable if they lay them all in spring and summer. We advise breeding from stock which shows the ability to produce some eggs in winter months.

It is not best to breed from hens or pullets immediately after they have made a great record or immediately after a heavy winter egg production. Find the winter layers, then give them a rest for a month or two before attempting to hatch from them.

Don’t Set the First Hens to Go Broody.

Our tests and observations all lead us to believe that a common error is made by practically all poultrymen, and especially with farmers who practice hatching eggs with hens instead of incubators. The poultryman is usually anxious to get out a few early chicks, and in his anxiety to do so, he sets the first hens which become broody. These are the hens and pullets which have laid all winter, and are those which prove the best layers, as a rule. The result is that the poultryman is now setting eggs from his drones which have waited until the warm weather of spring to start laying, and he is incubating their eggs with his best winter layers. The result is that he is
hatching eggs from the dead beats and drones, and is losing the use of his choicest breeding stock during the breeding season. Not much progress can be made in breeding for egg production by this method. You had better invest in a 120-egg size incubator, or one which is larger and meets your needs, and keep the choicest hens to lay eggs to use for hatching.

**Early Laying Pullets Come from Good Layers.**

For several years we have made observations and kept records on our early maturing pullets, and in every case, no matter what variety of poultry it happened to be, the first pullets of that variety to begin to lay came from the highest laying hens of that variety, or hens among the highest layers. We have never had an early maturing and early laying pullet come from a medium or poor laying hen. In every case thus far, no matter what the variety is, the pullets which began to lay when they were from four to five months old were bred from the high laying hens of that variety.

**Avoid Breeders that Are “Baggy Behind.”**

Birds that are “baggy behind,” those that have heavy, fat abdomens that have a tendency to fall below the point of the breast bone, should not be used in the breeding pen. This is indication of a weak ovarian system as a rule. Such birds are poor breeders, they don’t fertilize their eggs, and the chickens from such hens often die in the shell or are weakly if they do hatch.

Many hens die with ovarian trouble, ruptured yolks, diseased ovaries, ruptured or diseased oviducts, and such deaths are usually attributed to some other cause. By making a post mortem examination, you can usually tell. If you find a hen that dies from such a cause, it is unwise to use either males or females for breeders that were bred from her.

**Can Eggs and Beauty Be Combined in the Same Hen?**

Beyond a doubt in my mind, a reasonable amount of beauty and a reasonable amount of eggs can be combined in the same fowl. The Barred Rock, the White Rock, the Buff Leghorn and a number of the other hens which made the highest records in the Missouri National Egg Laying Contest were hens which would not disgrace any show room. The Barred Rock which
laid 254 eggs was exceptionally good in color and shape. Just as have some of the fanciers utterly disregarded egg production in their matings, just so have some of the egg men utterly disregarded color in their matings. We do not believe it is possible to produce a record breaking layer and pay too much attention to color, neither can you breed the exceptionally high scoring specimen and pay too much attention to egg production, but we do believe it is possible to breed whole flocks that can average 150 to 180 eggs and have individuals laying from 200 to 250 eggs and still have beautiful color and shape, which is not necessarily standard shape. There seems to be a disposition to gradually change the shape of our varieties until they conform more nearly to the egg type, and that is what we should come to. Also the egg men should strive to improve the color in their flocks, and the Standard makers should always bear in mind not to make the color requirements so artificially impossible that a good poultryman could not combine a reasonable amount of beauty in shape and color and at the same time, have a productive flock. We are glad to say that the disposition of the

Barred Plymouth Rock Hen No. 566 laid 254 eggs in twelve months. A hen of good shape and well marked. Beauty, good color, and egg laying ability were combined in this hen. This was taken on Dec. 1st when she was in full moult.
Standard makers seem to be in that direction more than ever before.

It does not mean that you have to entirely disregard shape and color to breed a good laying strain of any variety. We know of cases where some of the highest scoring pullets and some of those which won the highest honors in the show room of certain varieties, were also those which laid the greatest number of eggs. These hens were fine in color and shape as well as to lead when it came to the egg basket. Of course, we all know that after a pullet or hen has laid a large number of eggs, it tells on their appearance for the time being, at least, but that does not necessarily mean that these birds will never be in show condition again, or that their progeny will not be birds good enough to go into the show room. We are quite certain of one thing, i. e., it is not necessary to breed a flock of mongrels for them to prove to be satisfactory layers.

If you are seeking improvement in any single quality, color, shape or eggs, the desired result is comparatively easy to obtain. The energies of the system can be made to act quite readily if development is sought only in any one of these directions. Sometimes we obtain phenomenal development in one line at the sacrifice of the other qualities, and often times the sacrifice of the future usefulness of the fowl. However, the fact remains that high attainment can be obtained in any one or all three of these qualities, color shape and eggs, without any one of them necessarily being antagonistic to the other.
Is There a Positive Egg Type?

All signs sometimes fail and there are exceptions to all rules, but we are of the opinion that there is a definite type in poultry which indicates productiveness the same as a good dairyman finds that certain characteristics and a certain conformation in cattle indicate the productiveness or non-productiveness of certain individuals. Among other things it is generally agreed that to be a good milker a cow must be healthy and vigorous, she must have a big body or plenty of capacity, and she must have a large udder and large milk veins. The more we study the productiveness in poultry the more firmly we are convinced that the same general principles apply to the productive hen. That there is an egg type in poultry and the day will come, if it is not now at hand, when we can tell in a general way the good from the bad by certain and definite characteristics. Of course in the dairy business the "Babcock test" is the final test of the quantity of butter fat, and just so with poultry, the trap nest will perhaps always be the final test.

Hen marked No. 1 was a large round bodied American type Wyandotte. The remaining hens are long bodied English Wyandotte hens. The small long bodied Wyandottes laid 205 eggs each on the average. The round bodied type Wyandotte only laid a little over 100 eggs in the twelve months.
Mr. Tom Barron of Catforth, England, recently visited us and while here we had him visit several different yards and point out one or two good and bad hens in each yard. He did so and after he had left we looked up the records in each case and found that the hens which he claimed were of poor type and poor producers were among the poorest layers as verified by our records. In one case we had a White Orphington which had not laid an egg and she was in a pen with eleven other hens. The hens were driven before him and at first glance he picked out this hen which was a blank as far as production was concerned. The hen was in good health and to the ordinary observer looked about like any of the others. He pointed out the good and bad in other pens without handling a single hen. The trap nest records verified his statements.

We believe that any man with reasonable intelligence who studies, year after year, the question of selection and breeding for egg production, will get a certain and definite type firmly

A HEN OF TYPICAL EGG TYPE.

Laid 273 eggs in the Missouri National Egg Laying Contest. She is high in front, large comb, prominent eye, large crop, long body, high tail, broad back, broad behind, thin pelvic bones, and full of vigor.
fixed in his mind just as is true in his case and as is true with the dairyman. What is this type? That is the question.

There is an egg type and a beef type in poultry, just as true as there is a dairy type and a beef type in cattle. We find both of these types in all varieties of poultry. And there is also the intermediate, or dual purpose type. We are not going to attempt to describe these except to say that our best hens are medium sized birds, and as a rule, are considerably under Standard weight. They are late moulters, and practically free from the disposition to broodiness. They have thin pelvic bones; rather high tails, rather narrow skulls, not a masculine head in appearance; large, bright eyes; large combs; long and broad backs carried much higher than that portion nearest the tail; wide behind with plenty of space between the point of their breast bone and the points of the pelvic bones; and they must be good feeders, always active and alert. The good laying hens are nearly always somewhat close feathered. Not loosely feathered like the Cochins. We believe that if a White Leghorn with a record of 250 eggs and a Barred Rock with the same record, were both in good health and condition, and were both killed and picked at the same time, you would find a great resemblance and uniformity in the shape and measurements of the body and bones of the two fowls. You would have to make due allowance for the extra size of the Plymouth Rock, of course.

You should select and breed from hens and pullets which have been bred for egg production as well as to select males so bred. The males and females should be broad between the legs and stand up like a soldier. The Hogan System, sensibly applied, is the best test for type that we have ever used, and it stands next to the trap nest itself. The book entitled the "Call of the Hen" gives the best method of selecting hens without the use of the trap nest that we have ever used. This can be used and applied by any farmer.

WHAT INFLUENCE HAS SIZE ON EGG PRODUCTION OR HAS EGG PRODUCTION ON SIZE?

"We find that 90% of the proven best layers by the trap nest are the smallest birds," is a statement just made by one of our greatest poultrymen and one of our best students of the problems of egg production. The weights of the birds entered in the National Egg Laying Contest conducted at this place
for the past three years and the egg records all indicate that this statement is absolutely true. No matter what the variety may be, if a pullet of that variety makes a good egg record, upon weighing her we find she is usually from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 pounds under Standard weight. "Lady Showyou," the White Plymouth Rock hen which laid 281 eggs in our first contest, only weighed six pounds, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds under Standard weight. "Missouri Queen," the R. C. White Leghorn pullet which led last year and made a record of 260 eggs, only weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. While there is no Standard weight for this variety, yet this pullet was the smallest of 36 hens of this variety which were in the contest.

The highest record we have ever had made by a Barred Plymouth Rock, the hen was $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds under weight. The Black Langshan which made the best record was nearly 2 pounds under; White Orphington, 2 pounds under; White Wyandotte,
1 pound under; Silver Wyandotte, ¼ pound under; Buff Wyandotte, ½ pound under; Black Minorca, 1¼ pounds under, and so on through almost the entire list of varieties. On the other hand, the majority of the pure bred hens which make the poorest egg records are up to Standard weight or considerably over, as a rule. Not more than 10 to 25% of the best laying hens of any variety are ever up to Standard weight. During the past three years we have had birds from several hundred breeders, and our experience is that this is usually true, no matter what variety it may be or from what breeder they may come.

With dairy cows, the best producing Jerseys and Holsteins are not of the beef type. One of the leading dairy experts of this country once said to me when showing me his high producers, "These are our very best cows, but it sometimes disgusts me to hear visitors criticise them and make uncomplimentary remarks about these cows, and then compliment our heavier, fatter dairy cows, of the beef type which give but very little milk or butterfat."

Can it be that we have our Standard weights on some varieties a trifle too high? We know of one quite prominent breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks in this state who has often bragged about having a strain of Rocks that were from a pound to three pounds above Standard weight. That same breeder is now disposing of his entire flock because they do not lay enough eggs to pay the cost of production. We think it best to have the Standard for all things quite high for the per cent of those who reach their ideals is quite small. We don't advocate breeding small birds but we do think we can overdo the thing and ruin all chance of profitable production by going to the other extreme. Simply because a hen or pullet was a pound or two underweight and was a good producer healthy and vigorous, I would certainly not discard her from my breeding pens. It might be well to give this matter some thought.

**Late Moulters Are Best Layers.**

The hens which make the very highest records are usually very late in moulting. The high laying hens will continue to lay into October, November or even December before they put on their new coat of feathers. If a flock of hens moults in the summer or early autumn, it is a very good indication that they have not laid much. There are exceptions, of course, but this
HIGH LAYING HENS MOULT LATE.

As a rule this is true. You can see above a hen that made a record of over 200 eggs and she did not begin to moult until December first. You may select a pen of ten hens, and usually the late moulters have been the best layers in that pen.

being true, we usually have to depend on early hatched pullets to a great extent for eggs at that period.

You can go through our contest pens about the middle of November and you can pick out many of the good layers by this method. Practically all of the good ones do not moult before October or November.

Disposition to Broodiness Detrimental.

If a hen becomes broody from six to ten times a year as many of them do, there is not much opportunity for such hens laying many eggs, some of them not laying enough for their own keep. It usually takes the average person from two weeks to a month to break a hen from setting and start her to laying again. Then if a hen went to setting several times, you can see that there is not much chance for much of a record.

This being true, it is important that we breed this disposition out of the hens as far as possible. Some hens of all varieties
never go broody, especially Leghorns. Then why is it not reasonable to suppose that we can breed this disposition out of all varieties to a greater or less extent? Quite a good many hens in even the supposed non-setting varieties go broody. So we cannot hope to eliminate this entirely for it is a part of the nature of the hen. But by setting eggs and breeding only from such hens as seldom if ever set, we can in a few years, eliminate much of this lost time from our flocks. Also be careful to never use a male from a hen that spent most of her time and energy in setting.

Frequent Laying Affects Color and Condition.

A pullet or hen may have bright yellow legs and beak at the beginning of the season, but after she has laid a large number of eggs, they apparently lay much of the color out of the beak, legs and plumage. If you see a hen at the close of the season with bright yellow legs, it is usually a good indication that she was not a good layer. If a hen is kept upon a bare lot without much green food, this will also cause the color of the legs to fade, so due allowance will have to be made for that in some cases. But a heavy layer of any yellow legged variety of chickens will approach the close of the season with faded legs, beak and feathers. She will also have rough plumage that seems worn and weather beaten. She might have started into the laying period a beautiful specimen with beautiful plumage, and good enough in most ways to command respect in a show room, but like a laboring man after a hard day's work in a shop, she naturally closes the season with her plumage worn and soiled, and considerably faded and out of condition as far as external appearances go. If she recovers from the moult properly and has her resting period, she will probably get back in as good condition as in the beginning.

We have found this to be true in practically all of our contest and experimental pens.

The Trap Nest Is a Valuable Asset.

The trap nest is the pillar on which we must build. It is not necessary to trap nest every individual in the flock, but at least one or two pens of the choicest breeders should be trapnested and the offspring marked or pedigreed so that you know the sire and also know the record of the hen which laid the egg.
By the use of the trap nest and by applying the Hogan test to the general flock, it is possible for any poultryman to know just what he is doing and this practice will enable him to discard all the drones. It is possible to make more rapid progress in breeding by this method than by any other.

There is no use making the excuse that it takes too much time to trap nest. That is far from being the truth. It takes time to do anything that is worth while, and many poultrymen have utterly and miserably failed because they continued to stumble along in the dark, year after year, and never knew what they were really doing, never actually knowing what they were breeding from. It matters not whether you are breeding for shape, color or eggs, or a combination of all, the trapnesting of at least a few of your best birds will mean much to you in the course of a few years and put you far in advance of the man whose stock is unknown to him, except that he knows that he has “chickens.”

The poor layers, those producing infertile eggs, weak chicks, poor colored chicks, slow growers, and chicks with many other defects can be spotted by the use of the trap nest. You will
Most people place the bands on their hens just opposite the way they should. Place the band on the leg so the figures will be upside-down when the hen stands on the ground. Then when you pick her up to read the band as above, the figures come just right. The hen having been released from the trap nest she is held in this position when the band number is read and recorded. The band number is placed on the record sheet and also on the small end of the egg. By this method you know which hens are laying best, and which lay eggs that are infertile, and you learn many other things you should know. Trap nest at least a few of your best birds.

discover the hens which lay large, even, well shelled and salable eggs, and also those which lay small, misshapen, unsalable eggs.

The Hogan method as told in the book, "The Call of the Hen," ranks next to the trap nest, in our opinion. Practically every hen at this institution is trapnested throughout her life.

Management of Layers vs. Breeders.

The average poultryman does not distinguish the difference in the correct methods of management of the layers and breeders. They write to know how to feed to get winter eggs and they keep dishing out beef scraps, greencut bone, dry mashes, moist mashes, and egg producing foods and lots of it to their hens and pullets right up to the breeding season and often continue right through the breeding season with this practice. This is all right for the laying stock for you are after great numbers of eggs in that case. But with the breeders, it is quite different.
It is fertile eggs, good hatches and strong, vigorous chicks that you desire in the latter case. They cannot be gotten by feeding lots of heavy, rich, egg producing foods. It is best to trap nest the pullets one season to discover which are the most promising and which are the winter layers. Then give such pullets and hens at least two months rest just before the breeding season. Keep them on just a maintenance ration and give plenty of range. Then as you approach the breeding season, feed a little more freely, but do not use much dry mash, moistened mash, or beef scraps with your breeding stock. Depend mostly upon a grain ration, thrown into a deep litter to compel exercise. Give plenty of green food, and provide for more range than is given the laying stock. We hope you will make this difference in your methods of management of the layers and the breeding stock.

**Should We Change Males Each Season?**

Most assuredly not. Each time you introduce new blood, you introduce new characters. The continual introduction of new characters makes uniformity in a flock impossible. Besides if you practice changing males each season, you cannot afford to pay the price of good males for only one season’s use, and you are forced to buy low priced males and therefore get the culls from the breeders’ yards.

Instead of buying from five to ten males at $1 each to go with a flock of 100 hens, buy one male at $5 or $10 and get a little better bird and mate him with your ten or twelve choicest females. This insures you the very best results from your breeders, and also enables you to sell infertile eggs from the general flock.

Cyphers Company recommends a very good plan of getting the maximum amount of good from one male by inbreeding to some extent and yet have no bad results.

“Instead of buying a low priced cockerel, pay enough to get a first-class bird—one that has some genuine merit, and that will stamp his individuality on your flock. Mate him to a few of your best pullets but instead of selling him and breaking up the pen at the end of the season, continue to mate him to the same females for at least two years more, and longer if a sufficient number survive. The cockerels from this pen are to be used for each year’s mating in the general flock, being disposed of at the end of the breeding season. In this way, without mak-
ing any but remote relationship matings, the qualities of this
high-grade male may be thoroughly fixed in the entire flock.
After the third year, purchase another superior-quality male
and if the first year's mating proves to 'nick' with your flock,
use the cockerels as above described and continue this plan
indefinitely, bringing about a permanent improvement in the
flock at small expense and with no danger of injurious in-
breeding, even when practiced by the most inexperienced."

The Breeding Pens Between Seasons.

After the breeding season has closed, it is wise to turn the
hens and males out on range and let them rough it. Cull out
those which have not shown up well during the season, and put
them on the market. Those which are kept for another year
should be compelled to hustle for much of their own living,
kept on range and allowed to get in good condition for another
breeding season.

An Experiment in Artificial Fertilization.

We have been making some experiments along this line and
have some living chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens which
have never been allowed to run or come in contact with, or be
treaded by a male bird. From what experiments we have made,
I believe we can collect the semen from the champion Barred
Plymouth Rock male bird at New York, Madison Square Gar-
den Show, carry it to Missouri and then fertilize eggs from the
champion pullet at the Missouri State Show if that pullet is in
laying condition. The semen would have to be kept at a reason-
able temperature. Artificial fertilization of eggs may never be
practical, but we learn other things as a result of work of this
kind. We have been surprised to learn the length of time the
male germs will live out of the body of either the male or female.
We have allowed the semen to become perfectly dry, and then
after two hours or more, moisten it and found hundreds of
spermatozoa still living and moving over the field under the micro-
scope. Our experience has led us to believe that about 5 per
cent of the males used for breeding purposes are practically
sterile, that is, that their germs are so weak that they do not fer-
tilize or else the semen is lacking in male germs. We have living
chicks hatched from eggs artificially fertilized, artificially hatched
and artificially brooded. Some interesting facts are being de-
The above shows a pullet which was hatched from an egg which was fertilized by taking the semen from a Barred Plymouth Rock male and injecting it into the cloaca of a Light Brahma female. The germs then worked their way up the oviduct of the female and the eggs were fertilized. In doing this work, male birds were kept in wire pens where they could see females in the adjoining pens. The males were handled each day and they soon became very gentle, so much so that in a few days if you entered their pens with a female in your hand, then the male would attempt to tread her while she was still in your possession. Instead of letting him connect with the female we would slip our hand between the male and female and the semen would be caught in our hand, a glass dish or in a rubber bag. An ordinary medicine dropper with a rubber bulb was used to inject the semen into the cloaca of the female. If you have a vigorous male, several females can be injected with the semen from a single male. This work was done at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. This cross of a Barred Plymouth Rock on a Light Brahma, made a black fowl with a neck marked like a Brown Leghorn pullet.

...veloped with reference to this work and mention will be made of them in later reports.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has done considerable work along this line and in a recent circular issued by that institution, they have this to say:

"The question was, whether or not eggs could be fertilized by seminal fluid transferred from one female to another. If that could be done successfully, could a sample be diluted with a physiological salt solution and injected into the cloaca of several..."
hens with equal success. From our knowledge of the life period of these cells and the number of them passed at one service, this latter method would appear very practical. And, if it did prove successful, there would be nothing to prevent a man who possessed a valuable male bird to stand his bird, as in stud breeding. The semen might be sent by mail and the receiver could treat a large number of his hens at a small expense. Poultry, unlike other animals, have no periods of heat, so they could be treated any time samples may be received.

In order to test this out several hens known to be laying infertile eggs were treated in the manner suggested above with undiluted fluid, and a fair per cent of the eggs were fertile. These eggs were incubated and chicks hatched from them early in the fall of 1913.

Effect of Disease on Breeding Stock.

A hen may be held back and prevented from laying as many eggs as she would have done had she been kept in good condition and given proper care and treatment, but when she does reach a normal state of health and condition, she will make up for much of the time she lost, if she is properly bred. One of the highest laying hens in the National Egg Laying Contest was bred from a male bird which had one eye put out by roup. We do not recommend this practice, however, because it is unsafe. A bird may recover but the offspring too often shows a tendency to the same disease.

It must be remembered that a chick with a strong constitution is better equipped for fighting diseases than a weak chicken with all the medicines and condiments known to the medical science. Then breed for constitutional vigor.

Many disease germs are transmitted from parent to offspring so all diseased birds, or birds which even have been seriously sick, should be removed from the flock. We recently had a striking example of high vitality and low vitality. Two pens were housed in the same house, drank from the same pan, ate the same kind of food and slept under the same roof. One pen went all to pieces and everyone of them were sent to the hospital. The pen on the opposite side withstood the severe weather, kept in splendid health, and were among the very highest pens in egg production.

In order to determine some of the best methods of prevention and treatment of some of the more common diseases, we
have conducted a number of experiments and tried out dozens of remedies for chicken pox or sorehead, canker, and roup. We do not believe in continually doping your flocks, but when you find an outbreak of disease, try to discover the cause and remove it. Sometimes it is advisable to treat and try to save valuable birds.

**Chicken Pox or Sore Head.**

We have tried various methods of prevention and treatment of this disease. You can usually recognize it by the following symptoms:

Little warts, nodules, or scabs form on the comb, face and wattles. When one starts, usually several follow. The disease is not necessarily fatal, but gives the bird an ugly appearance and may result in affecting the general health. The disease is contagious. It is often started by birds brought into the flock, and is especially noticable in damp, cold weather in houses which are not kept clean and dry or properly ventilated.

**Treatment:** The small nodules or scabs should be removed with the fingers, simply pulling the scab off. Take a camel's hair brush or a clean feather and dip it into undiluted zenoleum, or creolin, and touch the sores lightly with the feather or brush. Another scab will form and in a few days drop off. Rub the face, comb and wattles with mentholatum, menthol salve, or carbolated vaseline. Don't be continually picking at these scabs. Once removed and treated is sufficient.

As soon as any indication of an outbreak of chicken pox is noticed, you should give the entire flock about three-fourths of a teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each fowl. Repeat this in about three or four days. After the sores have been treated once, it is not necessary to treat a second time.

Very often cases of chicken pox can be cured by touching the scab and rubbing the Zenoleum or Creolin around the scab. If the scabs form on the eye lid, there is danger of the eye being put out. In cases of this kind it is often a good idea to make a solution of three parts water and one part zenoleum or creolin and use two or three drops of this in the eye thus affected.

**Canker.**

This is a disease that is quite common among poultry in the fall, winter and early spring. We have experimented with many different remedies and also with methods of prevention. A
bird that has recovered from canker and that was never seriously sick with this disease can be used as a breeder.

Symptoms: There is usually a yellowish cheesy fungus growth on the tongue, mouth or throat. There may be a rattling in the throat and the bird has difficulty in breathing or swallowing. The bird usually has considerable fever, and just before this cheesy growth forms, you will notice that it is always preceded by a thick slimy mucous in the mouth. These spots of canker are sometimes an indication of digestive disorders, may be caused by one bird picking another in the mouth while fighting, or by the litter in which the birds scratch being mouldy and damp. First see that the bird is not constipated. In fact it is a good plan to give three-fourths to a teaspoonful of salts to each. This is the first thing to use in the treatment or as a preventive.

**Treatment:** It is necessary that these spots of canker be removed from the tongue or mouth before you attempt to treat the disease. We remove the canker by using a clean sharp splinter or a dull knife. Before removing the spots of canker it is a good idea to paint the spot with with iodine and allow this to remain on for two or three minutes, then remove the canker from the mouth, throat or tongue. The cankerous growth will often accumulate in the throat, windpipe or trachea and prevent the bird from breathing, and it will die for that reason. In such cases it is necessary to be prompt in discovering it and in removing the canker from the trachea.
Do not be alarmed if the sores bleed a little after the spots are removed. First give a good purgative. Remove the yellow accumulations and touch the spot with powdered alum or creolin or zenoleum or iodine. Repeat the operation every second or third day if necessary. A clean feather or mop or camel’s hair brush may be used for this purpose. If the canker accumulates very rapidly, it may be necessary to remove the canker every day.

One of the best remedies which we have used for canker is the following:

Iogen, 1 part,
Boracic acid, 6 parts.
Mix thoroughly. After the canker has been removed take a clean stick or swab and rub the mixture on the spot which is affected. If the canker is in the trachea or wind-pipe, remove the canker and apply the powder by blowing it through a goose quill, glass tube or powder blower. It can be blown down into the trachea with the blower. Be sure it reaches the affected parts. This has proven very effective.

Colds, Catarrh and Roup.

We doubt if at any one place in the world has there been more roup remedies and preventives tested and experimented with than have been tried out at this experiment station. Roup is one of the greatest sources of loss of mature fowls. Much of this trouble can be avoided by proper methods of prevention.

We believe that serums can be made so that flocks can be inoculated and made practically immune to roup. We have been testing out something along this line, but have not had the money, men or equipment to do much work in this direction.

As we have often stated, we do not recommend doping your fowls with anything as long as they show no indications of disease, but if you have many cases of roup, we recommend the use of the treatment which we have found to be most effective. These remedies can be used with considerable success until such time as we are able to develop a serum or some more simple or practical method of prevention and treatment.

Symptoms: Common colds are caused by exposure to cold, damp winds, stormy weather, drafts, overcrowding, poorly ventilated houses, and similar causes. When colds first appear, you will notice the birds sneezing, bubbles in the corners of the eyes, a watery or sticky discharge from the nostrils and eyes which the bird persists in wiping off on the feathers of the neck. If this is
not attended to, the bird treated and the cause removed, it may result in roup. With genuine roup there is usually an odor about the head of the affected bird. Sometimes the eyes are swollen shut or the lids are stuck together. In this case, a cheese-like mass sometimes forms under the lids, and if the lids are not opened and this removed and kept washed out, it will destroy the eyesight entirely. The face of the bird is sometimes swollen and a tumor forms on the side of the face between the eye and the nostrils. Roup is a very infectious disease, and all sick birds should be isolated.

A genuine case of roup. Eyes swollen shut and a very offensive odor about the head.

Treatment: When the cold or indication of roup is first noticed, the bird should be treated as follows: Take the nostrils between the thumb and forefinger and press them together, gently moving the fingers towards the beak. Also press between the nostrils and eyes in an upward manner. This loosens up the discharge and presses a great deal of it through the nostrils and clears the head of the bird ready for treatment. We next plunge the head into a pan of warm water, to which has been added creolin or zenoleum (1 teaspoonful to a pint) or permanganate of potash until the water becomes a deep wine color.

We prepare the permanganate of potash by taking a pint bottle and fill it about one-fourth full of these purple crystals. We pour in enough water to nearly fill the bottle. We shake this mixture until the crystals are dissolved. When you are ready
Balls of cankerous accumulation which was taken from the eyes of chickens where swollen and the chicken was suffering from roup. This accumulation must be removed each day from underneath the eyelids and the eye treated by dropping into it two or three drops of the following solution: Three parts of water and one of zenoleum or creolin. If such cases are not taken in time the bird is apt to lose the eye entirely.

to treat a bird, pour in enough of this to turn the water a rich wine color.

The head is kept under the water for twenty or thirty seconds. By this treatment, the solution is distributed through the nostrils and canals. It should be given once a day or at least every other day until the symptoms have disappeared. Grip the legs and wings of the fowl with one hand so the pan cannot be kicked over, and dip the head with the other hand. We have also found it very beneficial to use the following mixture when the colds first appear:

1 part coal oil or kerosene,
2 parts zenoleum, or creolin.
Shake well before using.

Clean out the nostrils and head well before using the above remedy, then treat once a day or every two or three days in mild cases. It is a good idea to bathe the head in warm water to which has been added a little of the zenoleum, creolin or permanganate of potash as before recommended. After the nostrils have been cleaned and the head dried, inject a little of the above mixture into the nostrils and work it well back into the
The lower figure shows the maxillo-ocular rinus, which opens into the socket of the eye, and communicates with the nasal cavity. The upper figure shows the roup tumor on the head caused by the filling of this cavity with cheesy pus. If the tumor is large, we usually open it and after we have pressed out as much as possible, then fill the cavity with equal parts of powdered alum and sulphur.

If the bird's eye is affected, remove all the mucous and canker from the eye and then drop a few drops of a solution made of three parts water and one part creolin or zenoleum in the eye.

If the bird has a tumor on the face caused by canker and pus forming under the skin, it is best to open this with a sharp knife and let it bleed freely and work out all the contents that you can. Wash this out with the zenoleum and water or some other good disinfectant, then put some powdered alum and sulphur into the place where the incision has been made. The bird should be fed a good stimulating mash moistened with sour milk or water. If the bird's eyes are swollen shut and cannot see, then force a little of the feed down its throat for a few days. Dip its bill in water. At least see that it gets food and water until it begins to recover and is able to see to eat. If the bird is very low in vitality and thin in flesh, about the best thing you can do is to kill the bird and burn it.

Serums are being made for the treatment of roup in poultry along the same line that serums are made for the treatment of cholera in hogs. None have yet been perfected to a degree that we would like to recommend them.
Upon the occurrence of an outbreak of roup, the first thing to do is to take steps to check it as quickly as possible. All affected birds should be at once removed from the balance of the flock to a place that is clean, dry, well lighted, comfortable, well ventilated, and which can be thoroughly disinfected after the disease has run its course. Remove the litter from the houses and disinfect the houses and runs thoroughly with Zenoleum or Creolin mixed according to directions, or with a five per cent solution of Carbolic Acid. We have tried out and tested practically all the serums, "guaranteed roup cures," and remedies of various kinds recommended for roup. But we have come to the conclusion that the safest and best thing for any poultry raiser to do it to use all possible means to prevent the disease. This can best be done by breeding from healthy stock, providing comfortable houses which admit an abundance of ventilation and sunshine. The houses and yards must be dry. Ventilation, without drafts, is the best preventive. By all means have an opening near the floor to take out the bad air, if it is nothing but the exits for fowls left open or covered with wire to permit of a circulation of air. Most people imagine that the bad air in a poultry house is near the ceiling and they make openings there which take off all the pure warm air on winter nights, but the bad air, which breeds roup, settles nearest the floor. So in addition to your shutter, curtain, or open front, also have small openings near the floor in the front of the house to complete the system of ventilation and to take off the bad air. Be sure the floor and walls of the house are dry.

We would recommend a preventive treatment as follows:

**Formula No. 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Sulphate</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Iron (Copperas)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Ginger</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxide of Iron (Rouge)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tablespoonful to each 6 birds every morning. Feed this in a moistened mash for a few days to the flock if they are attacked with an epidemic of roup, diphtheria, chicken pox, canker, liver trouble, or appear to be out of condition. This has proven very effective in preventing and curing cases of roup and in
building up birds that seemed run down in health and low in vitality. As the birds show signs of improvement, discontinue the remedy until it is needed again. For bad cases of roup, make a pill about the size of the end of your finger and put it down the bird’s throat.

For bad cases feed about twice as much of this in the mash as is recommended above. If the fowls show no signs of disease it is not advisable to use anything until you deem it absolutely necessary.

Pearl, Surface, and Curtis well state that “the best treatment is prevention.” The disease can be prevented by stopping all sources of infection. Some things to keep in mind are:

1. Do not make tender house plants of your birds at night as they will contract cold during the day.
2. In introducing new birds always procure them from uninfected flocks.
3. Isolate all new birds and all birds that have been exhibited at shows for two or three weeks to make sure that they do not develop the disease.
4. Exclude from uninfected house and yards poultry and all other animals, including men, coming from those that are infected.
5. Do not use implements as hoes, shovels, etc., that have been used on infected premises.
6. Keep the birds in a good, hygienic condition, well nourished and in dry, well ventilated houses and roomy yards.

When the disease has been introduced into the flock careful precaution may prevent its spread:

1. Immediately separate from the flock any bird that shows symptoms of the disease.
2. Disinfect the yards and houses. A five per cent. solution of carbolic acid may be used on the yards. Remove the litter from the houses and disinfect freely. This five per cent. carbolic solution may be followed by whitewash.
3. Use pure drinking water in clean vessels.
4. Keep watch of the flocks so that any new cases may be isolated at once.
5. Burn or bury deep, all birds that die.
BEST METHODS OF FEEDING.

We have experimented for several years with many different methods of feeding laying hens and breeding stock. We have tried the rations used by the leading experiment stations, commercial egg farms and laying contests. We have found that it is not necessary to use complicated rations to get the best results. Neither is it necessary to import a great variety of grains and food stuffs in order to have a good ration. The foods and grains that are grown upon our Missouri farms abundantly and economically, are the foods and mixtures which have given us the best results in practically every test, or experiment.

A Good Laying Ration.

In summer, spring and fall: 2 parts wheat and one part cracked corn.

In winter and cold weather: 2 parts cracked corn and one part wheat.

This is the grain mixture which is used as a scratch feed. This is thrown into a litter on the floor of the poultry house. Feed about a pint to ten hens in the morning and a pint and a half at night.

Dry mash No. 1:
100 pounds of ground oats. By ground oats we mean oats that have been run through an ordinary feed mill and ground or crushed, hull and all.

10 pounds dry beef scraps,
2 pounds bone meal,
1 pound salt, free from lumps,
1 pound powdered charcoal.

Or Dry mash No. 2:
100 pounds ground oats,
100 pounds wheat bran,
100 pounds shorts or middlings,
100 pounds corn meal,
60 pounds dry beef scraps,
10 pounds bone meal,
4 pounds salt, free from lumps,
4 pounds powdered charcoal.

We especially recommend dry mash No. 2, but we give the two formulas for dry mash for the reason that one can be obtained
at some place easier and cheaper than the other. These mashes are kept in a hopper or box where the chickens can help themselves at any time. They should also have grit and oyster shell, water and sour milk or buttermilk if it is available.

Moist Mash: Use some of the last mixture mentioned above and moisten it with sour milk or with water. Feed the hens as much of this as you can get them to eat in 30 minutes. Feed it each afternoon between one and three o'clock. It is necessary to feed both the dry and moist mash to get the highest egg yield.

Green Food: Ensilage, fresh cut clover or alfalfa, sprouted oats, rape, and mangle beets, or growing wheat or oats are among the best green foods that we have ever used. Cultivate the poultry yard and grow some green food in that way.

**Rations for Breeding Stock.**

Breeding stock can be fed the same grains as the laying hens. They should be compelled to take lots of exercise in search of their food. If you use either moist or dry mash, feed both very sparingly to the breeding stock. In fact you will, in most cases, get more fertile eggs and stronger chicks and better hatches if, you rely on whole or cracked grains, plenty of green food and lots of exercise. Don't allow the breeding stock to become too fat. They may lay less eggs if fed in this way, but you will get more satisfactory results when it comes to hatching and rearing the chicks.

**METHODS OF BROODING FARM FLOCKS.**

Our experiments with various methods of brooding have been very extensive.

After the breeding stock has been properly selected and mated, after the eggs have been properly handled and graded, after incubation has taken place and the chicks have hatched, the next important question to consider is the brooding. We have thoroughly tested both natural and artificial methods. The question is, "Shall I use fireless or heated brooders? Shall I use adaptable or adjustable hovers, or shall they be portable? Shall I use indoor or outdoor brooders? Would brooder stoves or a mammoth brooding system be best for my use?" These are important questions to be considered. The kind of brooder and size of brooder should be determined largely by the number of chicks I expect to raise and by the building, room or coop in
which I propose to raise them. Simplicity, economy, durability, convenience in operation, and that brooder or hover which approaches nearest to fool-proofness, would be the best brooding system for any farmer or poultryman to adopt.

Beyond any question, brooding is one of the poultryman’s big problems, especially if he raises poultry on a large scale. One man recently wrote us that he had no trouble in hatching 2500 chicks this season, but in less than one month had fewer than 50 chicks left from the large number hatched. If you have a good incubator, you will experience but little difficulty as a rule in getting a good hatch, but the most failures come when we attempt to rear them.

**Portable or Movable Hovers are Good.**

We have found the use of these hovers to be one of the best methods of brooding young chicks. Each of these hovers will accommodate from 50 to 75 chicks, and two of the hovers can be used very successfully in an 8 x 12 colony house. We place a partition in the center, two feet high, and one hover is placed on each side of the partition in these small houses. After the chicks are old enough to do without heat, the hovers are removed from the house and stored in a safe place until the following season. Then the houses can be used the remainder of the year for the growing stock, and for the laying pullets in winter months.

These hovers can be picked up and carried anywhere as they are not attached to the house in any way. You can use them in any sort of a coop or building. We have found them to be very

A portable or movable hover. Can be used in any sort of box, brooder or building. Can be picked up and moved anywhere. One of the best systems of brooding chickens in flocks of 50 to 75.
satisfactory. For the small poultry raiser and for the average farmer who hatches with incubators, these portable or movable hovers are indispensable. These are offered for sale by incubator companies.

Coal Heated Brooder Stoves.

Very rapid progress is being made in the methods of brooding young chicks. It is practically as easy to brood a flock of from 250 to 750 chicks with some of the coal heated brooder stoves, used in properly ventilated rooms, and it can be as successfully done as we formerly brooded a few dozen in the old style brooder. In fact, with this system it is possible to raise twice as many chicks in a season with half the labor that we did formerly, and with less mortality.

The poultryman does not have to spend time and energy in filling and trimming small lamps. These stoves are heated by coal. They require filling twice a day and each is fitted with a self regulator and the heat is thus kept under control.

A coal heated brooder stove that can be used in any building about the farm. One of the best methods of brooding 250 to 1000 chicks at one time around one stove.
These stoves can be kept in a laying or breeding house or in a room built especially for brooding. The room should not be smaller than 8 x 16 feet with a partition in the center. This size room will accommodate about 300 young chicks.

In a room 12 x 20 you can brood 500. After the brooding season is over, the stove can be stored away, and the building used for growing stock or laying hens.

Where you desire to raise chickens in large numbers, you will find this method of brooding very satisfactory. You perhaps have some building about the place or some poultry house in which a stove of this sort can be used. Several very satisfactory brooders of this kind are being made, and we have seen them tried out sufficiently to recommend this method of brooding.

**Brooding With Hens.**

We have never found any better method of brooding with hens, than the use of a coop similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration. These coops can be made from ordinary dry goods boxes, or if built from lumber bought for that purpose, they should be made about two and one half feet square. The roof should slope to the rear. It should be covered with boards and roofing material used over them.

A door is made for the front and is hinged at the bottom so it can be lowered from the top and drops down in front of the coop. This makes a clean board on which to feed the chickens. The The door fills about half the space of the front portion of the coop, and above that, we use screen wire or one inch mesh poultry netting to admit ventilation and to keep out the rats and enemies. We use a board floor and the coop is raised two or three inches from the ground so the floor will remain dry.

We find the lath runways a good thing to use in front of the coops until the chicks are ten days or two weeks old. Then they can be removed and the hens and chicks allowed to run at will.

If you will keep these coops clean and be vigilant in your efforts to keep the hen and chicks free from lice and mites, this is a splendid way to brood chicks by the natural method.

**Lectures and Demonstrations.**

Illustrated poultry lectures were made in all parts of the state during the past two years. These lectures were made by men sent out from this institution and their talks were illustrated
with enlarged photographs, lantern slides, and moving poultry pictures. Where any notice had been given as to the date, time and location of the lectures, we never failed to have large and enthusiastic audiences.

![Missouri school children being taught how to Caponize cockerels. Interest the boys and girls in poultry raising and you will keep many of them on Missouri farms.]

Demonstrations in caponizing and demonstrations in several other branches of the industry were made in many counties in various parts of the state. Educational exhibits were made at county fairs, poultry shows, and at the State Fair each year.

County teachers associations were addressed upon the subject of teaching poultry in the public school in all agricultural classes. These meetings were held in many counties.

Boys and girls poultry clubs are being organized and the good which will result from such work as this cannot be estimated.

This class of work has been and will be encouraged as our time, men and means will permit.

**Bulletins and Poultry Literature.**

During the past two years we have issued several bulletins with editions of from 10,000 to 20,000 each. We have issued several circulars with editions ranging from 10,000 to 200,000 copies of each. The eagerness with which the people have sought this literature has been really surprising. The editions are all called for as fast as we have been able to issue them. People
Educational exhibits similar to this were put on at a large number of county fairs, the state fair, and poultry shows. The best methods of housing, feeding, brooding, treatment of diseases, etc. were demonstrated.

upon farms, and hundreds and thousands in our cities and towns are anxious to gain a practical and dependable knowledge of the science of raising poultry successfully and of producing eggs at a profit.

The following bulletins and circulars have been issued:
Sixth Annual Report.
Circular No. 1, Feeding the Baby Chick.
Circular No. 2, Swat the Rooster.
Circular No. 3, Capons and Caponizing.
Bulletin No. 5, Production and Handling of Market Eggs.
Circular No. 6, Feeding for Winter Eggs.
Circular No. 8, Prevention and Cure of Roup.
A Day at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

We now have the electors, and copy prepared for two or three other useful bulletins which will be published as soon as the funds are available.
Loss of Millions is Being Saved.

"The Swat the Rooster" slogan which was first coined by this institution, has become a household phrase in all parts of Missouri. It has also since been adopted by many other states.

The fertile egg has been largely responsible for the rotten eggs and the tremendous loss in bad eggs in Missouri each year. It is said and believed that there are from three to five million dollars lost annually in bad eggs in this State. No institution has ever waged a more vigorous campaign to prevent and save this loss than has the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. The loss of three to five million dollars would be looked upon as a great calamity in our state if it should happen in any of our cities, our state treasury, or in any of our financial institutions. Yet we lose that much each year in bad eggs and don't give it a serious thought.

Millions of Missouri eggs being dumped into the Mississippi River at St. Louis. This loss reverts to the farmer. He has to lose in the end because of the reduction in price caused by these bad eggs. We are spending a great deal of time in trying to save the annual loss of millions of dollars on eggs alone.

We feel that because of the "Swat the Rooster" literature and the great number of lectures and demonstrations we have made on this important subject, that it will result in saving the state hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, and even into the millions, at least, eventually so.

The dealers and buyers of eggs in St. Louis and in most sections of the state where eggs are bought and sold in a wholesale way, state that their receipts have been at least 30 to 33 1-3% be-
The eggs are cleaner, fresher and freer from rot. If this educational campaign has improved the quality 30 to 33 1-3% and if the loss in previous years was even two or three millions of dollars, you can see that we have saved in one year more than the appropriations for this purpose will amount to in 100 years.

A dispatch from Kansas City, dated July 17th, says: “That the swat the-rooster campaign was a success in this vicinity has been demonstrated here in the last few weeks when the thermometer has been hovering up in the nineties and the condition of the current receipt of eggs is really surprising in their cleanliness as compared with the same time last year, when as high as fifteen dozen eggs were lost to the case.

“One large dealer said it was his opinion that the receipts were running fully fifty per cent better in quality this year than last and he attributes this directly to the fact that most all of the roosters were marketed.”

The above quotation from the Chicago Packer tells its own story.

The value of such work as this to the state is almost incomprehensible in our opinion.

Field Meetings.

During the month of August and the first week in September is a season when the farmers of Missouri have as much spare time as most any other season of the year. It is just after harvest and just before the busy fall season. Also the business men in our towns and cities have as much of an opportunity to take time

Seven hundred and fifty people listening to poultry lectures at Eldorado Springs, Mo
from their business then to listen to lectures as at any other season. Neither are our schools in session. We have chosen this time for our annual Poultry Field Meetings.

Where the business men, farmers and poultry raisers of a community are willing to co-operate with us, we agree to hold a day’s meeting in such a place. In order to add to the pleasure of the occasion, the business men sometimes furnish special music and a special program. Also the farmers and poultry raisers and citizens of the town and community join in a picnic basket dinner. The afternoons and evenings are taken up with poultry lectures and demonstrations. These are illustrated by enlarged photographs, drawings, lantern slides and moving pictures. If the community wishes to do so, they have the privilege of holding a poultry show in connection with their field meeting and we furnish a poultry judge to pass on the good and bad qualities of these fowls.

It is our desire to improve upon the plan of conducting these meetings and to enlarge upon them and make them of still greater benefit to the communities in which they are held. We are open to suggestions from the farmers, poultry raisers and business men of the State.
Prizes offered at County Poultry Shows and Fairs.

During the past two years there have been as many as fifty county poultry shows held each year in the various counties of Missouri. There have been as many as fifty poultry exhibits at county fairs each year.

A beautiful gold lined, silver loving cup, designed and used by the State Poultry Experiment Station for special prizes at Missouri poultry shows.

Where the members of the State Association desire it, we have been offering special prizes on different varieties of poultry at most all of these shows. It encourages the farmers and poultry raisers of that county and distributes the premium money over the state. This has been done to encourage the Missouri State Poultry Association which is now the largest in the United States.

Ballots are mailed on the first day of September each year to the members living in every county of the state. They have the privilege of voting and the prizes are offered at the poultry show or fair receiving the majority of the votes.

The county prizes to be offered in 1915 are as follows:
Offer No. 1. Special Cash Premiums.

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., offers the following premiums at this show, $20.00 in cash as follows:

$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety of Plymouth Rocks.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety of Wyandottes.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety of Rhode Island Reds.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety of Orpingtons.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety in the Mediterranean Class.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any one variety in the Asiatic Class.
$2.50 in cash for the largest and best display of any other one variety not included in the above. All varieties competing against each other.

$2.50 in cash for largest and best display of turkeys.

Rule No. 1. In deciding displays, points are to count as follows: Each first prize counts 5 points; 2nd prize, 4 points; 3rd prize, 3 points; 4th prize, 2 points; 5th prize, 1 point, and one-half point for each additional bird entered which is not disqualified. Members of the Missouri State Poultry Association only can compete for these specials. If you are not already a member, send 50 cents for annual dues to T. E. Quisenberry, Director, Mountain Grove, Missouri, and compete for these premiums. Membership fee must be paid before the show opens.

Rule No. 2. No one exhibitor can win more than one of these prizes.

Rule No. 3. There must be two competitors in each class, showing at least eight birds each before that variety will be entitled to the prizes offered for the largest and best display. There must be at least one male bird among the eight before the display prize can be awarded.

Rule No. 4. These prizes will go only to such shows as send in a majority of their members' votes for said show, or send in a petition signed by the majority of the members of the State Association residing in that county.
Rule No. 5. There must be 15 members of the State Association living in any county to entitle that county to the prizes.

Rule No. 6. The members living in the county can limit the prizes to their own county, or they can open them to all members of the State Association who exhibit at their show if they choose to do this.

Rule No. 7. If someone who is not a member of the State Association wins the most points in competing for any of these prizes, then no one would be entitled to these specials. They are offered for the best at each show and not for seconds.

Rule No. 8. These offers must be printed in the premium list of the show offering them, also announcement made of the fact in some of the county papers. Marked copies of the premium lists containing these offers, must be mailed to the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove.

Offer No. 2. Handsome State Silver Cups.

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Missouri, offers the following handsome silver cups, each of special design. The two large cups represent a large egg shell with one end crushed and gold lined. On the face of the cup is the seal of the State and room for appropriate engraving. There are also two beautiful smaller cups. These are offered as follows:

1. One large cup for the largest and best display in the show of one variety.
2. One large cup for the best pen in the show.
3. One cup for the best male in the show.
4. One cup for the best female in the show.

Teaching Poultry Raising by Mail.

We have had so many requests from people in Missouri asking for permission to visit the Experiment Station and take a course of instruction in poultry husbandry, and so many asking if they could not take a course by correspondence, that we have been offering a very complete course of instruction for the past six months. More than 100 have enrolled without any solicitation on our part, and we confidently believe that many hundred Missouri boys and girls, farmers and poultry raisers will be taking this course before another biennial period has ended.

There are thousands of people who would like to know how to raise poultry successfully, who can never leave their home duties
long enough to attend a college or to take a complete agricultural course. It was for the purpose of helping these people and of supplying the many requests we had for this information that this correspondence course is offered. It is being furnished at actual cost.

The lessons are gotten up in bulletin form, or as a booklet. Each lesson contains from 30 to 125 pages. The student is asked fifty practical questions on each lesson. In addition to this he is given additional help by correspondence. The total cost is $10.00 cash or $13.50 in monthly payments of $1.00 or more per month.

Synopsis of the Lessons.

Lesson 1. The Principles and Practice of Poultry House Construction. The Fool Proof Poultry House. In this lesson the fundamental problems which must be solved in building any poultry house, are taken up and thoroughly discussed. Then the student is shown how to properly apply these principles by being given complete plans and specifications for building "Fool-proof" colony houses, breeding houses, and laying houses.

Lesson 2. Modern Poultry Houses. A still further application of the principles of poultry house construction discussed in the previous lesson, with plans and descriptions of all styles of poultry houses.

Lesson 3. Poultry Equipment, Appliances and Accessories. A great deal of money, time, and trouble can be saved by the construction of numerous handy devices and appliances. This important lesson is devoted almost exclusively to photographs, drawings, and directions for making trap-nests, feed hoppers, water fountains, broody coops, fireless brooders, shipping and exhibition coops, etc.

Lesson 4. The Science and Practice of Poultry Feeding. A great deal of money can be saved, and better results obtained by knowing the relative values of the various feed-stuffs, how to compound your own rations, make your own chick feeds, etc. This lesson explains the principles of feeding, and shows you how to apply them, in a wonderfully clear and concise manner.

Lesson 5. The Baby Chick. One of, if not the greatest, secrets of successful poultry raising, lies in the breeding pen. For this reason it has been thought best to devote an entire lesson to the welfare of the baby chick before the egg, from which he is to
be hatched, is laid. Every sentence is crowded with information of extreme importance.

Lesson 6. Natural and Artificial Incubation. In this lesson you will get in plain, practical, readable language, the result of years of experience and investigation in hatching tens of thousands of baby chicks, both by natural and artificial methods. You are warned and prepared in advance for the obstacles which puzzle and discourage many an amateur.

Lesson 7. Natural and Artificial Brooding. In this lesson you are given complete working instructions for housing, feeding and caring for the chicks from the moment they are hatched until they are full grown, and told how to do it most successfully and economically.

Lesson 8. Poultry Diseases, Their Causes, Prevention and Cure. In this lesson the confusing technique of medical science is omitted, and the symptoms, causes, prevention, and cure of the various poultry diseases are given in common, everyday English.

Lesson 9. Poultry Enemies and Parasites. The list of poultry enemies and parasites is long and formidable. They must be continually guarded against. This lesson tells how—gives the formulas and directions for making your own lice and mite killers, paints, powders, etc.

Lesson 10. Poultry Farm Management. It is of vital importance that you have a thorough knowledge of the problems which every poultry farm manager must solve. These problems are treated in this lesson in an unusually clear and practical manner.

Lesson 11. The Principles of Breeding and Mating. With scarcely an exception, it will be found that the secret of the success of those breeders who are forging ahead the most rapidly, lies in their mastery of nature's laws of reproduction. In this lesson these laws and principles are made so plain that even a child can understand them.

Lesson 12. Selection and Breeding for Egg Production. The average Missouri hen lays in the neighborhood of 75 eggs. One thousand hens on the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station last year averaged 160 eggs each. The hen that lays 160 eggs a year is EIGHT TIMES as profitable as the hen that lays 75 eggs. In this lesson you are given the results of years of experience in selecting and breeding for egg production. There is no reason why YOUR hens should not average 150 eggs per year.
Lesson 13. The Commercial Egg Business. With the population of our cities increasing three times as rapidly as the population of the country, and the price of market eggs getting higher every winter, more and more attention is bound to be paid to the market egg business. Every time you take a basket of eggs to market, you will draw a cash dividend on this lesson.

Lesson 14. The Market Poultry Business. The first section of this lesson deals with the possibilities of the market poultry business, and with the problems of production. The second section gives thorough, practical, and complete instructions for killing, dressing, packing, and marketing the various classes of poultry.

Lesson 15. Capons and Caponizing. A cockerel that sells on the market for 90 cents, would, if a capon, bring from $1.50 to $2.50. This lesson tells you in minute detail how to perform the operation, how to care for and fatten the capon, how, when and where to market, etc.

Lesson 16, 17, 18. The Breeds of Poultry. The American Standard of Perfection will serve as the text book for these three lessons, including one general lesson on scoring and judging, and one special lesson on judging, selecting, and mating the particular variety in which you intend to specialize. You will find these lessons of absorbing interest and lasting value.

Lesson 19. Establishing a Profitable Trade in Pure Bred Poultry. The pure bred poultry business is both fascinating and profitable, when engaged in by the person who has, prepared for success by making a careful study of its problems in advance. Those problems are forcefully dealt with in this lesson.

Lesson 20. Fitting and Exhibiting Standard Bred Poultry. To “win the blue” in hot competition is to turn the eyes of the poultry world in your direction, which means an increasing trade at better prices. This lesson gives you plain directions for getting your birds up to standard weight rapidly, for training, washing and fitting them, for shipping them safely in cold weather, their care at the show, etc.

Lesson 21. Turkeys and Waterfowl. Either as a side line or a principal source of revenue, the raising of turkeys or waterfowl is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry industry—if you know how. This you are taught in this lesson.

Lesson 22. Intensive poultry Culture. This carefully written and intensely practical lesson is of special interest and value to every person who wishes to make his land yield the
largest possible revenue. The advice and special directions given are not theories. They have stood the test of time. They "work."

Lesson 23. Poultry Leadership, Poultry Clubs, Organization, etc. Those poultrymen whose reputation and fame are increasing and spreading the most rapidly, are those who take an active part in the various poultry organizations. They know how to preside at a business meeting, how to draft a constitution and by-laws,—in short, how to make themselves generally useful.

Lesson 24. Success or Failure—Which shall it be with You? This closing lesson is in the nature of a heart-to-heart talk in which the fundamentals of success and failure are discussed in a manner that cannot fail to arouse in you an unalterable determination to succeed in the poultry business. You will rapidly agree that is the most valuable lesson of all.

Correspondence.

I have been connected with the poultry work in Missouri for the past ten years in some official capacity. I have seen the industry grow from the time when you could scarcely give eggs away in summer months, or at least they would not sell for more than three to five cents per dozen, until today when we are marketing approximately fifty millions of dollars worth of poultry and eggs annually and the demand is on the increase. During all this time, I have never known when there was a demand for more dependable information on poultry subjects than at the present time. In the past few years our correspondence has increased several hundred per cent. People write and request information on every imaginable subject pertaining to poultry raising. It has always been our purpose to answer all such letters promptly and fully and give aid to people in every county and city of Missouri. This service requires trained men and more stenographers and more postage and stationery. We are glad of the opportunity to be of service to the people of the State in any way possible and will continue to render that service as far as our ability and means will permit.

State Poultry Show.

In our opinion, the most complete and most successful State Poultry Show ever held in this or any other state was held at St. Louis in 1914. This show was held in the Coliseum. About
3,000 head of poultry was exhibited, and men and women from all parts of the State were present, exhibited their poultry, and took part in making this the greatest show we have ever held.

Lectures and demonstrations were made each day. The show was beautifully cooped. Addresses were made by many prominent poultry men and women.

The following judges placed the awards: E. C. Branch, of Lee's Summit, Mo.; C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, Kan.; C. A. Emry of Kansas City, Kan.; Adam Thompson, of Amity, Mo.; T. W Southard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Reese V. Hicks, of Brown's Mills, N. J.; and D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Fred Crosby of Kansas City filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer with credit to himself and to the state.

Each afternoon and night lectures were made and demonstrations in various branches of the poultry industry were given. A few of the many interesting talks are found on the following pages.
FUTURE OF THE MISSOURI POULTRY INDUSTRY.

(By A. A. Coult, St. Louis, Mo., President Missouri State Poultry Board.)

The poultry industry of America has never had so promising a future as at the present time. The contributing factors are increasing population and decreasing supply of meat animals raised in this country. There is no probability that the market price of eggs and poultry will again be less than they have during the past season, when they were quite profitable to the producers.

Missouri poultry raisers are in position to get their share of the orders as the surplus poultry products from this State find ready markets in the great consuming centers of the country. Our present estimated poultry production of $78,000,000 a year should be doubled in the near future.

Standard-bred poultry is the function for every successful poultry plant, whether it be half a dozen fowls on a city lot; the farm flock of 100 to 500 fowls; or the exclusive egg producing plant of several thousand pullets.

The egg laying contests conducted at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove have done more than any other agency to encourage the introduction of egg laying strains of standard bred poultry on Missouri farms and city lots. Previous to the holding of those contests there was a popular belief that some one breed of hens would produce more eggs than any other and for that reason a large number of poultrymen were changing from one breed to another trying to find the most productive. The contests have shown them that egg laying strains in most every breed will excel in egg production the poorer laying strains in almost every other breed, so poultrymen now are breeding for the egg laying strain as well as for standard requirements.

Lady Show You, the White Plymouth Rock hen which produced 281 eggs during the first egg laying contest was sold for $800 at close of contest. That amount of money will buy a thousand mongrel hens, which no doubt would lay more eggs in one year than Lady Show You, but the expense of feeding and caring for them during the year would reduce the profit on the flock to less than could be realized on one good hen.
In most cases the mongrel flock would show a net loss at close of the year.

The "Swat the Rooster" campaign originated by Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, is based on such a logical fact, insurance of infertile eggs, that the United States Government has taken it up and is pushing it in several States where they are doing educational work.

The loss on Missouri eggs which spoiled before reaching consumers amounted to several million dollars a year. During the hot weather of each season the trains could not run fast enough to get fertile eggs to distant markets before the eggs were unfit for food. The production of infertile eggs for market has almost eliminated the previous loss in quantity and has resulted in increasing the price to a considerable premium over ordinary market eggs. After two years of the "Swat the Rooster" campaign in Missouri, conducted by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, the benefits are self evident and with a little publicity each year should result in increasing the practice of killing or confining all male birds after close of the breeding season. All of the money which has been appropriated by the State for the support of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station does not amount to a fraction of one per cent of the total value added to Missouri egg sales in the last two years as the result of this one idea, which never would have been given to the poultry industry if the Station had not been established.

Capons is another branch of the industry which is being rapidly developed in Missouri and as a result of field meetings and caponizing demonstrations in various sections of the State under the direction of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. Capons of the American and English breeds should net a profit of one dollar each, over all expenses, at the age of ten to twelve months which gives a better income from investment than any other live stock on a farm. Caponizing also eliminates hundreds of male birds, unfit for breeding purposes but which would be used as breeders if they had not become capons, so that this side line is a double blessing to the industry. It creates a demand for better quality stock, which if properly selected improves the entire flock.

Missouri has very few commercial poultry plants, most of the fowls being raised on farms and town lots. Probably
there is not one farm in a thousand in the State which carries as large a stock of poultry as can be profitably raised to consume the waste grain and help keep down the grass hoppers and other injurious bugs and insects.

Orchardists are beginning to realize the value of keeping poultry in their orchards to consume the insects and fertilize the ground. Turkeys can be raised profitably in all sections of the State, but especially so on farms which are not convenient to railroads, as turkeys can be driven twenty to forty miles to the nearest shipping point. Turkey shipments from Lebanon are assembled there from a radius of forty miles and the yearly shipments from that station net the owners about $75,000 a year. The marketing is done for the Thanksgiving or Christmas holidays. The Missouri Ozarks do not produce a small fraction of the turkeys which can get practically their entire living on the range without expense to the owners.

Poultry raising is not a get-rich-quick business for every body but those who give the subject a little thought and time, provide suitable houses and feed balanced rations to good stock are making money.

LADY LAY MORE.

Laid 286 eggs in the Missouri National Egg Laying Contest and tied the World’ Contest Trap Nest record.

P—8
HOW I MAKE FARM POULTRY NET ME $721.57 
IN NINE MONTHS.

By Mrs. Geo. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

I like chickens; therefore, it is a great pleasure for me to tell you of my own flock, a flock that hasn’t been expensively bred or widely advertised, but which has paid me $721.57 in the past nine months, from January first to October 1st.

I wish you to bear in mind that I, like thousands of other farmers’ wives, have a home to keep with children, farm hands and all the duties that belong to a farmer’s wife. The time I spend with my chickens is therefore necessarily limited.

On our farm our chickens are considered part of the farm work and when cleaning up time comes, (it comes often too) the men go in with the wagon and in a few hours’ time clean all the houses and yards. I consider this cleaning time one of the most essential things in making poultry profitable. It is the neglect of this one thing more than anything else that lessens the profits on most farm flocks. If the men neglect their part of the work, can you expect the women to do theirs? I believe, however, if the farmers can be made to realize that these chickens can be made the most profitable part of the farm with the least amount of money invested and the least work, if done at the proper time, then they, too, will take an interest.

I will not tell what others should do but what we have done and are trying to do.

Our flock is composed of 300 Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. We have had experience with Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, but were not getting the eggs we should, so decided on Leghorns and preferred the Browns, as the hawks and crows are not so disastrous to them.

We have been breeding S. C. Brown Leghorns for five years and have been trying to produce a good laying strain. We feel that we are succeeding too, while it is not possible for us to take the time necessary for trap nesting, we have been following the best methods of selecting the egg type hen and breeding from these. Each fall our flock is carefully examined and hens that are not of the egg type are sold on the market. By studying the methods of such men as Walter Hogan and the results of the several experiment stations, we feel that we have made vast im-
provement in our flock. While we have been breeding for egg production, we have also been breeding with show qualifications in mind. We are trying to breed Brown Leghorns that will LAY and will also conform to the present American Standard.

Our chickens have free range most of the time. Our breeding pens are large and this reduces our feeding expense. On most farms there is always more or less ground around the hen house that is not used for any especial purpose. We have made use of all this ground and with very little fencing. It has been sown to feed of some kind, sometimes wheat, oats, rape, cow peas and corn or kaffir corn. The chickens do the harvesting and all this saves on the feed bill wonderfully. The ground is also purified by the use of these crops.

We find that it does not pay to feed the whole flock in winter for egg production, so each fall we select our oldest pullets and best yearling hens and place them in a house to themselves. This house has one half acre yard and is sown in wheat or rye for winter pasture. In this way we feed egg producing feed to hens that will lay in winter and are not wasting feed on hens that won’t lay until spring. The rest of the flock and the roosters have the other two houses and are fed just enough to keep them in good healthy condition.

Our laying house is 50 feet long and 10 feet wide, the middle part of the house is open front with muslin curtains. We keep a good deep litter of straw on the floor to make them work for their grain. In the morning they are fed wheat or oats, sometimes both, and at night shelled corn. They have a long home made hopper filled with a dry mash consisting of two parts bran, one part corn meal, one part shorts, two-fifths parts commercial meat scraps, with a little salt added to the mixture. Their yard furnishes green feed for them as long as the weather stays open and this leaves only about two months to feed sprouted oats. They have boxes of oyster shell, grit, and charcoal before them all the time, also plenty of clean water. When we have had well matured pullets and followed the above method, we have had no trouble in getting winter eggs.

We have tried to systematize our work in view of saving labor, so that I spend no more time attending my flock than does the general farm woman. We have all the feed in convenient places and the water piped in the yards. The piping of the water didn’t cost much as pipe is cheap and the farm hands did the work, but it saves more labor than any convenience that I have
and the chickens have a constant supply of good water, which is a necessity for profitable egg production.

We use incubators for hatching purposes as it is not possible to have early hatched chicks with Leghorn hens as they are not early setters.

It is the early hatched chicks that are the money makers for us. Our best winter egg records have been when we have placed early hatched pullets in the laying house. The early hatched cockerels are profitable too. All that are not good enough to sell later on as breeders are sold on the market and bring about twice as much as the later hatched chicks.

When the little chicks are dry, we remove them from the incubator and place them on top in soft lined baskets or boxes. Their first feed is given when they are from 48 to 72 hours old. It consists of a little sand, rolled oats and dry wheat bran sprinkled in their boxes. I have best success when I teach them to eat and drink before I take them to the brooder house.

The brooder house is 10 by 12 feet, the south side is nearly all windows so that the sunlight will be on the floor. Timothy hay chaff makes a fine litter for them to scratch in. A year ago last spring our barn burned and my chicks were ready to put out that day, but all the chaff had been burned. I sent one of the men over to a neighbor's with sacks to get chaff, which caused them much amusement. Nevertheless, the neighbors often dropped in and watched that same bunch of chicks working for their feed, and later on, when they were eating early fried chicken with me, they were glad they had chaff to give.

We heat the brooder house with an old stove which is separated from the chicks by means of wire netting. In day time they have the run of the whole house, but at night are separated into pens of about 50 each, with wire panels. Each pen has a home made hover which has proven very successful. I believe more incubator chicks are lost by poor methods of brooding than improper feeding. The most essential part in a hover is to have it so constructed that it will have plenty of fresh air. Ours are small square frames (an old picture frame is just the thing) with legs about three inches long nailed in each corner. Cover this frame with wire netting and tie to it strips of woolen cloth cut into fringe, letting it hang almost to the floor. This admits plenty of fresh air and the woolen fringe keeps them warm in a heated room.
I continue feeding rolled oats for several days when fine chopped corn and wheat is added to the scratch feed. As soon as they are put in the brooder house, little hoppers are filled with dry wheat bran mixed with a little ground charcoal. This is kept before them all the time. If possible I give no other drink but sour milk until they are ten or twelve days old. This gives them a good start and the dreaded white diarrhea is not apt to appear later than this. At the end of about three weeks, the rolled oats are eliminated and they are fed corn and wheat. We buy rolled oats by the hundred pounds, it being very little higher than other food.

Little chicks are not hard to raise if they can have plenty of attention. They take almost constant care until they are two weeks old. Last spring I lost 500 of my earliest ones through inability to care for them myself. It was one cold day in early March and the little fellows found a hole in the wire netting, got to the stove and crowded under, getting too warm. Well—they all died in about five days from the effects of it. I was certainly discouraged, but kept on trying and this fall I have as pretty a bunch of pullets and cockerels as I have ever raised. They have done unusually well if they were a little late.

We mark our pullets each year so as to know their age. We use either leg bands or a poultry punch. I prefer the punch. Our greatest difficulty in our poultry work is in being able to renew our flock each year with enough pullets. I have reasonable success in raising my chicks to frying size and count the pullets at that age. In the fall when they are being put into winter quarters, they always fall short. What becomes of them and how to avoid it puzzles me. I wonder if other farmers have the same trouble. I know a great many of my neighbors do. I feel sure that at times we have had some stolen and the varmints made away with some. Then too, some years we have hogs that cultivate a taste for chickens. You farmers won't admit that your hogs eat chickens especially that fine registered sow that you paid about $50 for. It is mighty hard to get the proof against that kind, but we had to sell about all we had several years ago on that account. I believe that the farmers lose thousands of dollars each year through the hogs, so when we build our new hen house it will be farther away from the hog pens and houses.

Until this year we have always sold our eggs on the common market and have never thought much about a special egg market. At the end of last year I was estimating how many eggs I had
sold in 1913, and it amounted to 1,630 dozen. If I had received five cents more on the dozen, it would have given me $81.50 more profit as the expense of the labor would have been very little more. I resolved to find a better egg market and we have had quite a little experience in finding one. In fact, we got $9 worth of experience from a man in St. Louis while looking for a better egg market. We finally found a reliable creamery firm in Kansas City that paid us one cent above first quotations and returned the cases. This was about five cents more than we could get at home for them.

This last spring we spent about $25 in advertising eggs for hatching and our investment paid us well. We sold our eggs at reasonable prices and sold a good many eggs, but this market does not last long.

I have told you how we care for, raise and feed our flock, now I will tell you what they have paid me. From January 1st, to October 1st, nine months, we have sold $571.57 in eggs and stock. The young stock we have left on the place would easily bring me $310 if I care to sell it, however, we keep all the pullets (and since then we have sold the majority of the cockerels.) This makes a total of $881.57 on the credit side. I have kept account of all the feed and it amounts to $131.60. Our advertising and baskets was $28.40 or a total expense of $160. This leaves me a net profit for my work of $721.57 for nine months, or $80.15 per month. This may seem small to you who are running commercial egg farms, but for a farm flock, I am not ashamed of my efforts, and in comparison with other farm flocks that I know, it makes a good showing.

One day last spring I was talking to one of my neighbors who has about the same size flock as mine but was of a different breed. She said her hens had not laid all winter and was just selling her first case that day. She would hardly believe it when I told her that I had sold $751.00 worth of eggs in March, which was my largest sales for the nine months. This was an unusual case, however, as most farm flocks lay well for a few months in the early spring.

I was talking to one of our leading merchants last year just before the drouth ended. He was pretty blue and said to me, "Mrs. Russell, the farmers just haven't the money to pay their bill and it makes it hard on us." "Don't you get in any eggs?" I asked. "If it wasn't for the eggs and chickens, we wouldn't be here. But you would be surprised," he continued, "to know
of the farmers that do not sell an egg or any kind of produce. They say there isn't any money in such things."

Now isn't there? Let me give you a few figures from our farm. During the last eight years we have averaged having seven brood mares on the place, worth about $200 each. We have sold from these $2,280 in colts. During the same time we have kept from 150 to 300 hens. I have sold from these hens $2,012.68. The mares show an investment of some $1,400 while the chickens are only valued at $200 to $300 at most. Which do you consider the best investment? Then too, we have lost one mare every two years, which takes $700 or $800 off of the profit of the mare investment.

We are planning some improvements for next year. We do not intend to go into the commercial egg farming business, but we want to give our chickens a chance to pay us the largest profit possible with a minimum amount of labor. It will take good equipment for this. We are going to increase our flock to 500 hens, build them a modern laying house 20 feet by 100 feet with all the labor saving equipment that we know of. We are going to try to make these 500 S. C. Brown Leghorns pay us a net profit of $1,000 per year. Whether we do this or not depends upon our ability to care for the larger number as well as we have our present flock of 300 hens.

THE MISTAKES WE MAKE.

By John J. Schmidt, De Soto, Mo.

We should all strive to learn from each other's experiences and to profit by avoiding the mistakes others have made. "Show me a man who never made a mistake and I will show you a man who never did anything." So those who try to do something worth while in this world will also find that they will make mistakes, but that should not discourage us in the least. If we make them but once they are the best teachers, and if we learn to avoid them it will lead us on to success. I think this is true in poultry business as well as in any other business.

I recall the time when I first started out to make a beginning of the poultry business. I began with good stock, and bred fowls with white plumage, and I had such a strong desire to raise show birds or winners in the fancy points that I forgot in my wild illusion to take heed of the mistakes I was making. I bred for exceptionally white color and in so doing I lost all the
vigor by selecting all breeders with dead white plumage, and these were too often birds of low vitality which I overlooked in my eagerness to reach the goal. The result was that I lost everything that I was seeking both in show and utility. This mistake taught me a lesson never to be forgotten that the first thing we must carefully consider is health and vigor, for without these for our foundation, we will make a miserable failure both in utility as well as in the fancy line. It taught me this lesson, to weed out all weaklings from chick to mature fowl, not to tolerate any fowl that has ever shown any signs of weakness and if it should be our most valuable bird or the one we admire most, and right here I wish to state the greatest mistake we all make is in not culling as severely as we should or to allow too many imperfections to creep in, imperfections in vigor and in show points, hoping to be able to breed them out instead of weeding them out.

Our watchword should be "use only the survival of the fittest," in our breeding pens and cull without mercy, so to speak. This will mean success in your work as a poultry man. It will bring you the best returns for time and labor spent. Vigor will win for you in the show room, other things being equal, and vigor will pay you the best profits in the utility flock, and lack of vigor will lose out in the show room and lack of vigor in your flock will wipe out your profits. Now, I do not want to make the mistake of impressing upon you that vigor is the only thing wanted, but that it is the foundation upon which we can safely build the most profitable business in the poultry line. Next in importance to vigor in the fancy line I would place shape and color, and in the utility line, egg record, shape and color of eggs, etc.

I am a firm believer that the show and utility points can be combined in the same fowl by selecting as breeders only those show birds with high egg records. The Standard of Perfection should not conflict in any way with the requirements of utility but should conform to it closely, and I think the Standard Revision Committee making the new Standard of Perfection is seeing "the handwriting on the wall" and will act accordingly.

Too many make the vital mistake of fairly rushing into the poultry business on a large scale and too often without any experience, whereas in nine cases out of ten the better plan is to begin moderately and proceed step by step making the poultry pay its way, first on a small scale, then on a larger scale.

A great many of us make mistakes in feeding. To feed right is quite an art, to vary the rations to suit the requirements of the fowls in the different seasons of the year, and the different
periods of the fowls’ lives. We do not as a rule study this subject as it should be to obtain the best results. Too many of us overfeed and get our flocks out of condition. It requires close observation and a keen eye to discover all the irregularities in the flock and to take prompt action to relieve them.

A great majority starting in the poultry business have read a great deal of the success achieved by successful poultrymen, and the great amounts that were cleared in this business, and expect to do likewise, perhaps not taking into consideration the time and money spent by these successful poultrymen in getting their plants on a paying basis. In other words, we forget the price we must pay for success in any line of business. We should all remember in order to achieve success in any line of business it requires our best efforts and a clear understanding of the subject in hand, not only in a theoretical way but in a practical way. To use the old slang phrase, “we must have good horse sense” in order to get along in this world. We must have a good system of keeping a correct record of our expenditures and our receipts. Without this we cannot hope to make a success in the poultry business. We should never be ready to jump into anything new that would come up, but carefully analyze it and if we think there is any merit in it, try it in a small way and then if it should not prove the right thing, we have only a small loss. On the other hand, if we should put our whole business into the new method, it would spell ruin to us. Without theory we probably can make a success in the poultry business if we are thoroughly familiar with the practical side, but the reverse will always mean failure, that is, all theory and no practical knowledge at all. We should ever bear in mind the old motto, “never be in the first on which the new is tried or the last to lay the old aside.” If the methods we are using are bringing us good returns, we should be slow to exchange them for some more promising unless we have tried out the other methods and found them superior.

Now the best requisite for a poultryman, I should think, would be a thorough love for the business and the fowls he is handling. If we have this we will be ever watchful and try to improve conditions as we go along, and to overcome small disappointments as well as larger ones, and go on with a determination to make a success in the business. It is this “stick-to-it” determination with a good clear mind and close observance, knowing just what we are doing that will finally bring the long sought for success.
SOME THINGS WHICH A COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION CAN DO TO CREATE A GREATER INTEREST IN MORE AND BETTER POULTRY.

By Mrs. A. R. Guyton, Butler, Mo.

If you expect to permanently better the condition of poultry in your own county, you must first be an enthusiast yourself. The next move should be a county organization. Any good, strong, reliable poultry association can do what has placed Butler, Missouri, on the map and advertised it as nothing short of stage robbers, or war could have done. All the time you are working you must look ahead. Don’t look at the fee of $1 or whatever your dues may be. Consider the persons themselves and know whether they will be a help to you or to themselves alone. Many a person has joined an association solely for the good it will do them, and selfishly do nothing for the organization. Of course you will readily understand the selfish ones are most always of the masculine gender (our failure to win the ballot proves that) and I’m not a suffragette either. But one cannot be Secretary of a County Poultry Association without a certain amount of suffering, and if you ever expect to establish a family tree, to avoid any work of tracing back, get you a job as secretary of something like a poultry show. But seriously, there’s bushels of pleasure derived from the work for you meet some of our smartest and best people and each year adds a few more to our rank.

After the organization is formed you must have the hearty co-operation of your merchants in a poultry show. A square deal to all, a judge who isn’t afraid of spending some extra time showing people their mistakes and how to improve same, and who never forgets the beginner nor the exhibitor of just one or two birds. They really need more help and consideration than older ones at the business. It is very easy to discourage new recruits. Give them all the help you can and they may become your “Standbys”.

If you have the faculty of treating every one alike and have no personal friends at show time (chances are you won’t have many afterwards) you will be a blessing in disguise. As a good example to follow, I refer you to our Mr. Quisenberry.

City people and those living close by have one advantage over the ones living far out. We can attend all lectures, etc., and
this part of the work has been bothering me for sometime. As these people cannot come to us for various reasons, we must take the work to them. And there is no better way than the Field meetings which should be held farther away from the towns. If we only have five or six in attendance of those who are trying so hard to better their poultry, we have accomplished more than with an audience of 100 who have always had the opportunities. It is most always the woman who looks after the poultry and in summer time the horses are always busy. In winter time the roads and weather, perhaps a large family, prevents her coming to town, and then there is a chance of Hubby attending. But he may be one of those who always has a grouch at the hen because she wasn’t created to live without eating. I’ve been fussing for some time because the work was not being taken in to some of the places that are far out. There is only one way to reach them and that is through the State Board. As the Board is composed of men, if we women folk will fuss enough, I’m sure they will get tired of us and help us out to get us to hush. We must remember that everyone we are helping one individual get started with good poultry, we are helping many more for everyone influences someone else. There aren’t very many breeders of scrub stock that can live by someone who breeds thoroughbreds and not fall into line. There is another side. If you are a business man or woman, you need the diversion of raising poultry. You need the outdoor exercise and sunshine and the more dealings you have with people, the more you’ll love your biddies. When some one pounces on you for what you have done or have not done, you can apparently be listening, but be making your next summer’s plans and when you go home, you’ll always find a welcome from the biddies at least. If you are an idler, you need something to do, and rest assured you’ll soon cease to be an idler or go broke. If you want work to kill any trouble, you may have, the poultry business will supply that. It would be a sure enough grouch who could fail to enjoy feeding a bunch of hens (and when he hears that contented happy singing way in which they tell you how much they appreciate the grain you have given them, and repay you with a well filled egg basket and thereby hangs the tale of the financial side).
MARKETING OR SELLING FANCY POULTRY.

By Mrs. Melvin Gregg, Stanberry, Mo.

The breeding of fancy poultry is an art, but it requires as much gray matter to dispose of them profitably as it does to breed them.

In the first place, the breeder must exhibit his birds, and win, in order to convince the public that he can breed good birds and to get his winnings before the public he must advertise in some manner.

It then becomes necessary to use space in the poultry papers, farm journals, and various other ways of getting your birds before the public. This is one of the most essential parts of the business, as the breeder's success, financially, depends almost entirely on the advertising. Every ad should be keyed in such a manner that every inquiry from that ad can be traced in order to know the results of the advertising. This may be done in the country by using route numbers above the number of routes radiating from that Post Office. In the city a box, or street number different from any used at that office may be used, to be sure it is necessary that the postmaster, and carrier understand why these numbers are used.

Every name secured by these inquiries whether they prove to be a customer or not should be placed in alphabetical form in a book for that purpose, as this list of names is one of the chief assets of the breeder.

In placing these names on the mailing list a space at the right or left of the name should be used to keep a record of the ad from which the name was secured, and by keeping a record of all sales, it may be easily ascertained where the advertising is paying the best. Not only which brings the most inquiries, but from which advertising the greatest number of sales are made, and also which brings the customers that buy the fancy, or higher priced stock.

Usually the fancy stock is sold through advertising in the poultry papers, and the cheaper stock is sold through the farm papers to farmers who are not breeding fancy stock, but want to keep their flock pure.

There are many surprises in store for the advertiser, at times where the best results are expected, the results are the
poorest, and possibly where the least is expected, the best results are obtained.

Carelessness in advertising will reflect upon the breeder as being careless in breeding. Carrying an ad upon eggs for hatching long after the hatching season is passed, or exhibition, or breeding stock out of season, proves the breeder runs at least a part of the business in a slip shod manner, and many times this is the cause of poor results in advertising.

The mailing list should be revised occasionally and the names of those who do not appear to be interested, should be dropped and thus give room for new names that are received without getting a greater number of names on the list than it is desired to issue circulars to annually or semi-annually as the case may be. It is very important to mail a circular or catalog to all those on the mailing list just preceding the hatching season. Usually the best customers are those who have been receiving these catalogs for sometime, and have become acquainted with the breeder and flock, so to speak. They will then trust the breeder with an order for fancy or show birds that they would not trust to a breeder the first time the name was seen in print.

All correspondence should be answered promptly, and when an inquiry is received, the breeder is often puzzled how to answer, especially if the inquiry is something like this: "Please give me prices on your Langshans." Time and space will not permit describing every bird in the flock. Shall we describe and price males or females, shall we price old or young birds, shall we price single birds, trios, or pens? Such inquiries do not come from one wanting to buy, as a person that means business tells what they want.

Inquirers should state plainly what they want and for what purpose. If the show bird is wanted, the inquiry should so state and for what shows. The breeder should not sell birds to two parties to come in competition in the same show. The defeated customer will be a dissatisfied customer.

 Breeders often try to decide what priced birds are wanted by the kind of stationery used, but this often misleads.

As to the shipping coops, they should be light, strong, give comfort, and protection to the birds.

It is not necessary that the coops look expensive, as the purchaser may look at the consignment and wish for more bird and less coop.
EDUCATED CAPONS.

By Mrs. George Beuoy, Cedarvale, Kansas.

Educated Capons or call it trained capons, if you like that better. In either case the task is a very simple one, and results are sure, a pleasure and profit all in one. The object of the training being to get the capon to mother and take care of a brood of little chicks. Some people doubt the assertion that a capon will care for, cluck to and take better care of a brood of little newly hatched chicks than a mother hen. I know it to be a fact that a capon will do that very thing, because I have raised each year for the last six years an average of five hundred chickens and capons have during that time been my only means of brooding the little fellows. We have not during the last six years had a brooder of any kind on our farm, and practically all our chicks were raised with capons and I actually know that they are much better in every way with chicks than hens.

Capons, like hens with little chicks, vary as to the individual, some are better than others. But out of the hundreds that I have trained, I have never as yet found a capon that would refuse to hover, cluck to and mother the little chicks, and I am here today to explain to you people exactly how we proceed when starting a capon with newly hatched chicks.

First, you must understand that a capon is different from any other feathered creature. His nature has been changed by the simple operation necessary to make a capon and he no longer has an inclination to run with hens or other poultry.

But you must remember that not even a capon likes to live a solitary lonesome existence, and in his effort to find companionship, the capon just naturally turns to the young and motherless young of his species. He simply takes conditions and the little chicks as he finds them and does the best he can. So you see you are not going to have any trouble to speak of in giving father capon his education.

The main thing necessary is to have the capon gentle, be sure he is well powdered to free him of vermin. Handle him enough so that he will not be afraid of you and get acquainted with him. Out on the farm we always prepare a small yard and colony coop sometime before, usually about ten days before the hatch comes off, and place the capon in it at that time. This will give him
time to get located and accustomed to his new quarters and be contented with his surroundings before the little chicks are given him. All of which is very necessary if the best results are expected.

If the capon is a young one and has had no previous experience it will be best to let the little chick be at least three days old before giving them to him. When everything is ready and the little chicks have arrived, wait until after dark. Your brood coop of course has no perches in it so you will find the capon hovering in one corner on the floor. Take five or six little chicks and place them under his wings and amongst his soft feathers, speaking to him in a gentle coaxing way all the time. Smooth his feathers out with your hand and close the door gently so that it will be quite dark in his coop.

You must be up early in the morning just about daylight. This will be no hardship as all real poultry raisers have the habit of getting up early to see that everything progresses all right.

If you have a real capon and instructions have been followed, nine times out of ten he will come out of the coop clucking and scolding with feathers ruffled and wings spread exactly like an old hen only more so.

Now you have your educated capon. Very simply and easily done, worth many times the small amount of time and work. He will care for that brood after he has started and you may then add just as many more as you like, and he will accept them and make the best mother you ever saw.

If you wish to change him to another brood of younger chicks, all that you will have to do is to wean him from the first ones. Shut him up for a day or so and start him with the young ones, giving them to him of an evening the same way as before and keeping the former brood away from him until he gets started with the new ones. You can repeat this as often as you like.

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**SELECTION, BREEDING AND JUDGING POULTRY.**

By E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo.

The greatest problem of today to the average poultry breeder is how to produce first class individuals, both male and female from certain matings that they are able to make from their flocks, or from individuals that they purchase for the especial purpose of mating. There has been a great amount of investiga-
tion done along breeding lines for a solution of this problem, with the result that it has been found that there are certain laws of breeding and laws governing breeding which must be followed if you would achieve success. One of the first of these laws is the matter of Selection. The breeding of all domestic animals comes under the same laws, no matter if it be cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, or poultry. I include domestic animals, because domestic animals as well as poultry are in nearly every instance mongrels to a certain extent, or evolutions from amalgamations of several bloods of the same species, therefore, under natural law are different in most respects from the natural law which governs wild animals and birds, which are pure of their kind and not amalgamations.

The law of atavism, or reverting back to kind, is the indicator in domestic animals and fowls which keeps tab on the different bloods in the individual, in wild animals and birds "like begets like" unerringly and they are all immune to the laws of inbreeding and atavism, because as far as the knowledge of man goes they have always been bred pure and are therefore the complete personification of atavism, or reverting back to the kind.

The laws which govern the breeding of wild animals and birds and domestic animals and fowls are practically the same, the only difference being in the impurity of the domestic against the purity of the wild. The inevitable law of nature will surely make itself apparent wherever the fusing of two or more bloods occur. How then shall we overcome this law of reverting back to undesirable ancestry? The first and most important thing to consider is the matter of selection of individuals for breeding purposes, the next thing of importance is that these individuals shall be bred in line, that is, bred for certain characteristics or individuality, which characteristic or individuality you should have firmly imbedded in your mind before starting, so that you may know toward what goal you are working, whether it be shape, color, egg or meat producing qualities, any one of them or any combination of them. After you have decided on just what you want to produce, the first and most important matter is the selection of individuals showing as many of the traits and characteristics of your ideal as it is possible to get. If you know anything of the ancestry of these birds, be governed in the selection by the traits of character of their ancestors as well as the individuals, because if you know their ancestors had the desirable traits of character that you want to have in your ideal, then you know it
is in the blood and the chances are that it will eventually show in the breeding. Deficiencies in any section of the female should be overcome by selecting a male that is strong and good in those same sections, or vice versa. This then will be the foundation for your line breeding and from them on, if you would attain your ideal you must be very careful what blood you introduce into your flock, because from an improper mating the work that has taken you perhaps years to accomplish, can be shattered by this one improper mating, or the introduction of undesirable blood. Practically all the breeds we have today have been made from a combination or amalgamation of different bloods, therefore the breeder has digressed from the laws of nature and in his breeding operations must always be on the lookout for reversion.

Breeds that have the two colors black and white as a combination come without any exception according to Nature’s demands, that is, the male will be lighter in color than the female. This is not only so in domesticated breeds, but holds good in wild breeds, therefore in mating breeds with this combination of color, breeders must keep this demand of nature in mind and mate accordingly. Barred Plymouth Rocks must be mated in such a manner as to prevent the male from becoming much lighter than the female, which will surely happen if they are mated indiscriminately, Light Brahmases, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, and Columbian Wyandottes must be mated so as to prevent the male from losing the glossy greenish black stripe in the hackle and to produce the black markings in the wings and tail. White birds too were bred from, or were sports from parti-colored varieties, and there we find the cause for creaminess of plumage, gray ticking or peppering in the feathers, the law of atavism as the indicator has shown an excess of undesirable blood and the breeder should take note, just the same as an engineer would on seeing a red flag on the track ahead of him. In all pencilled and stippled varieties and breeds, it is the decree of nature that the males must have black breasts and bodies. Nature has also decreed that in every breed where the female is pencilled the male shall have a black stripe in his saddle and hackle and in every breed where the female is stippled, the male does not have this black stripe in either hackle or saddle. By careful selection in at least two varieties, namely the Brown and Silver Leghorn, but breeders of these varieties are well aware how soon Nature asserts itself and the males lose their stripes in both hackle and
saddle if not properly mated. Single Laced and Spangled breeds show a common source and origin in the history of such breeds and it is the law of single lacing that the male as well as the female shall be laced in every section. What are termed striped feathered in the hackle and saddle of the male is in reality a lacing if we take the shape of the feather into consideration. The ideal and harmony of this lacing in both male and female can most readily be seen and appreciated in its perfection in Seabright Bantams. We do not find any Red or Buff breeds among the wild birds, so they are distinctly odd or man-made breeds. The mating of these breeds calls for the greatest skill of the breeder if he would produce worthy specimens, as the old adage "like begets like" does not hold good here, the law of atavism being stronger than the law of progression. Take the Standard of Perfection for your ideal and guide, whether you are breeding for fancy or utility. Study well the laws and sub-laws of Nature in regard to breeding. Use good common sense in the selection and mating of your breeders. Remember it takes time to achieve success. Do not get discouraged, but keep at it and you will reap your reward.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

By S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.

Missouri has long been known, not only as the greatest poultry state, but the most progressive commonwealth in poultry culture. The good women and men of your State take pride in doing all things well. In the production of poultry and eggs they consider quality as well as quantity.

The American Poultry Association was organized in the City of Buffalo forty years ago. The men founding this great international organization builded wiser than they knew. Little did they dream that within the life time of some of the organizers, the small beginnings in poultry culture, then not considered worthy as an asset, would during their existence, grow into a billion dollar industry, and be recognized by the United States Government as one of the greatest agricultural pursuits. I. K. Felch, the nester of American poultry culture, still lives, and while past eighty years of age, is yet raising poultry and is a live American Poultry Association member.
Missouri has been justly recognized by the American Poultry Association by the selection of its citizens to represent this organization, on committees of importance. First, when the commercial branch of the poultry industry was seeking recognition, and a standard for market poultry and eggs was desired by which poultry and eggs could be classified and judged, in making up this important committee the most experienced men were called to service. Here Missouri furnished a member in the person of Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, a true and tried poultry man.

Again, when a qualified judge was wanted, E. C. Branch was drafted to serve on the Standard Revision Committee and the Editing and Publishing Committee. One more point of recognition for the "Show Me State," and after making strenuous efforts to secure the services of a professor to prepare the matter for the American Poultry Association Text Book, to be used for elementary instruction in the public schools, the Association was pleased to recognize in Mr. C. T. Patterson of Missouri, the man qualified for this, one of the best steps ever taken in the interest of progressive poultry culture by the American Poultry Association.

When an experienced business man was wanted for the Association Finance Committee, Mr. Henry Steinmesch was called to serve in this important capacity. Mr. V. O. Hobbs is a member of the Executive Board from Missouri, and when Bronze Turkeys are wanted to win at the great Eastern shows, Miss Jennie Ferry furnishes them. Great is Missouri!

The object of a poultry institute is to bring to our attention the accumulated knowledge, thought and ideas of those engaged in poultry culture. It is not my purpose, nor is it necessary, to discuss the history and development of the poultry industry.

I take it that those who are gathered here are rather more interested in information which might, perhaps, enable them to get the greatest good from their co-operation with each other, and from the knowledge obtained from those experienced in every phase of the poultry industry, who will talk to you during this Institute.

Let us, for a few moments, turn to the statistics as compiled by those engaged in the work of instructing and investigating in poultry husbandry. In 1913, for instance, the surplus poultry products of American farms were valued at about one billion dollars. That is to say, that much was sold on the market, in
addition to the immense quantities consumed by the producers themselves, estimated at twice as much.

But taking the $1,000,000,000 for purposes of comparison, this huge sum is $419,000,000 greater than the entire gold output of the United States for the past ten years.

In other words, the surplus poultry products sold in one month in the open market are greater in value than the entire gold output of the United States for a whole year.

The grain crops of the United States average $500,000,000 worth a year—not much more than half the surplus poultry products.

There is sold in the United States a little more than $500,-
000,000 worth of lumber every year—nearly $500,000,000 less than the surplus poultry products.

All the cotton sold in this country in a year amounts to only
$700,000,000, $300,000,000 less than the surplus poultry pro-
ducts.

The average annual sale of hogs amounts to $500,000,000 or
$500,000,000 less than the poultry products.

One might multiply these statistics indefinitely but only the
same thing would be proven over and over again.

The American Hen is the greatest of all our national re-
sources. The same old hen in her improved and progressive
condition, who used to be the source of the farmer’s wife’s pin
money, and not many years ago hardly regarded worth the
farmer’s consideration as an asset. Poultry keepers, think over
this and reap a harvest that awaits you in the profitable and at-
tractive occupation of poultry culture.

The fact that, within the past few years, poultry has taken
its place—and an imposing one, too—in the literature of the
times; that men of genius and learning have devoted themselves
to its investigation; that its principles and its system have be-
come matters of study and research; and that the results of this
labor of inquiry have been given, and still continue to be given,
to the world at large, in the form of treatises on poultry science,
has at length introduced the question among the Fraternity,
why not organize?

Since the world began, organization has been the keynote to
success in every avocation of life. At the building of King Solo-
man’s Temple, the workmen realized that when the temple was
completed, they must seek employment in other lands, that they
might be accorded generous treatment and receive the best
wages, an organization was perfected. From this foundation, the first and greatest fraternal organization the world has ever known was established, and today the sun never ceases to shine on this great and good society.

The American Poultry Association has done and is doing much for the poultry industry of America. We should organize all poultry keepers into societies and clubs; every township, village, town, city and county must organize, must have an association, representative of this important and growing industry. These local associations can be a part—a branch of the state association, which are a part of the parent body.

The American Poultry Association is so organized, having associations in every state; each state having representation on the Executive Board, and its representative being entitled to one vote for every one hundred absent members, thereby insuring each state representation, home rule and self government. We now have about six thousand members, but should have ten thousand enrolled; and if each one interested in the up building of the poultry industry will do his or her part, it will not be long until we have an organization that will rank second to none in all the world.

BUILDING UP A TRADE IN FANCY TABLE EGGS.

By Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.

Keeping chickens probably appeals to more people and more different classes of people, than any other occupation; to the working man with a little back lot, and the man with a larger lot and probably a little more pretentious quarters; to the suburbanite with still more room; to the business man with his country residence; and last but not least, to the farmer with his acres all over the wide country. Was there ever a farmer any time or anywhere, that did not keep chickens? What does all this signify? What does it mean? It means that there is an occupation that everyone can take a hand in. The old and the young, the boys and the girls, in Maine as well as in California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. This whole wide country is our field, and another point, while other crops may suffer in the East or the West, the North or the South, from too much rain or too little, too much cold, or too much heat, the Hen goes on in the even tenor of her way. Hot or cold, rain or shine, year in and
year out, she produces her crop unfailingly, and with the progress of education, she is producing bigger crops, and better crops. We have had verses written on the Hen we have heard her extolled to the skies, but after all, getting down to brass tacks, the upper most question with most people is—“Is there money in chickens?” I will say very emphatically, “Yes”. Now, let me cite a few cases that have come under my personal observation. One is that of a street cleaner in this city who has a small back yard with a rather rickety shed which he has patched up so it is dry. It is cleaned two or three times a week. He has twelve to twenty hens, and after buying feed, he has made a net profit of $7.20, after he and his wife used what eggs they wanted themselves. Another party working in a factory has thirty chickens, raises some, sells eggs for hatching, and after keeping a close record on his expense and his income he had a net profit of $38.00. A few days ago a lady told me she had sold $170.00 worth of chickens and eggs this year. She has a good sized city lot, does all the work herself although she doesn’t have to. Her husband is a business man, but she likes the work. She hatched less than one hundred chicks, but has thoroughbred stock and takes good care of it. I can cite many just such cases around St. Louis.

However, I am not adhering strictly to the text, and I will now speak on “Building up a trade in Fancy Table Eggs.” To begin with, I will make the statement that at no time from one year’s end to the other, is the supply of fancy table eggs equal to the demand. Commencing with March and continuing through April and May we have a run of good eggs, even the freshest of these do not come under the head of fancy table eggs. Fancy table eggs must be uniform in size and uniform in color, all white shell eggs preferred. They must be clean, even to a fly speck, and they must be fresh gathered, and that means gathered every day, and in warm weather, two or three times a day, kept in a temperature of 50 to 80 degrees, and placed on the market not more than seventy two hours old. To market such eggs at a premium is the next point. Sometime ago, a young lady whose parents had been in good circumstances, but had met with reverses, decided she would sell eggs from a flock of chickens, they always kept on their country place, and she sold them to her acquaintances at fifty cents a dozen and they were in big demand at that price, but not all of us have friends that will buy eggs when we have them to sell. I know of many cases where eggs
were brought in by working men in factories and clerks in large offices and disposed of to their fellowmen for a big premium. However, to get back to my text, I will say first, get the eggs, next, be as fair to the buyer as you would have him be to you whether you sell eggs to your country storekeeper or ship them to other cities. You must first establish your reputation, you must show your customers that your eggs are nicer and better than the other fellow's, and you will have to do this in the beginning at regular market prices, and just as sure as the best barrel of apples or the best bushel of potatoes will bring more money, just so will the best eggs bring more money. I think it was Emerson who said "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better basket than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

A case brought to my attention sometime ago, of a large producer of fancy table eggs who had trouble in getting a fancy price who finally picked the customer he wanted. He furnished his choice eggs at market price for three months to introduce his goods, as it were. At the end of three months, he asked for a new deal at five cents per dozen over the market, and the buyer, a large first class hotel, willingly paid the increased price. At the end of six months, he called for another deal at ten cents over the market, and he got that, and is getting it today, and the only trouble is, he cannot furnish as many eggs as this hotel wants. He kept up the quality and has had no trouble in keeping up the price. The principal trouble with this egg business is that while the buyer is willing to take the eggs all the year round, and pay the price, yet the seller cannot furnish the eggs all the year round. The hens go to setting or moulting or just quit, and the big restaurant or hotel, who has been paying thirty cents a dozen, when market eggs were selling for twenty-five cents, cannot get the kind of eggs he wants at forty cents per dozen. The whole question simmered down then is not one of getting fancy prices for fancy table eggs, but rather a question of supply and demand and a plain business proposition, that if I agree to buy from you ten dozen eggs every day for 360 days the year, at seven cents per dozen above the daily market quotation, will you on your part enter into a legal binding contract to supply me with ten dozen fancy table eggs every day for 360 days, and if you do not furnish them, reimburse me for violation of contract. Hundreds of such contracts have been made verbally, and the
big hotels and restaurants in all large cities are responsible, and can be made to live up to such contracts, but they have been stung time and again because the other side fell down, and then they enter into a contract of that kind now, they want a binding contract, that they can recover damages on if the other side does not live up to their side.

I would not like to have you think that my statements might be too elastic and will therefore quote from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, November 29th, 1914, Eggs:—

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<tr>
<th>Fresh gathered</th>
<th>Extra fine, dozen</th>
<th>39 @ 41</th>
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<tr>
<td>Extra firsts</td>
<td></td>
<td>37 @ 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Firsts</td>
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<td>34 @ 36</td>
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<td>Seconds</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 @ 32</td>
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<td>Undergrades</td>
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<td>21 @ 26</td>
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<td>Dirties No. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 @ 24</td>
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<td>Dirties No. 2, poorer</td>
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<td>18 @ 22</td>
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<td>Checks, poor to prime</td>
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<td>21 @ 22</td>
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<td>Checks under grades</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 @ 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>Special marks, fancy, charges paid</td>
<td>25 @ 25 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firsts, charges paid</td>
<td>23 1/2 @ 24 1/2</td>
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<td>Seconds, charges paid</td>
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<td>16 @ 21 1/2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Western White</td>
<td>20 @ 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearby and white eggs</td>
<td>State, Penn. and nearby hennery, whites, prime to fancy; large new laid</td>
<td>55 @ 57</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Penn. and nearby hennery, whites defective</td>
<td>40 @ 52</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gathered whites, as to size and quality</td>
<td>33 @ 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western, gathered whites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Penn. and nearby hennery, browns</td>
<td>40 @ 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gathered, browns and mixed colors</td>
<td>30 @ 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nearby refrigerator, whites</td>
<td>27 @ 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR THE POULTRYMAN.**

By E. L. Noyes, Kansas City, Mo.

Before the man of science made any investigations in his laboratory to determine a proper feed and a balanced ration for poultry, the observing and practical poultry keeper had learned that he did not secure the best results when corn or wheat or any other one grain was fed alone to his poultry. From practical experience and observation, he had learned some things about proper feed and balanced rations. He knew the effect or result but could not tell you the cause or reason, and if you should have asked him the reason why a mixed ration of grain and mill stuff gave a better result than corn or wheat fed alone, his answer probably would have been, "Because it is a better feed." He knew the result, but not the cause of the result.
Now, when the man of science—the chemist, if you please—made the proper investigation and analysis in his laboratory, he was able to give us both the cause and effect, and to some extent made the feeding of poultry an exact science.

First, he took an egg into his laboratory. He found that the average egg weighed 875 grains, of which the shell and inner membrane weighed 93.7 grains, the white 529.8 grains, and the yolk, 221.5 grains; that the shell and membrane are composed almost entirely of lime, and a little magnesia and animal matter. More accurately, it is composed, in a hundred parts, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbonate of lime</th>
<th>89.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of magnesia</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate of lime</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate of magnesia</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal matter</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying deductive reasoning, he said, "A hen, to lay well and to maintain her vigor, must be given food which, when assimilated, will produce carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and animal matter; and as far as producing the shell and inner membrane, the above element should be in the food in the same proportion as the same appears in the shell and inner membrane."

The chemist next took the contents of the egg, the white and yolk; his analysis showed that the eatable part of the egg was as follows: Water 65.7, ash 12.2, protein 11.4, carbohydrates 8.9. In a pullet’s egg there is one per cent more fat than in a hen’s egg, and 0.4 per cent less protein, and 0.6 per cent less ash.

Then he took the body of a hen and found it was composed of the following elements: water 54.8; ash 3.8; protein 21.6; carbohydrates 17.0.

Analysis of eggs and the bodies of hens will vary, and all tables do not agree exactly with the above. The age and bodily condition of a hen may change the result of an analysis. An egg produced by a hen on free range in the summer time, without any feed furnished her by her owner, living by her own efforts by foraging (her food being mostly grass and green stuff, a few bugs and worms), will run from 72 to 81 per cent water; such eggs are much inferior to eggs produced by a flock fed on a proper balanced ration. The same conditions exist between such eggs as exist between the corn fattened steer and the steer from the range.

The several elements making up the body of the hen and the egg having been determined, and their percentage to each other,
it was a natural deduction that the food supply for laying hens should contain the same elements in the same or similar ratio. The next step was to ascertain the several elements contained in grains of various kinds. The following table is the general result, but may vary somewhat, the variations depending on the age of the grain analyzed, and its general condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Grain or Feed Stuff</th>
<th>Protein per cent</th>
<th>Carbohydrates per cent</th>
<th>Fat per cent</th>
<th>Ash per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover hay</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffir corn</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White oats</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet seed</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow peas</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn meal, bolted</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat bran</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat middlings no. 1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat meal</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers' grain (dried)</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malt sprouts</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluten meal</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed meal</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried blood</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh bone</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat scraps</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef meal</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmed milk</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood meal</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangles</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut meal</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabagas</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy beans</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of water is omitted from this table.

The man of learning who gave us the above information may not have known a Plymouth Rock from a Wyndotte, or that a side spring on the comb of a Single Comb White Leghorn, or a stub on the leg of a Rhode Island Red, would disqualify such a bird in a show room under the American Standard of Perfection published by the American Poultry Association.

Under the above tables it will be seen that no one grain of feed stuff, consisting of only one article or element, made a balanced ration for poultry, and to make a balanced ration it took a
combination of several kinds of grains, feed stuff, with meat or fish scraps. A formula was prepared for mixing the several kinds of grains, mill stuff, and meat, along exact and scientific lines, by the college man, for a balanced ration. He had done his work and done it well, but it was not completed and needed testing by the expert and practical poultrymen of the several experiment stations in the country. It was found that while rye was rich in several elements of food stuff, a hen would not eat rye if she could find most any other food. Cottonseed meal was rich in protein and fats, yet poultry did not like it as a ration, and failed to assimilate a large part of it. The formula had to be tested out and recast by the experts at the experiment stations. Poultry keepers through the poultry journals and official bulletins, are given the result of such investigations and experiments, investigation and experiments which most poultrymen did not have the time, money, or equipment to make for themselves. Large milling and feed companies were organized to manufacture and sell balanced rations for poultry, prepared from formulas issued by the investigators, and tested out by the experiment stations. In purchasing such balanced rations, be sure to patronize firms which have the proper equipment, skill and knowledge to properly prepare a balanced ration along scientific lines. Some small feed dealers and other persons, seeing balanced rations sold on the market, have dumped together cheap and inferior grains and mill stuff, without any knowledge of what constitutes a balanced ration, and placed the same on the market. Be careful about the purchase of such feed.

You may say that hens fed on all corn or wheat will lay eggs, and that such grains do not constitute a balanced ration, yet you received good results, which is true. But the same hens, fed on a proper balanced ration, would lay more and better eggs. When a hen is fed a non-balanced ration, she must balance the ration herself. If she is given her choice of several feeds and grains, she will by instinct choose a reasonably balanced ration. If the hen is allowed only one kind of grain, then she has no choice and cannot balance her ration, and it is left to her digestive organs and nature to make the best balance that can be made of the feed furnished. The result is a poor egg yield, less vigor, and not as good growth or condition as if furnished with proper food. If furnished an unbalanced ration she must consume more, and the elements not required to make a balanced ration are not assimilated, and are thrown off in the droppings and become a
loss, or makes unnecessary flesh, whereby the hen becomes too fat. When a completely balanced ration is fed, hens of the proper age and in proper condition will turn the surplus into eggs instead of fat, and the more feed you can get them to eat, the more eggs they will lay.

The food which a fowl eats has several functions: First, to develop and maintain its organic structure; second, to keep it warm—to keep heat in the body; third, to furnish the strength (energy) which is expended in every movement; fourth, to furnish elements and material for the manufacture of eggs in a laying fowl.

PRACTICAL METHODS IN POULTRY RAISING.

By Charles A. Bryant, Richland, Mo.

To commence with, we must have a good foundation to succeed, and the foundation of successful poultry raising is a flock of good breeders.

In mating up my best breeding pens, I use two year old hens that are healthy and vigorous, and have laid at least 150 eggs, trap nest records, in their pullet year. I always keep four main points in view, laying qualities, size, shape and color, in the order as they are named. To mate with these I select an early hatched cockerel that is vigorous, robust and well matured, and is as fine an exhibition bird as I can raise from as high an egg record hen as possible. If I introduce new blood into the flock from the male side, I make a small mating the first year of three or four of the best hens I have that I think will give the best results. And then if the offspring is up to expectations, I do not hesitate in using it. If introduced from the female side, I mate her to the best cockerel I think is suitable.

Personally, I think mating fathers to daughters, and sons to mothers is too close. From my own observation it wrecks vitality.

In feeding breeding stock I find the methods used at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station to give the best results of any I have ever tried. In selecting eggs for hatching purposes, I find it pays to candle the eggs first and reject all eggs that show thin places in the shells. And to set only eggs that weigh two ounces or more and that have good smooth shell and good shape. If using setting hens for hatching the eggs, I pre-
fer to use only 13 eggs to the setting as I find there are fewer eggs broken, and the hen has a better chance to keep all the eggs warm, especially during the early part of the season.

I prefer setting hens to incubators. I believe hen hatched chickens have the advantage, if there is any, for the simple reason that there are fewer in each flock and each chicken has a better show. I believe that the greatest trouble with incubator chickens is caused by keeping too many in one flock. With the mother hen, the flocks are small, and she never gets too hot or too cold.

In selecting setting hens, I find that as a general rule, two year old hens make the best setters and mothers. Be sure your hen has thoroughly made up her mind to set before moving her. Then move her at night to a Wolzelma hatcher, which has been illustrated and described in the American Poultry Journal on two different occasions. I find that in Central Missouri it never gets too cold to set hens in these hatchers. I have had hens to hatch every egg in these hatchers in zero weather.

It will pay everyone to hatch their chicks in March if possible, as they will grow off better and will make larger frame birds, and you will receive double in price for what you wish to sell than you would for later hatched chicks. And the pullets will make fine fall and winter layers.

Now, getting back to the setting hens again, in regard to the management and feeding of the setting hen. In moving my hen to the hatcher, I put her on artificial eggs for a day or two until I am satisfied she will set and is satisfied with her new quarters. They are taken off at noon each day and given feed and water and a chance to exercise, for I find that hens that have no exercise become out of condition. For their feed, I give half wheat and half corn. I do not think best to give them any soft feed. While the hen is off, I inspect the nest and see that everything is all right. When the chicks are hatched, they should be left alone for 24 to 36 hours and then each hen should be put in a coop to herself with not over 15 chicks. If hatched early, I use colony coops four feet by eight feet, and two and one-half feet high in the rear and four feet high in front, with glass and canvas front facing the south so that they will have plenty of sunshine and fresh air. This coop is divided into three sections so that it will hold three hens. And for the later hatched chicks, I use individual coops with screen wire fronts.

We keep the hen and chicks confined on rainy days and mornings until the dew is dried off. These coops are all placed on
fresh ground, on free range, and as far apart as practicable. I find that good corn bread makes one of the best feeds for young growing chicks. It is a feed they never grow tired of. In connection with this, we feed plenty of green feed and gradually work into feeding wheat and cracked corn and soaked oats, and all the sour milk we have to spare.

As soon as the chicks are weaned and are old enough to fly up to roost, we remove the partitions from colony houses and put in roosts. And the birds in the individual coops are trained into wire colony coops with good sheet iron roofs, which makes them practically outdoors, and yet protected from heavy rains.

During the extremely hot dry weather, I provide plenty of good fresh water and shade, and soak my feed 24 hours, equal parts of corn, wheat, and oats.

As fast as my birds become large enough to market, I cull closely and in this way avoid overcrowding.

In selecting my pullets, I conform to the standard mentioned in selecting breeding stock, and they are removed to winter quarters where they are kept for two or three days until they have become accustomed to their new quarters when they are turned out again. They are on free range at all times excepting during the severest weather when they are confined to the poultry house, which is either a Wood’s open front or a Missouri Foolproof.

In conclusion, I will say, use plenty of good common sense and hard work and there is no reason why you should not succeed with poultry.

POULTRY POINTS AND POSSIBILITIES.

By Dr. J. W. Riley, Wright City, Mo.

I have had many years of experience in poultry raising, and during this time have discovered one point, which has proven to be very beneficial to me. I have found this point to be the foundation of my success. Select a breed of poultry, and give it a fair trial. Years ago, when I became interested in poultry, I think I tried every breed I ever heard of, thinking I surely would eventually find the best breed. But I found they are all good if bred properly. For example, we notice a field of fine growing corn. Our first impression is, how lucky that man is who owns it. But remember it took time, labor and patience, and think of the cultivating necessary to develop it to this state. The same is
necessary to develop a fine flock of poultry. I would advise anyone to begin with a small flock of any of the standard breeds, and should they not come up to your expectations the first year or so, do not become discouraged, but continue with the same breed, and I am positive you will eventually get good results. It took me from three to four years to become acquainted with the different points of one certain breed. I selected the White Wyandotte, which I consider a very handsome stock of birds, and continued with this one breed for the past six years. I started with a pen of these birds, and now breed hundreds every year. I have improved my flock each year by culling out all cocks and cockerels that did not come up to my satisfaction, and replaced them with more perfect stock.

Our country poultry shows and county fairs have encouraged many people in raising and cultivating better stock of poultry. The Standard of Perfection calls for show purposes the short back birds in certain breeds, but for laying I prefer the long back bird in the White Wyandotte breed. I will give you my reasons for this. I have found through experience in breeding fowls that the long back hen has more capacity for the ovary to perform its function. Where the capacity is large the gland develops proportionately. In my judgment, where the hen has a large ovary, she will produce more eggs than the hen with a short back and small ovary.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON A CITY LOT AND HOW TO SUCCEED.

By Geo. J. Goeltz, Bismarck, Mo.

The first problem in poultry culture is the poultryman himself. He should have a system developed in all its details ready to take advantage of favorable conditions and prompt to his work and personally know how the business is paying. Then especially in hatching, brooding and rearing chickens, he should have the mother's ways, being gentle toward the little ones, patient, cheerful, self sacrificing, tireless.

When accident and disease affect the fowls, the poultry keeper is lacking if he has not some of the wisdom of the grandmother remedies to prevent or relieve sickness in the feathered family. The perfect poultryman has that uncommon quality termed "Common Sense." Let the poultryman decide to make poultry life his study, profiting by his own experience...
and always welcoming any new practical idea which will help on his poultry progress.

The breeding, raising and managing of a small flock of birds is an occupation enjoyed by people of both sexes and almost all ages. The birds are interesting because they have life and liveness, because they respond promptly and generously to good care and management, and an ornament to a city lot because they are of beautiful plumage, shape, graceful carriage, wonderful activity and great usefulness. The poultry books published, the poultry bulletins issued by the Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., are of importance to the poultry industry and should have the support of every poultryman by becoming a member of the Missouri State Poultry Association and getting the experience on distinct lines in poultry culture.

An attractive hen house with a neat fenced yard enclosing a small flock of select fowls is an addition to any home place. By breeding fancy fowls, oftentimes there is developed a large business in the sale of eggs for hatching and surplus stock for breeding purposes. The poultryman of today who is equipped with a natural inclination for the calling, interested in the industry, trained in all the care and management of the fowls, especially educated for the business and not afraid to work hard with brain and brawn, is prepared to act with intelligence, may, if his finances permit, become not only a successful breeder on some of Missouri's ideal cheap hill land that could be purchased from ten to twenty dollars per acre, and may become not only a successful breeder of thorough bred poultry, but also a public benefactor and booster to his state and country.

Poultry culture gives ample opportunity for the deepest study, unlimited play for the best talent, and abundant room for the most skilled practice. The purpose in keeping poultry on a city lot is profit or pleasure or both. The great variety of breeds makes it easy to select your fancy. As to myself, the general purpose fowl, S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

The main purpose is to have a certain and continuous supply of fresh, wholesome, palatable poultry product for the family table, secured at small expense. The food of the fowls is mostly furnished by the waste of the household supplemented perhaps by the surplus crops of the garden. The care of the flock takes but little of the time of some member of the family and the whole arrangement may be very simple and economical.
THE CARE OF EGGS ON THE FARM.

By Henry G. Dammer, Krakow, Mo.

The subject assigned to me seems, at first glance, to be of such extreme simplicity that nothing need be said about it at all, but like many other simple things in this world, it is so extremely so that carelessness seems to grow naturally when it comes to handling eggs.

A very common expressions, even among people that should know better, is "Eggs is eggs"—a fallacy not at all borne out by the facts, for there are many different grades of eggs, as anyone in the business knows—differences nearly all directly traceable to the almost idiotic, at times, lack of care in handling eggs on the farm. This is especially true of Summer Eggs.

In the Fall, when moulting begins, the supply of eggs falls off, the price begins to rise and the farmer gets interested, and in one way, exercises a little more care—that is, the eggs are more closely gathered than during the warmer months. As the cold weather comes, the supply of eggs falls off more sharply and with the increased consumption, the prices soar. This is the time when the gathering of eggs gains in interest,—collections are carefully looked after so that no eggs are spoiled by freezing.

Why cannot the same interest be displayed in the summer time? Of course, the average price of summer eggs is low, owing to the large proportion of undesirable eggs in almost any batch that is taken to the store, but I know that there is a greater profit in summer eggs, well handled, than there is in winter eggs though the price of the latter may rise to a nickle each at retail.

There is a steady demand for good, well handled summer eggs at 25c per dozen wholesale, and as summer eggs can be produced at under 10c per dozen, this is a better profit than winter eggs at 45c to 50c per dozen.

Now why does the average farmer not take better care of his eggs in the summer? It is easy to do it—to start at the beginning—lively, healthy hens, no roosters with the main flocks of market egg layers, clean houses, clean nests and plenty of them, plenty of litter to keep the feet clean. The result—nice,
clean, well flavored eggs of good weight, that will sell on their looks and hold and bring trade,—provided:

That they are gathered frequently—three or even four times a day during hot weather;

Provided, further, that they are stored in a cool, airy place, but away from dampness.

Any good, clean farm cellar is good enough to keep eggs for a week in the hottest summer, if care be taken to keep it ventilated, fresh and clean.

But do not, in any event, put your eggs on the floor of the cellar; even if they do not “spot” as they probably will, they will surely absorb a musty flavor if not odor.

I put my collections first in chip baskets until they get cooled,—after that in common plug tobacco boxes,—they are just the size for the ordinary egg case filler—until ready to ship. This gives them plenty of air as the boxes are placed about two feet above the cellar floor.

Before packing, these boxes are taken from the cellar and the eggs given opportunity to sweat and dry off as they reach the warmer outside air so that they go into the shipping cases cool but dry.

Another piece of common carelessness comes when the average farmer takes his eggs to market, either country store or express office. I have seen eggs properly packed in egg cases on top of other produce, in a spring wagon or buggy or in open baskets beside the driver, exposed to the direct heat of the sun for anywhere from half hour to an hour or more.

Is it any wonder that eggs arrive at destination thoroughly heated—that is, spoiled?

Well, I have probably said more than the subject warrants so will sum the matter up briefly:

First: good, healthy, contented hens and pullets not bothered with roosters.

Clean houses, clean nests, plenty of clean litter
Frequent collections, summer and winter
Prompt cooling in warm weather
Frequent shipments in clean containers.

Protection against heat during the trip from farm to station, and of course,

Only well shaped and reasonably large eggs, and all this care of eggs on the farm will pay handsomely in better prices for the eggs and a bigger demand for them.
My farmer friends, don’t think you can make much money by holding eggs for a higher market. Held eggs are not Fresh eggs, and fresh eggs fetch the highest prices and bring you reputation.

Don’t use silicate, lime or any other preservative solution, unless you want to use the eggs yourself at home. Such eggs will not keep in condition to be fresh and then they are not fresh anyway.

HOW TO RAISE PRIZE WINNING TURKEYS.

By Mrs. E. M. Scott, Lathrop, Mo.

Sixteen years ago I married a farmer having always been fond of country life, yet knowing nothing of it save from occasional visiting. (Let me add here there is a decided difference between visiting on a farm and living on a farm.)

I started out full of enthusiasm. To raise chickens I tried, and considering all, I did fairly well. A neighbor raised turkeys, sold her flock at Thanksgiving for $80. Dear me! All my chikens with the old roosters thrown in would not have brought half that much. At once I bought two hens and a tom and started in the turkey business. The kind neighbor gave me minute instructions as to care. I set 43 eggs.

One Friday morning I took forty bright eyed fluffy downy turks from the nests and with the mother turk, placed them in a run prepared for them. That night it commenced to rain and it seemed to me like as of old “40 days and 40 nights the rain it kept a dropping.” In fact, it was only about ten days of cloudy, drizzly weather. I fed and petted and watched the 40 dwindle and dwindle one at a time, sometimes two, until thirteen alone remained. At selling time there still remained eleven. Hauled all to market at 8c per pound, discovered four were crooked breast, docked as culls at 6c. My enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by now. But when a child at school, I learned, “If at first you don’t succeed, try, try again. For if you will persevere, you will conquer, never fear. Try, try, again.”

The following January, my husband and I made it a point to attend the Midwest Poultry Show at Kansas City. I invested
the entire returns from my turkey crop in a pair of turkeys, bought from the winning flock. I raised 21 turkeys that time, and went back to the show, bought the yearling tom that won 1st place, and next year, back again. Meanwhile I bought Standard and was devoting a little time studying the points of a perfect specimen, also studying the habits of my birds. This time I went to the show I selected and bought the young tom that when passed on won 1st in the class, and next year, I made an exhibit at our Great State Show, winning 1st cock one year, 1st pullet and second hen. Since then have been winning where- ever shown. In my hand have 25 blue ribbons with silver cups and specials. How do I raise them? I find I have learned much since my first experience, and mostly by experience.

Turkey habits are different from most fowls. They are wild by nature. More turkeys are killed by much care than lack of it. A lady called me by telephone. "My turkeys are dying. The little things just eat and eat and then just die." She was feeding all the hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs they would pick up. Poor little turks! Poor woman! The turks had a case of indigestion, the woman a case of misplaced kindness.

I hatch my young turkeys mostly under chicken hens. The turkey hen sets only a short time. A pipped egg is placed under her at night and she is left to come off with her brood of one. Then she is caught, dusted thoroughly with insect powder and placed in the run prepared for her. The other wee ones have been nestling snug and warm in a soft lined basket, and are brought and placed near her just inside the run. She is left a few hours to get acquainted.

When about forty eight hours old, the first feed is given, which consists of stale light bread dipped in sweet milk pressed dry, and sprinkled lightly with black pepper, tablespoonful to fifteen or twenty turks. This four or five times per day for a few days, adding hard boiled egg at noon. Lettuce leaves and onion top cut fine with scissors. Let them range on grass covered plot, but not too far until three weeks old, always keeping up until the dew is dried off mornings, and calling them back to the runs early of evenings. Keep clean fresh water near them, also keep the mother well fed and be sure to guard against lice, as I said before, the hen is thoroughly dusted with insect powder before giving her the wee ones, and once a week each little fellow is caught and dusted, (being sure to get the powder well down at quill ends of wing feathers) until six weeks old. Don’t
house your turkeys in close buildings, and don’t try to raise with chicken mother. Don’t over feed.

Follow your flock some bright morning. Notice how they gather their food. Also notice the attention and care of the mother hen for her young. Many valuable lessons can be learned from our feathered friends.

Don’t raise scrub stock. Get your foundation from some line which is rich in vigor, strength, and vitality. Avoid in-breeding. In raising prize winners, we cannot fail to appreciate the wonderful beauty, the rich bronze color, the black the brown and the clear white, all arranged in perfect harmony painted by the hand of nature, and while all raised are not prize winners, all raised are money makers. So if you fail once, try again. But don’t give up the turk!

CHICKEN, AS THE PUBLIC SEES IT.

By Wm. H. Pfeifer, Allenton, Mo.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation for the wonderful achievements of the little hen and the excellent work being done at the Missouri State Experiment Station for helping her to still greater accomplishments, that I come before you today, not as a seeker after the limelight, but as a humble poultryman who is willing to share with those who care to listen, such information as he has learned in the school of experience, and as a poultryman of years devoted to the practical side of the business. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that in this building today, there are to be found some of the most beautiful birds of the world; real aristocrats of the feathered tribe. Coop after coop, row after row of an almost endless variety of beauties meet the wondering eyes of the public. A large number of people annually become imbued with the desire to own and in turn to produce some of these glorious specimens. Many of those who come here this week will either in a greater or lesser degree, embark into the sea of Poultry culture, each expecting to make a fortune in the production of beautiful feathered and shaped specimens. A large percentage of them will fail just as thousands of others have failed in the past, simply because they never for a moment stopped to consider the one great underlying principle of successful poultry
culture, and that is what we term Utility or the useful side of the business.

The birds at this exhibition are judged solely by their outward appearance and outward appearances are frequently deceiving. The handbook by which they are judged is called the Standard of Perfection, but it applies only to the outward perfection, while the inward perfection, the truly useful perfection is completely ignored in the awarding of the ribbons. The birds that an exhibitor sends to a show like this, nearly always represent the very cream of his flock, but that by no means signifies that some of the lesser lights that he has left at home, are excelled in the one vital thing to successful breeding, and that is Utility. The time was and that not long ago, and in some instances it is still practiced, that the culls of a flock of thorough bred s, were called Utility birds, and disposed of as such, while some of them might have been worthy of the name by far the greater part, were just simply the undesirables of the flock, nothing more. Now when we stop to consider that by far the greater number of the people who entered the poultry business, bought this so-called Utility stock, can you still wonder why so many of them failed?

The time is now at hand for Utility poultry to take its rightful place in the poultry culture for the primary worth of all poultry lies in its utilitarian value; certainly the culls of a fancier's flock should not be sold for Utility birds, for their sole value lies in their carcass and that as a rule is far below par. Take the dressed carcass of a plump, well developed Plymouth Rock, place it beside that of a cull, and you will have the indisputable evidence staring you in the face.

It is not my desire to detract from the glory that an exhibition bird is entitled to nor to belittle the man who produces such, but it is a well known fact among students of poultry culture, that only a few, a very few of the birds that a Fancier produces, are of a high exhibition type and therefore they are very valuable, the result being that there is only an occasional sale for such stock. The second choice birds are held to be sold as breeders and the market is over run with this class of the fancy, that the demand is practically Nil, compared with the number of breeders who are waiting for prospective buyers. Only the established breeder with a wide reputation can dispose of this class of stock at a profit. On the other hand, the Utility breeder can cull his stock at a far earlier date and dispose of his surplus
at a reasonable profit, for he has an ever ready market and a constantly growing demand for his product at prices above the market quotations. It is the plump carcass and wholesome table eggs that attract the greatest attention from the public. Not only that, but the utility breeder is not always outclassed in the show room, for it is easier to produce exhibition birds from a well bred and uniform flock of utility birds than it is to produce real utility birds from an Exhibition flock. In our lives it is perfectly plain to us that it is not the upper crust, nor the dregs of society, but the great middle class that causes the wheels of civilization and progress to grind. Not only is this true of our race, but of all races, not only does the rule apply to humanity, but it applies to stock and to poultry. It is the great useful middle class that constitutes the real workers and their thrift and energy it is, that lines the purse with silver. Therefore it will pay all poultrymen well to remember, that to eradicate the scrub and cross breeds that are found upon the farms of this country and to replace them with pure bred poultry, we must interest the farmer in the highly useful thorough bred. This cannot be done with high priced specimens of extraordinary beauty, nor with an almost worthless lot of cast off culls, but it can be done with uniform and useful stock, for such stock is Utility stock, and none other.

The Fancier is of course a necessity in upholding the pleasing beauty of the thoroughbred, but the Utility breeder, who works upon such lines as are being advocated by the excellent gentlemen in charge of the Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., is the breeder who deserves the greatest credit for the advancement being made in poultry culture, for he is giving to the world a highly useful article.

Chicken! Yellow legged CHICKEN! With a flavor that tickles the palate and makes the mouth water for more, Chicken that produces lots of delicate flavored and wholesome eggs for the business men’s breakfast and the workingmen’s dinner pail, that is the kind of chicken that the great mass of humanity is chiefly interested in, and I think that you will agree with me, it is the Utility bred, Thorough bred, that comes nearest to filling the bill of requirements, so let us give her more attention in the future.
THE BUILDING OF AN EGG.

By C. T. Patterson, Mt. Grove, Mo.

Eggs vary in size, shape, color, etc., as much as the birds vary in size, shape and color. Those of you who have followed me in my lectures have found that I am getting to be a crank on the subject of eggs. I am frank to confess that if a hen won’t lay eggs, I don’t want her. I don’t care what she looks like, and if the eggs are mis-shapen and irregular, I wouldn’t think as much of her as if she produced good firm eggs, good size, shape and color.

The facts are that the number, size, shape and color of eggs laid by hens in my own flock at home has as much to do with forming my idea of a hen as the size, shape and color of the hen herself.

Ordinarily we would say the largest eggs were the most valuable, which they would be for home consumption or for local trade, but eggs are judged from a commercial standpoint, so you see that the extra large eggs fill a standard egg case filler so full that any pressure from any direction will smash the eggs on the inside.

I honestly believe that a 2 oz. egg in good condition will sell better than a 2 1-2 oz. egg which is smashed in the case.

The egg is worthy of much thought and consideration so I would like to talk for a short time of the development of the egg.

First, I would like for you to get the idea that the building of an egg is done by piece work, i. e., it is built a piece at a time, just as you would find the men building a table in the factory where it was made. You would not find one man making the entire table, but one man makes the top another makes the legs, and another makes the sides or braces while another puts on the varnish. You see each man has his own particular work to do and does not bother about the other man’s work, and so it is in building of an egg. Each part of the egg is made in an organ or part of an organ specialized for that particular work. There are three principal parts of an egg: the yolk, the albumen or white, and the shell.

The yolk is produced in the ovary or grape like cluster in the back of the hen while the rest of the egg is made in the
oviduct (commonly called egg bag.) The yolk is fully developed and mature or ripe before it leaves the ovary and before any of the rest of the egg is placed around it.

After leaving the ovary the yolk enters the oviduct where it receives the albumen or white in the first 2-3 of the oviduct, then in the last third of the oviduct, the shall membrane and shell is placed around the entire egg. So you see each of the three parts of the egg is developed in a place specialized for that particular work, and neither one could do the work of the other. That is, the ovary could not manufacture either albumen or shell nor could either of the sections of the oviduct manufacture either the yolk, or the part manufactured by the other section of the oviduct.

Now we are ready for the one thought I wish to impress upon you and that is that the egg is built by three parts of one machine and that in order for this machine to do its work properly, it must furnish the right kind of material to each part of the machine.

The yolk is made of 30 per cent. fat, 16 per cent. albuminoids, 1 per cent. minerals, and the rest water. You see at once that if you wanted the hen to produce yolk’s only you should feed a large amount of fat producing food, such as corn, but if we feed a ration that has too much fat producing food, the hens produce more yolks than they can furnish albumen for, so as a result they re-absorb the yolks and build them into fat. The old saying that, “A hen gets too fat to lay” is incorrect. It should be said, “A hen can’t lay is the reason she gets too fat.”

The second part of the egg to be made is the white or albumen, which is made of 2 per cent fat, 12 per cent albumenoids, 1.2 per cent minerals and 84.8 per cent water. If you wanted to manufacture the albumen only, you see you should feed very little fat forming food, but a large amount of food rich in albumen, such as beans, peas, meat scraps, alfalfa, etc.

Again, if you wanted to produce only shells of eggs, it would require a large amount of minerals such as lime. But nature has decreed that one part of the egg shall not be produced without the rest of the egg, so we cannot feed a hen so she will lay the yolks of eggs only.

In some cases we find hens fed a ration which would produce 5 yolks, 1 white and 3 shells. In such case the hen lays only one egg or in other cases, a ration might produce 1 yolk,
3 whites and 5 shells. In this case the hen would lay only one egg. I believe you see now that if the ration is not balanced there is a part of the food that is either built into fat or rejected by the system and is a total loss.

Some of you are perhaps waiting to ask a question about the feed ration and what to feed to get winter eggs.

The subject of feeds and feeding is a subject which deserves an article within itself so I will touch it very briefly by saying that in most cases the farm flocks are fed enough fat forming food to form all the yolks necessary, but the albumenoids are absent, so the hen cannot make the white, so she builds the surplus into fat and does not complete the egg. Some of the foods which are rich in albumenoids are meat scraps, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, alfalfa meal, wheat bran, middlings, etc. These have different amounts of albumen and would have to be balanced with other food the birds get.

Going back now to the process of the building of the egg and to the work done by each part of the organs. I have been asked many questions about the development of what we might term "Freak eggs." First, many of you have seen a small spot or drop of blood in the white of an egg which was not developed by the embryo. This spot or drop came from a small blood vessel which was broken as the yolk left the follicle membrane which held the yolk in place in the ovary. This does not show the development of the embryo. The embryonic development begins in the little whitish spot or germinal disc on the top side of the yolk. This white spot is present in an infertile egg the same as in a fertile egg. The white cords on either side of the yolk are present in both fertile and infertile eggs. The male germ is located in the germinal disc or white spot on the top side of the yolk and is microscopic that so a person cannot tell by looking at an egg whether it is fertile or infertile unless it has been incubated for about two days.

At the time the yolk leaves the follicle it sometimes breaks the vitelline surrounding the yolk and allows the yolk contents to pass out and mix into the body cavity. Often when this occurs, a small part of the yolk will enter the oviduct which stimulates the oviduct to action and a small egg is formed. A blood clot from the follicle, or a broken chalazae will do the same. Many have the idea that the small egg is formed at the close of the clutch of eggs and just before the hen goes broody.
This is incorrect as the small eggs are laid in the regular course of laying, the same as a normal egg.

The funnel of the oviduct often catches two yolks at the same time. In that case, the two yolks are placed in one egg and are called double yolked eggs. The double yolked eggs are laid in the regular course of laying about half the time. Sometimes the hen does not lay the day before and other times she does not lay the day after laying the double yolked egg.

Soft shelled eggs have been traced to two principal causes. One is a diseased condition of the oviduct in the section where the hard shell is formed. The other cause will be seen by studying the length of the sections of the oviduct and the length of time required in each section. It will be noted that every section of the oviduct is long enough to hold two eggs except the last section where the hard shell is placed on. It requires from 12 to 24 hours to build the hard shell on an egg. Some hens can manufacture more than one egg in one day so as a result, the second egg is following closely behind the first and as the first hasn’t enough time to receive the shell till the second is pressing against it, the contraction of the oviduct back of the second egg forces the first out, usually on the droppings board at night.

Sometimes a hen will be what is called Egg Bound; i. e., an obstruction prevents the egg from being laid. The egg will remain in the uterus for some time until nature relieves herself by sending the egg in the reverse direction. It sometimes passes out of the oviduct into the body cavity and may be picked up again by the oviduct and another egg placed around that one.

The freak eggs are of very little value. Very few of them are fertile so should not be incubated. They are unattractive so should not be sold on the market. They are wholesome for food so should be used at home.

The number of eggs depends much upon the feed and care but more upon the breeding, as the bird must have a born tendency to lay before she will produce many eggs. With the proper breeding and feeding, the hens will produce eggs during the winter when eggs are scarce and high.

I don’t care what a hen looks like, the best hen on a man’s farm is the hen that lays through the winter. She is just as apt to be a high scoring bird as a low scoring bird as the contests at Mountain Grove have proven that the color of the bird does
not influence egg production, that some of the highest laying hens in the contest are also some of the highest scoring birds and they laid almost perfect eggs in size, shape and color.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO TO PUT THE PURE BRED POULTRY BUSINESS ON A MORE SUBSTANTIAL BASIS.

Thos. B. Elliott, President of Buff Rock Club, St. Louis, Mo.

When I use the word veteran in this article, I do not mean of the Civil War but the Thorough-Bred Poultry as against the Dung-Hill as we term the Conglomeration which is too prevalent today in the yards and on the Farms but Thanks to the work of the Poultry breeders backed up by such Wonderful institutions as our State Experiment Station at Mt. Grove, of which there is no better in the Whole World, this condition is fast changing.

The word Veteran implies that one is not in the spring Chicken class and I will admit, that I am not, although, I like and admire Spring Chickens as much as ever, however, I refer now to the Spring Chicken we serve on our Table, "Buff Rocks."

I have bred and exhibited Thoroughbred Poultry for the past 23 years, excepting a few years from 1900 to 1905 when I was not so situated that I could keep them although then I attended poultry shows over a wide territory.

But to the point of my subject, the first requisite of the future Pure Bred Poultry must be the production of Eggs and of course health and rapid development.

Pardon me if I take you back some 20 years to a breeder's yards at that time well known as a producer of fine light Brahmas. He produced a number of Show winners as I can testify as I was then one of the largest breeders of that magnificent breed along with Jimmy Tucker and Harry Hanchett and of the lot of us, Jimmy is the only one that still breeds them.

But this breeder's downfall I am speaking of was not in his failure to produce Winners, but in his craze over the ribbons, he neglected what was of greater value, the laying quality of his stock.

It was a sad day for him when he had the demand for eggs and later on for stock and that he did not have them, and what few eggs he did get would not hatch, and if they did
hatch the vitality was so low he could not raise the chicks. I
say it was a sad day, this awakening, for after some 15 years
breeding poultry he realized his methods were a failure and
fellow breeders there are many among the fancy poultry breeders
today regardless of the warnings sent out that are following
the same footsteps to failure and disappointment.

How did this breeder and why are some today facing the
same failure, unless their methods are changed?

He, as I stated was show crazy, and he saved only his
very finest feathered specimens and it is perhaps a strange thing,
however, it is a fact in about 9 out of 10 cases that the heavy
laying Hen is not a show bird after her season’s work, for the
strain on her system is not conducive to putting on fine clothes.
She is the real Domestic Biddy.

Now understand this dilapidated looking hen may be
just as fine as the better dressed one, and perhaps, would have
won over her in her pullet year, but owing to the strain on her
she does not moult as early, or as even as her sister, who sits
around and primps all day.

Now the dilapidated looking hen we sell as utility birds,
and the fine looking hen we keep for show room and breeder,
so what is the outcome? Why it is inevitable that what few
we raise will—as like begets like—have a tendency to improve
in show form and to decrease in usefulness or egg production?
The hen of today must be a producer first, for as with Dairy
Cattle regardless of the show value of a breeder’s animals,
he is testing his herd and is anxious to get as many in the Ad-
vanced Registry, which shows the animal’s worth as a producer
first and then her show form next.

Were I so situated today, as I hope to be in a couple of
years from now, I would not let a single Egg contest held by
responsible State Institutions go on without a pen of Golden
Eagle Buff Rocks in the Contest, and I am looking forward to
the day not far distant when I can devote my time to raising
stock at any season in order to fit them for the opening of these
contests, and when that day comes I will not be ashamed of
the record of my birds against any variety for I tell you my
friends it is not the variety you breed but the breeders back of
the variety that counts.

Any variety gives us the material but the brains is that
gray matter in that knot on our shoulders.
Now I want to cite an actual case which was my pen at the Egg contest last year.

I sent to Mt. Grove 10 pullets, all about equal value as show birds, having been shown at one big show and winning 1st breeding pen and 1-2-3 Pullet also all about the same age and size but when they came back, here was some that looked fine, ready to show and others that looked like 50 cts. But on looking up the record for eggs it was the off looking specimens that were in the 200 egg class and so I would as a show room crank have sold my best producers for utility birds and kept the poorest layers for my breeding pen.

Without information about your flock as producers, where are we fancy breeders heading? But with this we will retain the winning pullets that become the dilapidated looking hens knowing that she has show form under that coat and something still more valuable—that is laying capacity. Then as a breeder she will not only produce her like as a show bird but with the added value her like as a producer.

Now right along this line I want to tell you that these heavy layers with special attention can be fitted for the show room also; that is forced to moult earlier and faster so as to be in form for the show room as hens.

I believe in the fancy poultry and if Mr. Farmer is so slow in taking up fancy poultry, it is because so many, who are classed as poultry breeders are not in reality poultry breeders. That is, they are not giving time to improve their breed along utility lines, so if Mr. Farmer does get a few fancy looking hens he makes no increase in egg production.

I believe if the next egg contest would include some farmers' flocks under the heading of Dunghill and feed these in the same way that our fancy breeds are handled, it would show you some flocks that vary as much as our fancy poultry today.

Some of these flocks would be layers because there is a woman at home that gets vigorous active Ckls. each year and she sets eggs from her early layers and then saves the pullets for next year’s layers so in a way she is building up a laying strain and the Lord of the Manor still looks at them only as chickens but the good wife is almost furnishing the table with her flock of hens.

Other flocks that look like the first mentioned would not lay eggs enough to pay for their feed with all the scientific care
would show a lack of care or system of raising chickens on that farm.

Now I am not including in the above the thoroughbred poultry of the farms for many of our farmers today have as high class poultry as any specialty breeder and I see them every trip I take out to the farm along 50 miles of highway.

Now when we poultry raisers produce a flock that averages 200 eggs per hen in addition to being show winners, do you think it is going to be hard to convince Mr. Farmer to raise them on his farm?

Of course some farmers, or I better say would-be-farmers, still keep cows that average 3,000 lbs. of milk a year and then say there is no money in cows, while his neighbor is getting 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. a year per cow and is making big money on his herd.

This also applies to poultry and poultry breeders.

I know there are still farmers and voters that do as our fathers did before us and then there are the Progressives that are looking for and adopting new and better methods, so my friend if we would put pure bred poultry on a more substantial basis we must produce flocks that average first more eggs, more rapid development, greater vitality and last instead of first, more uniform or typical breed flocks.

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**PROFITABLE ADVERTISING.**

By Fred B. Campbell, Lees Summit, Mo.

When I was a boy at home when chicken day came around, by the time it came my turn to be served there was usually nothing left but odds and ends—mostly ends. It was then that my mind was made up that if ever I could fool a girl bad enough to fry them for me I would raise chickens and have something besides the ends.

I found the girl and thanks to the advice of a good friend who gave me the hunch to raise Barred Rocks, for he said: "They have the bones to hang the meat on and lay eggs when ham tastes the sweetest.” After raising them for two years for meat and eggs, the “lure of the bars” became so strong that I have gotten into it deeper ever since—in fact gotten in so deep that some of them show on the beaks and legs and some others have gone in so deep they have put the “cull” in color.
The first thing to get profit from advertising is to be systematic and the foundation of system in breeding poultry is the trapnest during the breeding season. Eliminate the waste is the dominating effort of all business today. The trapnest is the only thing to cull out the non-producers.

To be real progressive and stand pat upon your record, you cannot progress upward without them. Why feed and care for a hundred breeders when you can get the same results from fifty producers?

As you and I came to the Union Station this week we saw train after train coming and going loaded with people seeking new homes. What means shifting from place to place? It is that never ending desire to better our condition.

Your first sale was made to someone who believed you had better birds than he or she—birds that would improve his or her flock or help along with his advertising. The more people you convince of this, the more sales you make. Now, how are you going to prove to them that your birds are superior? You do it by advertising the fact, but the mere saying does not establish the fact. You must either get them to come to your yards and see or you must take them to the shows and win the ribbons. It is not necessary to win the blue. A fourth or fifth ribbon will convince some and go along ways with others.

Some one has said that advertising is the life of business, which is true, but we must not forget that there must be a body to sustain life. That body is best represented by the goods we deliver. The better the quality of our birds the more life you can get into your advertising and the more profitable advertising it will be.

When you see a strong, well built athlete, you say, "There goes a fellow full of life," and upon the other hand we say of another with a wasted body, "That fellow hardly has any life."

When we were boys at school we were taught of the magnet that it attracted some objects and others it did not. These we called positive and negative. In your advertising, of whatever kind, you should be very careful to use only positive statements, the ones that draw.

Advertising is mostly a mental act, leading the mind along to the desired result—the making of a sale. People's minds are very apt to fly off at a tangent. This we must try to prevent. Once a salesman, but not a good salesman, was showing a go-cart to a woman for her first born. After showing the
good points and the workings of the complex thing, she was just at the point of saying, "I'll take it," he remarked that they had never had a bit of trouble with the wheels coming off. I could see by the sudden change of expression that she could imagine herself going down the street, a wheel running off, her darling baby tumbling out on the pavement. She went out without buying. The clerk had made a negative statement.

At a poultry show not more than a thousand miles from St. Louis and not more than a hundred years back, I was standing close to a breeder, who was showing his birds to a prospective customer and no doubt he would have made a sale, but just at a critical moment, he turned to his prospect and asked him if he knew of a really reliable roup cure. Don't you suppose he is still wondering why he never made the sale?

A good automobile salesman never tells you his car won't run without gasoline or that you will have to get out and under. No, he leaves you to find this out some day when you are about fifteen miles from a town and four or five from a phone. He only dwells on the pleasure and benefit you will derive from owning his car.

You may have gone into the poultry business for your health, but you will not stay long before you are in it for the money that can be made in the business. When it comes down to brass tacks, we are all after the money, but the breeder that advertises and sells simply to get the money is not doing profitable advertising.

I once saw a shoe clerk fit a pair of high heeled French shoes upon a girl only ten years old. He got the money, but do you think he did a profitable piece of advertising or made a friend of the girl to benefit him in future transactions? It takes pleased customers to make profitable advertisements. The breeder that over advertised his birds or eggs may seemingly be doing profitable advertising, but in the long run he will go the way of those who had no far-sight longer than their pocketbook. How many can you sit here and recall that flashed up with a big light and "world-beaters" that have passed down and out?

Ninety per cent of the fancy poultry business is obtained through personal correspondence. Therefore, I consider the best letter writer as the one who usually makes the best and most sales. Some of the best breeders are the poorest letter
writers, and at times lose sales to some other breeder who does not have the quality, but produces a better impression by the style of his letter or printed matter.

If you would ask me what it takes to make up a good sales making letter I would answer that it must comprise four points: Attention, Interest, Desire, Resolution.

First. It must attract attention when opened. This can be done by good, well printed stationery, such as can be procured now at any good print shop at a nominal price.

Second. The opening sentence must stir an interest in what is to follow. It is not necessary to say, "I received your letter of such and such a date." The mere fact of your answering is evidence of that fact. You would not say, if someone should step up to you and ask you a question, "I hear your question and in reply to the same I will say, etc." No, you would go ahead and answer the question.

Third. The body or main part of your letter must be a talk in regard to the inquiry that is convincing enough to create a desire upon the part of your prospect to give up his money for the birds. When you have created this desire, if your customer is an American citizen, the price is a secondary consideration and may follow as a conclusion, for he will have what he wants if takes the hide off.

You can never tell which prospect will develop into the largest sale, so go after them all. The man that writes upon a postal card and writes so badly that you have to walk up and down stairs to read it, is just as apt to have as much to spend as the one who writes you on tinted, perfumed paper and in the choicest Spencerian hand.

A good many breeders expect too much from the mediums in which they buy advertising space. They can only bring you the inquiries—the bites that start the cork bobbing. They can only bring the inquiry to your post box, or to your yard gate, and then if you do not make the sale, don't blame the paper. They have done their duty. Go look in the mirror and talk to the face that looks back at you. In talking with a breeder a short while ago about the merits of a certain journal, he said, "I don't think it is any good. I had a two inch adv. in it for three months and only had seventeen replies and never made a sale." I'll tell you if a paper brings me that many inquiries in a three months ad. I will write back and tell the editor that his rates are too low, no matter what the present one is.
Don't think this advertising matter is a "get rich quick" proposition and that it can be accomplished in a year or two. The longer you keep at it the cheaper and larger the returns. I mean by this that your customers that come back help lower the average cost, like the ball of snow it gathers as it rolls on.

I read of a woman that expected to get rich off of mining stock. She read of a bargain counter offer where they were selling mining stock at a penny a share and bought five cents worth. To make profitable advertising, you must have enough space. I mean by this that you should carry you advs. in proportion to what you have to sell.

An old successful dairyman once said, "Follow the path of the dairy cow and you will never miss the road to success." I have one that to me sounds better. "If you follow the song of the cackling hen, you can sign your checks with a golden pen."

CROWLESS ROOSTERS—HOW TO MAKE THEM.

By Geo. Beuoy, Cedarvale, Kan.

Is it possible, a "rooster" without a crow! And if so, why was his crow taken away?

I write this to show you exactly how the simple operation is performed that makes a rooster crowless. National conditions demand that this work be done for the protection of our egg and meat supply. It is most fitting that the greatest poultry state in the Union with her foremost poultrymen and women should be the first to champion this world wide movement. Modern market conditions demand an infertile egg and it is up to the poultry raisers to supply this demand. Infertile eggs cannot be supplied if "He Roosters" are allowed the run of the flock. As it is a well known fact that half the birds produced each season are males, the problem that at once presents itself is what to do with this half of the flock.

Only a very small part can be used or sold as breeders, the balance must be eaten or sold for that purpose. As they are mostly hatched in the spring months it is easy to understand that the male half of your flock will reach frying size at or about the same time as the rest of the world's supply. To attempt to eat this tremendous production of young roosters within the
limit of the tender, acceptable age, would turn the National stomach "forever against America's greatest food supply." Only one sensible, practical way presents itself as a solution of this problem. Caponize the young rooster at the proper time and you not only guarantee an infertile egg supply and increase the amount and quality of his flesh, but also make it possible to market the bird at a season when the market is the best.

Two short years ago Missouri did not produce enough capons to supply her own markets, and capons were shipped in from eastern states. Last spring in less than ninety days, one produce house, in a principal market of this state, shipped to eastern markets over ten thousand dollars worth of capons more than the markets of this state required. Other markets throughout the state also shipped capons east, the sum total must have been quite large. Before this work was started by your State Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, "The Best in the World," capons were produced mostly in a few eastern states touching on the Atlantic coast. From records now in my possession, I know that Missouri will this season produce more capons than any other state, and it is my opinion that this state will market as many capons as any other three states, credit for which is undoubtedly due to the good work of your state experiment farm.

High prices are paid for capons by the pound and for several reasons. In the first place capons are the best eating to be had at any price. Then they reach the market at a time of year when all other poultry is scarce and very high. Spring hatched capons should be ready for the market during February, March, and April. These are the months when hens are laying their best and no poultry raiser would part with laying hens at this time. It is too early for young chickens, and capons come on exactly at the opportune time and for that reason command a high price.

A two pound cockerel makes a ten pound capon, so by the simple operation we at once increase half the poultry market each year five times, surely a real service to mankind. Not only do we increase the supply by five times, but at the same time we make it possible to distribute it together with the tender, fine flavored flesh of the frying chicken over the entire year. And we find the capon at his best during the months, when without him, there would be no fresh poultry on the market.
The Fancier who does not know how and does not practice caponizing is behind the times and is not worthy of the name. In every flock no matter how good it is there are always some of the young males that are not strictly first class, and even if sold as breeders they will command only a small price. These cheap breeding cockerels are the ones that cause dissatisfaction and are the ones that cause most of the trouble in the pure bred business. Usually they are sold at two for five dollars and often for less. It should be the rule of every pure bred breeder to caponize every male that will not bring five dollars and be worth it as a breeder. A rule that works as we have followed that system for the past six years on our farm. A so called fancier that does not have capon for his own table is about the sorriest, disqualified, out of date specimen that I can imagine trying to stay in good poultry society.

Caponizing is the best thing that ever happened for the fancier and pure-bred breeder. When caponizing becomes general and the farmer and average poultry raiser takes it up in earnest, they will then have a sure and profitable market for their own male birds. The temptation to use them as breeders at once disappears. The capons bring them the cash and of course they in turn to the pure bred breeder and the fancier for new blood and breeding cockerels. They have learned the value of a capon and do not expect a good breeding male for less than he would have brought as a capon. If the breeder has kept up with the times and has made capons of his inferior birds he has something good to offer and everybody is satisfied—satisfied like a Missouri Poultry Raiser, surely the best and happiest people on earth.
METHODS OF MAKING GOOSE CULTURE PROFITABLE.

By Mrs. Benj. Daelhousen, Oakwood, Mo.

Some of the sages contend that anything that is a profit is a pleasure, but not all profit making schemes bring us into the open air and sunlight, lead us by the rippling brooks, over expanses of shimmering grasses, and keep us near to nature's heart. Nothing does this so well as the culture of the stately and beautiful waterfowl. That I have no lowly subject is proven when Wm. Cullen Bryant wrote in his "Ode to a 'Waterfowl,'" "Seekest thou the flashy brink of weedy lake, Or marge of river wide, Or where the rocking billows rise and sink, On the chafed ocean side."

The work with the geese brings us out into the open air almost before the twitter of the first spring birds and if we expect success to crown our efforts our vigilance should not waver.

When Governor Major was a little boy his mother put him on the back porch with the old fashioned dasher churn. He churned an occasional dilatory stroke, and said, "I am working by the day now." Then he changed to "working by the job" and in his burst of enthusiasm upset the churn and it rolled down into the yard. We must work by the job in the poultry culture, for the occasional stroke will profit us little. I prefer the Embden Goose in its beauty and purity, to any other breed. No other can compare with it in graceful shape, and carriage, and the snowy purity of its plumage is unequaled by any other variety.

The flock should be started with the best birds that you are financially able to own, and a pair that have not been conditioned for the show room that season, for a fat goose seldom lays with any degree of regularity, the eggs are misshaped, and weak shelled, often infertile. I would prefer the geese to any number of eggs as you see the breeding stock and know just what characteristics to expect in the young. You also have the parent birds to attend to the incubation of the eggs and brooding of the flock. I do not advise the shipping of goose eggs. They stand transportation badly and give very poor results. The breeding season in Missouri is governed by the weather, generally from January 20th through the month of
March. The breeding stock should have a yard or pasture with an open shed in which to shelter from snows and wind. Shiplap makes a durable and inexpensive house. The ground floor should be covered with straw to absorb the moisture and prevent leg disease. Feed the breeding stock sparingly, very little corn. A part of the chicken mash in extreme weather, potato parings, mangel beets and clover or alfalfa scalded makes a much relished ration. There will not be over a month or six weeks of weather bad enough to prevent them making their own way. Give them a swimming pool of some description, a branch in the pasture is ideal, if you have none, then make them a pond. If shut away from water, they beg for it and employ every means to show how they want it. If you want a high fertility in the eggs, you must follow nature's plan, for it is their natural instinct to mate on the water, and in no other way will you get 100 per cent of fertile eggs. The enjoyment the pool affords should more than compensate for the amount expended in making it. They take utmost care regarding their bath and are always free from vermin and almost exempt from diseases of any kind.

Some authorities claim to raise geese without water save for drinking purposes. Try it if you will but many of your eggs will be clear, and your birds ragged and unkept. The geese usually pair off, and I have known them to continue with the same mates in the most perfect domestic tranquility for the rest of their lives, establishing a home each season and rearing their young: You will fail in a large measure if you attempt to mate three or four geese with only one gander. The geese are quarrelsome and fighting and infertile eggs will generally result. If the ganders fight, I select a mate for each one and shut them from sight of the others until the nesting idea is formed then they may run together again. If you visit the nests and remove the eggs, you start a discord, in the harmony, leave them to the goose and she will cover them so no wind or temperature change will injure them. I have known the geese to go to the nests after sundown and pile on additional sand or straw if the night bid fair to be a cold one. The goose lays from fourteen to twenty eggs, sixteen is a good flock average. I do not advise the practice of having the goose lay two litters of eggs in one season. Let her incubate the first eggs and she will raise at least fourteen goslings from sixteen eggs. I have hatched goslings in incubators and under hens, in both cases the eggs must be turned
and sprinkled, and no amount of labor will bring the same number of sturdy goslings that mother goose will hatch. The second laying make the goslings late and small and if it is a season of drought the grass is too tough and dry for them to relish, a gosling without grass is worse than none at all. The geese generally hatch their young in the month of April. They start them with the grass and it is tender enough then for them to handle nicely. No other young in the whole tribe of domestic poultry is so up to date and helpful as a little gosling given a tender grass plot and a doze under his mother’s warm breast, he goes serenely on his way, nipping a living and asking favors of no one.

The prettiest group of “poultry and profit” that I have owned was five Embden Geese and ganders with their sixty-four balls of yellow down, marching in green pastures beside the still waters, the gold of the sunshine no brighter than their tints, the blue of the heavens no bluer than the water in which they sailed, and I thought as I strolled in the glad sunshine of the words of Lowell:

“And what is so rare as a day in June,
Then, if ever, come perfect days
When Heaven tries Earth if she be in tune.
And over her softly a warm ear lays.”

When seven months old, they are generally about grown, weighing from 14 to 17 pounds. The standard requires the young goose to weigh 16 and the gander 18 pounds, but if they are two pounds lighter and have good bone and broad frame, they can be conditioned to weight in ten days or two weeks. But if they are to serve as breeders instead of in the show room, leave them in thin flesh, for the buyer who knows his business wants bone and muscle, rather than fat and feathers.

It would be foolish to raise Embden Geese for market purposes, for it will take years and years to supply the demand for Standard breeders, but the market affords a good place for the culls, and all flocks of truly upward striving breeders have their culls. They may be heavy enough but have that small spreading leg we are so anxious to eradicate. Their wings may droop or bow wrong, or they may be small boned or off in general conformation, but sold dressed, they more than pay the feed bill of the rest of the flock, and their feathers are preferred above every other fowl save the ostrich. The carcass when dressed is as white as marble, and free from unsightly down or pin
feathers, and commands from three to five cents more per pound than the dark geese. In the large cities the guaranteed Embden feathers bring from one dollar to a dollar and thirty cents per pound, and one goose will yield a half pound of feathers every six weeks, but show birds and breeding geese should not be picked.

When the nobles of England ordered geese enough slaughtered to make the queen a bed of down, it took over three hundred geese. What a pity the Embden did not flourish then. It would not have taken one fourth of that number and the down would have been more exquisite than Englishmen ever dreamed of.

As to the actual profit, three pairs of splendid Embdens should make the foundation for a fine flock. They should be from two to ten years of age, and would cost you about thirty dollars. They should mature at the least figure, forty goslings, thirty five of which should be as good as the parent birds. These as breeding stock should bring five dollars each or $175 for your thirty invested. The other five fattened for table or market would pay for the feed of the entire flock for the summer, so if you want to turn grass into greenbacks, I say decidedly raise Embden Geese.

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BROODING OF BABY CHICKS.

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, St. Louis, Mo.

Leading up to the brooding of baby chicks I think a few remarks regarding the parent stock, eggs, incubators, etc., will not be amiss.

I think it very important indeed to have your breeding pens and breeding stock properly mated and in the best of health and condition possible. Without healthy parent stock you can not expect strong, healthy, sturdy chicks. Proper care and feeding of the breeding stock is also very essential. They should be fed regularly on good wholesome food, and as much variety as possible. In the winter time I feed my birds whole grain night and morning in deep litter, and keep before them dry mash, oyster shell, grit, charcoal and ground bone at all times. I feed some green cut bone about three times a week, and also give them sprouted oats and mangels which I raise myself.
Breeding birds properly fed in the winter time greatly increase the fertility in the egg. As there are so many different kinds of incubators made and I have no preference for any of them, I will not dwell long on this subject. I have three different makes of incubators in use, but have no preference, as they will all do pretty well if they are properly managed. The management of the incubator is two-thirds of the battle, I think. I always thoroughly disinfect my incubators after each hatch, and consequently have never had a case of white diarrhoea among my baby chicks. I am never in any hurry in taking the chicks from the incubator. Of course there is always a variation of from twenty to forty hours in the time in which certain eggs will hatch in the same machine, and I never take the baby chicks from the incubator until the oldest ones are at least sixty hours old. When I take them to the brooder room they are hungry and ready for something to eat and drink. For several years I struggled along under many difficulties, trying to raise early chicks with brooders and hovers, and became thoroughly disgusted in trying to do so. I often called brooders and hovers "death traps" as my experience with them has led me to call them by that name. I have installed in my brooder room a Simplex Brooder Stove, which burns a cheap grade of kerosene, or coal oil. I installed this two years ago and raised all my chicks by it the last two seasons. I am not interested at all in the manufacture and sale of these stoves, nor in the people who make them, but I do believe in the principles of raising chicks by their method. There is nothing in the room but the stove, the chicks, the drinking fountains and the litter on the floor.

There are no brooders or anything for them to hover under at night. They sleep right on the floor around the stove. The labor in raising chicks by this method is reduced practically to nothing. It does not require ten minutes a day to look after the chicks and the stove. It takes about three minutes each day to clean the burner and possibly five minutes every two or three days to put oil in the tank. I clean out the room and thoroughly disinfect it every week or ten days, depending upon the number of chicks I have in the room. I can raise my baby chicks around this stove just as well in February and March as I can outdoors on the green lawn in April and May. The room is properly ventilated, so that the air is pure and wholesome at all times. There is a thermostat connected with the
intake oil pipe that regulates the flow of the oil at all times, and keeps the temperature of the room at any required degree of heat. If I had to go back to using hovers and brooders again for the raising of early chicks I think I would quit the business. It never did look right to me to crowd fifty or one hundred baby chicks in a closed up brooder under a small, illy-ventilated hover and leave them there possibly for ten, twelve or fourteen hours during the long winter night. They get absolutely no ventilation, and they can not do well under any condition. You have to practically stand on your head to work with, see or adjust the lamps in most any brooder made, and to get the lamp properly adjusted for each night is a great problem indeed. There are several concerns making stoves similar to this that burn coal, and if they can make a burner that will keep fire all night by using coal, they will be just as good as the oil stove and can be operated for less money. My brooder room is fifteen feet square, and has two large south windows which let in the sunshine for the chicks to bask in on bright winter days. I can brood one dozen or one thousand chicks in there at one time. I can raise them in that room ranging in age from one day to two months old, and they will all do well provided the ventilators are properly managed and the heat kept at the proper temperature, which can be done with very little trouble and experience. It is certainly a pleasing sight to go into the room at night and see the little fellows stretched out on the floor around the stove, enjoying sound sleep and comfort. I keep a light layer of dry sand on the floor about the stove, and then the whole floor is covered with clean dry chaff or short straw or clover for the chicks to scratch in and sleep in.
HOW I RAISE CHICKENS ON A CITY LOT.

By J. W. Gum, President of the Howell County Poultry Association and Secretary of the South Missouri Poultry Association, West Plains, Mo.

The Ozarks of Missouri have been very truthfully named by one who knows, "The Poultry Paradise." Because of the mild climate, the early spring and late fall, the growing season is especially long; the gravel in the soil furnishes the necessary grit and the drainage is always good, so that with these advantages to start with the man or woman who loves chickens can easily find both pleasure and profit in poultry. In this day of intensive farming one does not require a quarter section, and indeed, all over the Ozarks you now see and hear the slogan, "A Good Family On Every Forty"—but my subject is not the Ozarks. However, you know that every "Hill-billie" in our Ozarks is, or should be, a booster.

I am asked to tell you how I managed to raise several hundred "Prize Winners" on a city lot. My lot is 102 x 125, on a corner, and contains a five room cottage and the necessary outbuildings. We have a roomy front and side yard, so that the space actually used is only about 50 x 100 feet.

In my business as head miller at the Pease-Moore Milling Company's plant in our city, I am occupied eight hours every week day and frequently extra time, so that only a few hours can be devoted to riding my hobby, which is raising Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. My methods are as follows:

Usually by January first I have disposed of all my surplus stock, keeping about thirty hens and pullets, two cocks and two cockerels for my breeders. Then I separate them into four pens, mating as I see best. After they have been mated for about two weeks, I commence to gather eggs for hatching, gathering twice daily, and place them in a box which I can reverse twice each day, as this will keep the eggs from settling to one side.

When I have collected enough eggs to fill the incubator I start my first hatch, and when the hatch is over, I remove the trays, giving the chicks room in the incubator until they are four days old, reducing the heat to one hundred degrees. When the chicks are thirty-six hours old I place some luke warm drinking water in the incubator, waiting twelve hours longer
before giving them their first feed, which consists of hard boiled eggs, fine charcoal and cayenne pepper. I feed this four times each day, with my wife's assistance, for two days, and by this time I have my brooder heated to one hundred degrees and the floor covered with fine sand and cut clover. Then the chicks are removed to the brooder and their diet changed to one of wheat bran, fine charcoal and brown bolted corn meal—this meal is just the ordinary meal browned in the oven—this feed continuing for ten days. The brooder house floor is kept covered with sand and litter of some kind, and after they have learned the brooder, I commence to add some commercial chick feed to the other feed, throwing it among the litter so that they will learn to scratch—nothing will develop young chicks better than to let them work for their living. When four weeks old, I prepare a dry mash for them, which consists of 30 per cent bran, 10 per cent corn meal, 10 per cent shorts, 10 per cent fine meat scraps and 1-4 per cent fine salt, feeding it in hoppers so they can eat at any time. As they are at the same time working for the chick feed, about this time I begin to see them grow.

I usually keep them in the brooder house about six weeks, then they are moved to the colony house in the yard, using a heated hover to keep them warm on cold days and nights. After this I begin to feed ground corn, wheat and oats, at the same time giving them all the dry mash, charcoal and grit they want to eat; and by the time they are ten or twelve weeks old, I have fryers weighing from one and a fourth to two pounds. They are at this age culled very close, and the culls are marketed at a fancy price. The rest are crowded to maturity, the pullets usually laying at the age of four or five months. When they once get started to laying they will generally keep it up all fall and winter.

This method is followed with each hatch, and you would be surprised to see how many you can raise on a small lot. Now, my experience has been that when pullets are crowded to maturity, and forced for heavy laying, the fertility of the eggs for hatching is greatly impaired. For this reason, I am very careful in selecting my breeders. But to make the business profitable you must bring your pullets to early maturity, and when you do this, you will have early layers to bring in the profits.
I consider that my success is due to one thing largely, and that is this—keeping all of my yards, houses, nests, and drinking vessels in a sanitary condition; also keeping plenty of fresh water within reach at all times, as chickens must have plenty of fresh water and pure air to keep them in a healthy condition. In the early spring or at any time when I haven’t lawn clippings, I use sprouted oats which I find to be a very helpful food.

COMMERCIALISM AND FADS IN POULTRY RAISING.

By M. L. Andrews, Bryant, Mo.

In reviewing the many changes that have taken place in the varieties of poultry and noting their ups and downs, one thinks of what an important factor commercialism and fads have been in developing our present day so-called standard bred poultry.

Not a great many years ago the different varieties of Cochins made up one of the largest classes in many western shows; Light Brahmas were always a large class and boomed as the greatest of winter layers; Silver Wyandottes were pressing the Barred Rocks for first place in numbers in many shows and Brown Leghorns were the large class in the Mediterraneans—with the Whites running second.

What a change in the make up of our shows of today. A fad for blockier and more heavily feathered Cochins took possession of the breeders and every other quality was sacrificed for the sake of abnormal development of feathers. Fowls were imported to help the work of destruction and for a while we had classes of both English and American Cochins.

The tall Light Brahmas could not stem the tide and so the fad for feathers engulfed them and specimens with Cochin shape and feathering found their way into our shows. Light Brahmas were good layers in those early days, but it would be hard to find any one classing them as such at the present time.

Silver Wyandottes (or "Beauty Breed" as they were designated by some), at the time they were running the Barred Rocks such a race for first place in our shows, were exceptionally good utility birds, being good layers, presenting a fine carcass when dressed and pleasing to look at, with their black feathers,
with medium sized white centers, but it was decreed that a change must be made to a lighter colored bird with open centers or Seabright lacing to the feathers. This change must be charged up to commercialism, as it was not popular enough to be called a fad, and came near swamping the Silvers. A few breeders profited by the change, but many were not satisfied with the small number of salable birds they were able to produce and gave them up. Every other quality was made secondary to open centered feathers and as a result the Silvers were almost eliminated from the poultry map. A few staunch fanciers stood by them and in the past few years they seem to be on the increase in our shows. Some strains are producing a large number of white sports, which was a very rare occurrence years ago and is probably due to crossing with the White variety to help out size and egg production, both of which were lost sight of in the mad rush for open centered feathers.

White Wyandottes could not steer clear of the faddists and an "all curves" bird was the slogan. With the "all curves" came the shorter backs and blockier birds, until some judges couldn't see a bird unless the back was so short that it made the neck and tail seem to join together. To maintain size and curves commercialism stepped in with White Orpington crosses which have since been cropping out, as shown by large numbers of White Legs, skins and beaks in some Wyandotte strains.

This characteristic of some strains reminds me of an experience I had at one time. A party wrote asking if I could use a lot of choice early hatched White Wyandotte pullets and described them as extra good all around. When they arrived, most of them had white skins, legs and beaks and when I promptly returned them, the huckster accused me of being a chronic kicker and said I didn't know a Wyandotte when I saw one; that they were from stock from one of our big poultry plants and a big advertiser and that the birds legs were yellow but they had been running in a yard where there was wood ashes and had bleached out.

He did not say so, but I suppose the skins and beaks also bleached from same cause.

This tip should be a boon to Orpington breeders who have fowls with yellow legs or skins. I do not guarantee results,
have no wood ashes for sale, and make no charge for the information.

From all reports the Indian Runner ducks that were first brought to this country were heavy layers—but like many good things—were too scarce, so commercialism had to take a hand in the game and any old colored puddle duck that would produce a few eggs, was brought into play to help out the "eggs for setting" end of the deal and the resultant colors were about as varied as Joseph's coat. No doubt some breeders are getting good returns from their Indian Runners. One small flock in our neighborhood changed hands four times in about a year and a half, but finally landed in market to roam no more, like the penny that had such a varied experience and extensive travels until it finally came to rest in Uncle Russell Sage's strong box.

I think that nearly every fancier has a little warm corner in his heart for the good old Barred Plymouth Rocks and to breed high class exhibition specimens will test the skill of any breeder but the commercial importance of having good specimens has led to the double mating system, which I think is to be deplored. In the hands of old experienced breeders and exhibitors the system may be all right, but to the amateur breeder the special classes for standard matings, cockerel matings, pullet matings, etc.—are enough to give them the shivers, and when you get the system of breeding so complex that it staggers the amateur you are driving the life blood from the fancy.

I hope I am wrong, but it looks like breakers ahead for our good old favorites.

Will the standard weights on Leghorns improve them, or lead to crosses for the purpose of increasing weights, that will ultimately hurt their laying qualities? I note that many of the highest producing females at the Egg Laying Contests at Mountain Grove were undersized birds of their respective varieties. Maybe, there's a reason.

Wouldn't it be smooth sailing for all poultry raisers if a lot of the commercialism and "hot air" were left out of poultry advertising and breeders could always get somewhere near their money's worth when ordering stock and eggs? But as Mr. Link Orr would say—"What's the use."

"Commercialism" shows up, spends ten or fifteen thousand in full page "hot air," claiming the earth and some wire fence
thrown in, unloads six dollars a hundred eggs at ten to thirty dollars per setting and stock in proportion—takes in fifty or a hundred thousand dollars and jumps the game, leaving a host of amateurs holding the sack.

Such circumstances lead one to believe as Pat did about the Dutch. The captain on an ocean steamer called Pat and told him that a Dutchman had died down in 33 and for him to go down and throw the corpse overboard. Later the captain was informed that the corpse was still in 33. Pat was called and asked why he did not throw the corpse in 33 overboard? He answered “did you say 33? I thought you said 23. But the man in 23 was not dead, said the Captain. That’s what he told me, replied Pat, and added “but you can’t believe a Dutchman.”

“NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS”—HOW TO BRING SUCH RESULTS.

By A. V. Fish, Kirksville, Mo.

Yes, nothing succeeds like success, but what is success? Success is the favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted. It may consist of but one attainment in the poultry business, but that may be a grand success in itself. Because one has not reached all there is to reach in the poultry industry is no reason he has not succeeded if he has reached one goal of importance. There are many goals which a poultry-man may strive to attain. He may start out to make a great fortune and by handling a large number of birds, and by his business ability alone, make the fortune he started out to find. He may have failed to gain anything in quality of bird or egg production and still we say he has made a success. Another man may raise only a small number of birds and his great aim be to get the best quality bird. If he succeeds in producing the quality he desires, he has made a success. It is the same with the man that is producing birds for egg production or any other branch of the poultry industry.

There perhaps will never be a poultry breeder who will succeed in all the branches of the poultry industry, but all must succeed to a certain degree in a financial way or he cannot succeed in any great degree in any other way. Every degree of
success we have helps us to succeed better in all of the other degrees.

The Poultry business is a scientific business. The four corner stones on which it rests are:
1. Ability and desire.
2. Good fowls well bred.
3. The right foods skillfully fed.
4. Suitable location and buildings.

Perhaps no one starts in the poultry business without the desire but many without the ability. Some have natural ability and others must train themselves. Ability consists of the power to control yourself and your flock perfectly and to see and foresee.

One of the most important things is to keep your flock contented and quiet. Kindness in the poultry yards will go a long way toward doing this. We cannot secure the best of success unless we show kindness to our birds. Commence when they are hatched; handle the wee little chicken often, smooth their downy backs; give them their feed from your hand. They will soon learn to appreciate it, and as they grow, keep petting them often. They will soon learn to follow you and want to be picked up. It is very pleasing to have your birds come running after you and flying in your feed pan, and on your shoulder when feeding time comes. Your birds will soon learn to love you if you love them. They will come running to meet you when they see you or hear your voice.

When you call your birds always have something in your pail for them and feed them a little; it will give them confidence in you. Never scare them when they are hungry and get under your feet and give them a kick to help them out of your way. Never throw the feed at them and scare them, but go quietly among them. Put their feed down gently.

It is pleasant to have visitors come to see you and see your birds flock about you in this manner, and be so gentle that the company can pick them up and pet them.

There are some varieties of fowls that are more nervous than others, especially the Leghorns. They seem to be more of a wild disposition, and inclined to "take a hike" when you go near them, but even they can be trained to come up and look up to you as if to say, "Can't you take me up?"

The little things in the poultry business are the things that count in success. I might mention a few of the little
things that mean a great deal to any poultryman—cleanliness of premises, buildings, water and feeding pans; give the birds plenty of fresh air, but do not permit them to roost in a draft; do not get water on the floor of the buildings; keep on the watch for the appearance of any disease; keep the lice and mites away; do not be wasteful with feed or money; save all the by-products especially the fertilizer which is usually wasted. If you will follow these plans, you will find a material increase in the profits. It is the careful man or woman who reaps the harvest and the ones who say there is no profit in the poultry business are those that neglect the small details of this important branch of the farm industry.

In selecting your birds, get the best if it is only a few, of whatever breed you think will suit your fancy. Do not give up if you do not succeed as well as you would like. Success comes to those who labor and wait. If you get the best you will not get all of your birds to suit you, but in time you can have a large flock of the best quality instead of a medium quality. Be very careful in mating so you will not go down instead of up. The science of mating is perhaps the most important of all, because by poor mating you will not produce the kind of birds you wish, therefore you cannot succeed.

A great deal of your success will depend on the kind of food you feed and the way in which you feed it. Get good food and then do not feed it all to the birds at once and then let them go without for several days. Much could be said on this subject, but the most important thing is to see that the birds get the right amount at the right time and see that the birds have to exercise enough in getting it that they will enjoy it.

The location and buildings are also important, however almost any location can be made allright for the poultry business if the buildings are made to suit the location. You should never try to raise poultry on low, damp ground, they need a dry place to do well. The buildings need not be expensive, but they must be well ventilated, have good light and be free from drafts.

One of the most important things to succeed well is to know your birds individually. It is not enough to know that this bird or that belongs to your flock or to pen six or seven, you should know each bird well enough to know their disposition, their laying qualities, their show qualities, and exactly how they matured from a baby chick to a profitable bird. This
may seem almost impossible to some, but it is possible. I have been able to know all of my birds in my breeding pens in this manner for several years. It is the only safe way to be able to cull your flock and use nothing but the best for mating.

I believe it is best to breed for egg production and then combine as many other good qualities with it as you can. Be able to see the right thing at the right time, be honest and industrious, and you will succeed.

HOW I RAISE CHICKENS SUCCESSFULLY.

By Geo. C. Grant, Kirkwood, Mo.

There have been volumes written on the subject of “Success with Poultry,” and from those same volumes we can learn how to improve a breed; how to make new breeds; how to breed for shape and feathers, and all the good points that go to make a fine bird, and so far I have found the books helpful, wonderfully so, but when they come to tell you how to successfully raise those birds, after hatching them, you are bewildered. The things to feed and the ways of feeding are so many, and so varied, that one hardly knows what to do.

As briefly as I can, I will give you my methods:

I hatch my chickens early. I begin running the incubators in December and continue until April. After cleaning, disinfecting, warming and regulating my incubator, (I hatch only in incubators) I dip the eggs in disinfectant two per cent creoline and the water warmed a little, just the chill taken off. After dipping, I place them in the incubator and turn the tray around morning and night. The third day I begin turning the eggs and turn them morning and night until the night of the 18th day, when I separate the eggs and place them in the pedigree tray, and close up the machine and keep it closed until the hatch is over, which will be the 21st day. If I start my incubator at 9 o’clock at night, at 9 o’clock the night of the 21st day, the hatch will be over, and I take the tray out and mark the chicks and put them altogether in the nursery of the incubator. I let them stay there without food or water, just fresh air, until the afternoon of the third day. At 3:00 P. M. on the third day, I feed them their first meal consisting of a chick meal scalded and cooled, then I put them in the warmed hover where there is a deep litter of cut clover hay. The next day I feed them four times and give them
luke warm water. Until they are a week old, they are fed in this way—nothing but chick meal. At the end of a week I begin to mix green food with the chick meal; in a small proportion at first, with a small sprinkling of fine charcoal. The green food may consist of sprouted oats, carrots or lettuce at first, and later on cabbage. All must be cut up very fine. As time passes, I add a greater proportion of green food to the chick meal until it is half green stuff. When they are two weeks old, I begin to give them their last meal of the day of chick grain. This feeding continues until they are five or six weeks old, and then I begin giving them one meal a day of dry mash.

I have found that overfeeding is one of the principal causes of sickness. In warm weather feed much lighter than in cold weather. In summer feed less grain and more green stuff, clover and grass.

Keep their drinking water fresh and clean. Have plenty of sand. Charcoal and grit, where they can get it.

I let the chickens run together, keeping the different ages separate until the cockerels begin to crow, when I separate the cockerels from the pullets. I have had pullets laying as early as August, and as young as five months, but I prefer to hold them back until they are seven months old.

I have great layers and they lay very heavily in the winter. But first, last and all the time "Keep Clean." In building houses for chickens, have in mind good ventilation and convenience in cleaning.

To my mind, chicken shows are among the best educators we have in the business, and I have a chicken show at my home each year from January 1st to December 31st, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Visitors are cordially invited. I will gladly demonstrate my methods at any time for anyone who is interested.
OPPORTUNITIES OF POULTRY RAISING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

By Elbert E. Lawrence, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was on my sixth birthday that I first entered the field, having on that day received, the gift of a pair of bantams, with the assurance that they were mine alone and that I should have the daily task of feeding and watering them, and keeping their coop clean. They were little beauties and to me, they held a fascination which no other gift has since had. After three or four years of bantam raising I changed to a more profitable breed. At this time I purchased from a neighbor lady 100 eggs, of White Plymouth Rocks and have continued from year to year to raise this variety, which I have found the most profitable and interesting of any of the larger breeds. At times I have had in addition several other varieties, including the Mammoth Bronze Turkey, White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Pekin Ducks, both colored and White Runner Ducks and Toulouse Geese. At present I have only the White Rocks and White Runner Ducks, for so far this is the best combination of fowls I have found and by far the most profitable. But I might stop and say, right here, that it has not all been easy sailing. In these years I have come up against some serious difficulties. I have seen my flock contract diseases from which I have lost many valuable birds. I have had to fight the mite and the chicken louse and learn by experience how to keep them down to the minimum. I have had unsatisfactory hatches from my incubator and saw the egg supply fall short, and in the face of all this, I smile when I pick up a Sunday Edition of our City Newspapers, and read where some one with a few hundred dollars, invested in the Poultry Business has in the course of three or four years built up a fortune, or how by investing $2.00 in Mr. So and So's method of poultry raising, another has learned how to make a small flock of chickens in a back lot return an annual profit of from $5.00 to $50.00 a head. Now, I don't want to leave the impression that only the occasional dealer is successful; for this is not the truth, there are too many prosperous poultry men and women in the country today to contradict this, and I do think there is hardly another opening today where either young
or old can with as small an outlay of money and time realize as
great returns.

But the secret of such success, lies in the willingness to begin
in a small way and grow up with the business. Seven-tenths of
the failures are on account of too heavy investments at the start
in equipping their plant and then trying to economize by stock-
ing it with second grade stock. Ignorance of poultry manage-
ment and best methods of buying and selling, result in losses
and they soon go to the wall. I feel sure that the older poultry
people here will agree with me in this assertion. Begin on a small
scale and grow slowly. This has been the method of our greatest
breeders and as one instance, I would cite to you Mr. U. R. Fishel
of Hope, Indiana, President of the country's only $1,000,000
poultry corporation, Treasurer of the A. P. A. and owner of the
largest specialty poultry farm—Fishelton—home of the country's
famous White Rocks. Mr. Fishel, when a boy, earned his first
dollar by sawing wood and with this dollar he purchased a setting
of eggs, in his book describing Fishelton, he gives the whole
story of his wonderful success which was built up from that small
beginning. And it is surely an incentive to boys and girls to
use their spare time in some such way. I say boys and girls for
I believe, there is a great place for young women in the Poultry
Field. You don't hear of so many famous poultry women as
men, although I personally know of a few of international reputa-
tion, and I imagine that if some of our great poultry men were
asked, they would tell you that their success is largely due to their
wives or sisters. The greater patience and gentleness of women in
handling fowls, and their care for details in keeping everything
clean, and sanitary make them natural poultry raisers and I
would like to see more girls take up the idea.

It was not until I began to make a thorough study of the
questions of housing, feeding, breeding, incubation, and san-
itation, that I came to realize good returns from my poultry.
Fowls are not profitable when cared for in a haphazard way.
For six years I have used the open front house entirely, with
pieces of canvass that can be raised or lowered inside the wire
netting, in the most extreme cold weather. I keep a box of dust
for the chickens to wallow in and in this way they can almost
rid themselves of lice. Then, when cleaning the drop board, which
should be done daily, I occasionally sprinkle kerosene
over the roosts. I whitewash the inside walls both spring and fall
and occasionally sprinkle lime over the drop boards and along
the walls. I use galvanized trap nests which are easily disinfected and in which there are no place for mites to hide—so by occasionally dusting the birds themselves with an insect powder it is a hard matter for these pests to exist.

Then I give great care to the water fountains and feed hoppers, for cleanliness must be observed if the best results are to be obtained. I used to think that I must keep my birds doped with condition powders, and egg laying foods to reap any profit, but now, with as few simple remedies in case of sickness and diligent care of the general environment, I keep my flock in a normal healthy condition and am rewarded with an exceptionally good yield of eggs. It is well to remember the old adage, “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” and to be ever on the lookout for any disease or pest, heading them off before any harm is done.

The poultry yard should have abundant shade and for this I would suggest fruit trees, or berry bushes, for these may be made to yield a double income. I have also used sunflowers which give the necessary shade, and later the seeds are much enjoyed by the birds. In this case they must be given a good start before the chickens are turned in on them, otherwise the tender plants would be quickly destroyed.

There isn’t a poultry man who would not say, invest only in standard breeds and keep your breed pure, for mongrel stock doesn’t pay; and although my birds have taken blues at poultry shows they have also made records of over 200 eggs and I believe the day of the strictly show bird specimen is waning and that a combination of fancy and utility qualities are what we should strive for. Learn how to secure size, health and prolific egg-laying qualities in your fowls, for such questions as this and for any troublesome problems that may come up, you have your State Experiment Station at Mt. Grove, Missouri, where the most efficient help may be secured. Our station by the way has taken first place among the experiment stations of all the States, under Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, whose practical help and advice have meant so much to me. In my estimation, there is nothing more important than for the beginner to affiliate himself with a club whose members have the same ambition, the same aims, and the same problem to solve as he. Now, there are numberless young people’s clubs over the country, some connected with the Public Schools, some backed by the Department of Agriculture, but I feel safe in saying that there is not another in existence to-
day that is in a position to do as much for its members as the Junior American Poultry Club. All we ask is a chance to prove it to you. It is a national organization, self-governing, and fathered by the World's greatest poultry growers. Our active members are young people from almost every state in the union, and among our honorary members are Mr. U. R. Fishel, of whom I have already spoken. Miss S. Carey of England, who is our foreign representative, and the world's most noted poultry woman, Mr. S. T. Campbell, Secretary of the A. P. A. and others.

As a member you have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the Club, in electing officers, and formulating plans for work. You are entitled to all the Club's literature, bulletins, and year book free, and furthermore you may compete for the club's prizes—cups, gold and silver medals, ribbons, etc.

We are more than pleased with the success of the Club this year and the outlook for the future is bright, but we are especially desirous of securing the co-operation of a greater number of the older men and women. Some unpleasant comment has been made regarding young people's clubs being organized and controlled entirely by the young people themselves, this difficulty is going to be removed in our club, by organizing a Board of Patrons, made up of experienced breeders who will guide and advise the younger members. It is with great pleasure I announce the appointment of Mr. Maurice F. Delano of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, as president of this Board, and I am hoping that a number older men and women may be induced to take places with Mr. Delano to make this Board a success. I feel sure that you could do nothing that would encourage the young people any more in this great work. Helping them to help themselves—is "Bread Cast Upon The Waters".

We believe in poultry raising as the most splendid opening for young people; we believe in organization as the best means of furthering their interests; and we also believe that there is no better organization for this purpose than the Junior American Poultry Club.
MENDELIAN INHERITANCE AND ITS RELATION TO POULTRY BREEDING.

This is a subject which is not understood by many poultry-men. The reason we have not made more rapid progress in the breeding of poultry than we have, and the reason so many become discouraged with their efforts to breed either fancy poultry or poultry for egg production is because the average farmer or poultry raiser has never given the subject of systematic breeding but little thought. Prof. H. L. Kempster, professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Missouri made an address before the Missouri State Poultry Association at the State Poultry show on the above subject.

His address was as follows and deserves careful study:

The two most important theories which have been advanced in recent years as regards their effect upon our present day knowledge of inheritance are the cell theory, which has come to be the key to all biological problems, and the theory of Mendelian heredity. Since the two are at present so closely associated as relates to their bearing upon heredity, it seems fitting that a brief discussion of the former should be made in order to emphasize the feasibility of the latter, and also to show that there is a mechanism provided which fits in with our present day knowledge of the Mendelian phenomena. That the biologist working entirely independent of any knowledge of Mendelianism in his investigation of cell behavior should make this discovery is extremely important since it shows that the theory of Mendelianism was evolved with no knowledge of cell behavior.

The cell theory, according to Wilson, is that the body may be resolved into a vast host of minute structural units known as cells, out of which, directly or indirectly, every part is built. The body at one time constituted a single cell. By a series of multiplications additional cells have been formed which in time become highly specialized. A cell is a mass of protoplasm which in its simplest form may or may not be spherical. This mass of protoplasm may or may not have a cell wall. It contains a nucleus, a mesh of net work, lifeless bodies, such as food granules, pigment bodies, drops of oil or water, etc. The cell also contains a centrosphere which plays an important part in cell division. From an hereditary point of view the most important part of a
cell is the nucleus, since it is the nucleus which contains the carriers of hereditary factors. An examination of the nucleus will show that this contains a small nucleus, called nucleolus, also a fibrous net work, which is called chromatin. It is this chromatin material which is the important part of the cell and to which our attention will be directed from now on.

How Cells Divide.—Cell division is a complex process. The method which is to be described is known as mitosis and is applied to all forms of higher plant and animal life. The whole mechanism is directed toward an equal distribution of the chromatin material of the nucleus, to which everything else is accessory. The end to be attained is an equal distribution of this chromatin material to the daughter cells. The first indication of cell division is manifest when the centrosphere divides. After this division each is known as a centrasome. These centrosomes begin to spread apart with star-like threads running out in all directions. The chromatin net work first collects itself into a long thread. As the centrosomes spread farther apart this chromatin thread breaks up into a definite number of pieces, depending upon the species. Finally, when the centrosomes have reached a certain point, the pieces of chromatin, which from now on will be called chromosomes, orient themselves into an equatorial plate, or equal distance from the two centrospheres. Apparently the astral rays which run out from the centrospheres attach themselves to the chromosomes. The next step is a splitting into longitudinal halves of the chromosomes. There appears to be a shortening of the fibers running from the centrosome to the chromosomes. The halves of chromosome diverge to opposite poles; there is a formation of a membrane between the two masses of chromatin; there is a formation of a cell wall, and as a result two cells appear where there was one before. This is typical cell division.

Germ cells are specialized cells. They undergo a process of chromatin division similar to that which is described for a somatic cell. It is readily seen, however, that there must be a reduction of the number of chromosomes, otherwise each successive generation would have twice as many chromosomes as its parent. Germ cells, then, are specialized cells for the reproduction of the species. These specialized cells have undergone a process of chromatin reduction. The chromatin takes on a tetrad formation; the two tetrads draw up to form a spindle, one-half of the chromatin going into one cell and the other half going into the
other. These cells continue to divide from now on. However, in the case of the female only one out of four remains active. At the union of a male and female cell the chromosomes are again brought together and the new individual thus formed has the same number of chromosomes as its parent and receives half of the chromosomes from one parent and half from the other. This, in brief, is a description of the mechanism of heredity which conforms exactly with the theory of Mendelian heredity which, as has been stated before, was discovered with no knowledge whatever of the chromosome theory.

Mendelianism.—Mendelianism is a theory of heredity which was worked out by a monk called Mendel, from whom the theory derives its name. Mendel performed his experiments with peas. He crossed a tall pea upon a dwarf. The resulting hybrid, was not half way between a tall and a dwarf, but was as tall as its tall ancestor. When these hybrids were bred among themselves, it was discovered that part of the offspring were dwarf, while the remainder were tall. In this case also there were no peas intermediate. Upon examination of the breeding qualities of this second generation it was discovered that the dwarf peas bred true to type and always produced dwarfs; it was also discovered that certain strains of the tall peas would breed nothing but tall peas, while others would breed both tall and dwarf. Mendel called the character of tallness a dominant character, and the factor for dwarfness a recessive. Mendel also used the term gamete as applying to the marrying or germ cells, and the individual formed by the union of the two germ cells is spoken of as the zygote. A zygote, then, arises as a result of the union of two gametes. It should be regarded then as having the ability to split up into gametes at the time germ cells are formed. Mendel conceived that these gametes were bearers of something capable of giving rise to characters in the plant. A single gamete, however, could carry but one of any pairs of characters. For instance, the original pure tall pea carried the factor for tallness in its germ cells. The absence of this factor was carried in the germ cell of the dwarf. The hybrid generation, however, had the ability to produce two kinds of gametes, one of which carried the factor for tallness and the other for dwarfness. The isolation or separation of these factors or unit characters in the germ cell indicates that the factors for dwarfness and tallness are entirely exclusive so far as the gamete or germ cells are concerned. The theory of Mendelianism, then, is that certain characters
which we can indicate as being accessory behave as unit factors. At the present time we have a number of such characters which behave in this manner. For instance, the color of the hair, color of the eyes, curve of the nose, etc., are unit characters, and their appearance in the offspring depends entirely upon whether the character is a dominant or a recessive. Tallness in the case of the pea is a unit character; its presence in the plant causes the plant to be tall; its absence, short. The tall parent has the character for tallness; the hybrid has both the factor for tallness and dwarfness. If the hybrid has two factors, it indicates that the zygotic conditions of an individual is two. For instance, the composition of the zygote may be written Tt, in which T indicates the factor for tallness and t the factor for dwarfness. If the hybrid is written as Tt, the pure parent should have its zygotic makeup indicated by TT for the tall parent, and tt for the dwarf. An individual which is pure for certain character has the ability to form only one kind of gamete. For instance, the pure tall pea transmits the character for tallness to all its germ cells. This condition is known as homozygous, or capable of producing only one kind of gamete. The hybrid Tt has the ability to form two kinds of gametes and, therefore, is called heterozygous. From a genetic standpoint an individual is pure when it is homozygous for a certain factor. The explanation of the behavior of the peas can easily be explained.

$$\begin{align*}
TT \times tt &= Tt \\
Tt \times Tt &= TT \quad Tt \quad Tt \quad tt
\end{align*}$$

tall \quad small

Mendelian phenomenon, then, can be described as follows: For any given character of the progeny resulting from the cross of hybrids, one quarter will resemble the grandparent on one side, one quarter will resemble the other grandparent, and one-half will resemble the hybrids.

We have many cases of Mendelian phenomena occurring in poultry. For years breeders have been baffled by the peculiar behavior of the Blue Andalusian. When Blue Andalusians are bred there are a large number of birds unlike their parents. Some of the progeny will be black, some will be white, or nearly so, while others will be blue. It was naturally supposed that continued breeding from blue would result in the development of a pure strain of Blue Andalusians. Yet, in spite of the fact that
they have been bred for over a century, they still possess this characteristic of throwing whites and blacks. Since the Mendelian discovery this can be easily explained. The original Blue Andalusian came as the result of crossing a black chicken upon a white. The resulting hybrid generation having a combination of the black pigment mixed in with the white caused the effect of blue. A Blue Andalusian, then, can have its zygotic formula written as BW

\[ B (\text{black}) \times W (\text{or white}) = \text{Blue}. \]

In this case we do not have a dominance of black over white or white over black, but blended inheritance. However, when the germ cells are formed the Blue Andalusian has the ability to form two kinds of germ cells, one, however, carrying the factor for black and the other for white; none of them, however, carrying the factor for blue. As a result,

\[ BW \times BW = BB, BW, BW, WW. \]

BB is pure black and will breed true to type. BW is a hybrid, is blue and will throw black, white and blue. WW is pure white and will breed true to type. The Blue Andalusian, then, is a hybrid fowl and cannot breed only blues. According to the Mendelian theory one half of the progeny will be blue, while the remaining half will be whites and blacks. However, if the Blue Andalusian breeder instead of throwing away his whites and blacks would cross the black and white together the resulting progeny would be all blue.

Another illustration of Mendelian phenomena is in regard to the inheritance of comb. For many years the breeder of rose-comb varieties has been continually bothered by having single combs thrown. He has always been content to explain this as a reversion or throwing back to some ancestral type. The term which has been applied to behavior of this kind is atavism. In the light of present knowledge atavism is simply a recombination of the germ cells in such a manner as to restore a previous ancestral condition. A single comb is the simplest type of comb. A rose comb is one to which a factor for roseness has been added. When this factor is absent the comb is single. Roseness is a dominant character. One “dose” will cause a comb to be rose. Rose-Comb chickens may possess the ability to transmit the factor for roseness to all of their germ cells, or to only one half of their germ cells, depending upon whether they are homo or heterozygous for the factor for roseness. One cannot tell, except by testing, whether a
rose-comb chicken is pure for comb. One which is pure for comb can be represented by the letters RR. To test, cross a rose-comb chicken upon a single-comb chicken.

RR x rr (single) = Rr (rose comb)

If a rose-comb chicken is crossed upon a single-comb chicken, all the progeny will have rose combs, the bird which is being tested is pure for rose-comb and none of his progeny will have single combs. If, however, Rr type of comb bird is crossed upon a single-comb chicken, thus,

Rr x rr = Rr and rr.

or, in other words, when a Rr or a heterozygous bird is crossed upon a single-comb chicken one half of the progeny will have rose combs. This explains why single-comb chickens come in flocks such as Wyandottes. When two, Rr—Rr or heterozygous although apparently rose-comb chickens are crossed thus,

Rr x Rr = RR — Rr rR — rr,

the result will be three rose-comb chickens to one single.

In the discussion so far we have referred to characters as being complementary. For instance, white has been contrasted to black and roseness has been contrasted with single. In the construction of a genetic formula the capital letter represents the presence of a factor and the small letter represents its absence. We will let A represent any factor with which we are dealing. In the homozygous condition which will be represented by AA, while the heterozygous condition will be represented by Aa, the entire absence by aa. So far we have been dealing with one pair of characters; when we are dealing with two pairs the formula becomes more complex. Let A represent one character and B another. The individual would have the genetic formula of AA BB. The germ cells or gametes formed would be AB. We will mate an individual having this formula with an individual in which these factors are absent, i. e., aa bb.

AABB x aabb = Aa Bb.

The hybrids Aa Bb have the ability to produce four kinds of germ cells.

AB
Ab
aB
ab
When the hybrids are crossed

\[ \begin{align*}
AB & \quad AB \\
Ab \times Ab & \\
aB & \quad aB \\
ab & \quad ab
\end{align*} \]

The four kinds of sperm have an equal chance at the four kinds of eggs. As a result, then, 16 individuals will be produced as follows:

\[ \begin{align*}
AB & \quad AB & \quad AB & \quad AB \\
aB & \quad Ab & \quad aB & \quad ab \\
Ab & \quad Ab & \quad Ab & \quad Ab \\
AB & \quad Ab & \quad aB & \quad ab \\
ab & \quad ab & \quad ab & \quad ab \\
AB & \quad Ab & \quad aB & \quad ab
\end{align*} \]

A good illustration of this combination can be had by a study of the peacombs. In the same way that the rose-comb is rose because it has the factor of roteness, so the pea-comb is pea because it has a factor for peaness. Rose is dominant to single and pea is also dominant to single. What would happen if chickens having these two combs were crossed together? The result is a blended inheritance into a form of comb resembling the strawberry, or walnut comb. However, when these walnut-comb chickens are crossed together the second generation shows 9 walnut-combs, three rose-combs, three pea-combs and one single. This can easily be explained by resorting to our Mendelian phenomena. For illustration:

Let \( A = \) the factor for rose-comb,  
Let \( B = \) the factor for pea-comb.

Then a rose-comb chicken has the genetic formula of \( AA bb \). The pea-comb chicken \( aa BB \).

\[ \text{Ab} \times \text{aB} = \text{Aa Bb}, \text{ or walnut-comb}. \]

Walnut comb in this case results when \( A \) and \( B \) are in the same individual. When these hybrids, however, are crossed together the result is similar to the square given above. Four kinds of germ cells are produced and these when combined with their corresponding mates will result in 16 individuals.
Nine will have both A and B, hence, will be walnut-combed. Three will have A and b, rose-comb. Three will have aB, pea-comb. The remaining individual, will have no factor for rose or pea and therefore is a single comb.

Another good illustration of this same point, and one which also explains the term atavism as being a restoration of some former combination of germ cells is the cross of a black Spanish upon the white Silky. It is commonly believed that all of our Mediterranean breeds have descended from the Jungle Fowl. This Jungle Fowl had the pattern markings similar to our present day brown Leghorn. In fact, it is believed that this Jungle pattern remains latent in the Mediterranean class. This Jungle pattern is supposed to be hypostatic. It is hidden by an epistatic condition, such as black color, or the absence of color entirely. Breeders frequently see red feathers occurring in black varieties. If the Black Spanish is crossed upon a white Silky the resulting color will be black. If, however, these hybrids are crossed together 9 of the chickens will be black, 3 will have the Jungle pattern and 4 will be white. This explanation reduces itself now to this genetic formula:

Let A = the factor for color.
Let B = the factor for black.
Let J = the factor for Jungle pattern.
Then ABJ = Black Spanish, and
abJ = White Silky.

The Black Spanish is black because it has a factor for color and also a factor for black; the black color hiding the Jungle pattern. The White Silky is white because it has no factor for color, and hence, the Jungle pattern does not show. The resulting cross is ABJ—abJ. These hybrids, however, have the ability to form four kinds of germ cells:

\[ \text{ABJ} \]
\[ \text{AbJ} \]
\[ \text{aBJ} \]
\[ \text{abJ} \]

Out of 16 different combinations it resolves itself down to 9 ABJ (black), 3 AbJ (Jungle color), 3 aBJ (white), and 1 abJ (white). This explains the reason for 9 of the birds being black, three of them having the jungle pattern and four white. A single dose often permits this hypostatic condition to show through. For instance:
AB AB is pure black
AB ab is not pure black, but partially so.

Another illustration of this same point is in the case of the White Leghorn. Some birds are white because the factor for color has been eliminated from their germ cells. Illustrations of that are the White Wyandottes and White Rocks which are said to be "sports" from the Silver Wyandotte and the Barred Rock. A white "sport" is simply a bird in which the color factor has been dropped out. There are other birds which are white because they have in their germ cells a factor which will not permit color to show. The White Leghorn is a bird of this description. If the White Leghorn is crossed upon a recessive white, the first generation resulting from this cross will be pure white. If, however, these hybrids are crossed together the combination will show 13 whites and 3 colored chickens. By resorting to our genetic formula for the combination of two characters, this can be explained:

Let A = the factor for color
Let B = the factor which will not permit color to show.

Then AB = the genetic makeup of the White Leghorn
and ab = the gentic makeup of the recessive white.

Crossing these two birds together in the first generation, we have Aa Bb, or a white chicken. When these hybrids are crossed together, the result is the 9, 3, 3, 1 combination, or, 9 AB, which are white, 3 Ab, which would be colored, 3 aB, which would be white, and ab, which is white.

We have thus seen how a combination of two sets of characters works. Where we were dealing with one pair of characters the F2 generation shows three kinds of individuals coming out in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 1. When two pairs of characters are considered the F2 generation shows 9 : 3 : 3 : 1. When three pairs of characters are considered the combination becomes more complex.

27 = ABC, : 9 ABc: 9 AbC: 9 aBC: 3 Abc: 3 aBc: 3 abC: 1 abc.

We will pass from one consideration of Mendelian behavior to a consideration of the inheritance of sex. An examination of the germ cells shows a very interesting fact. From the previous description of the formation of the germ cells it was stated and assumed that there was an equal distribution of the chromosomes in each germ cell. Microscopical examination, however, reveals the fact that there is an equal distribution of
chromosomes in the female, but an odd number, or unequal distribution in the male. For instance, the male will have the usual number in one germ cell and will have an accessory chromosome in the other. The female, however, will have the accessory chromosome in both. It is believed that this odd chromosome is the determiner of sex. If the male germ cell having the accessory chromosome unites with the germ cell of the female, a female will be the result. If the male germ cell which lacks the accessory chromosome mates with the female germ cell, a male will result. That this actually does occur in some animals is beyond question. The human being has its sex determined by this accessory chromosome. Guyer, of Wisconsin, claims to have discovered the chromosome for chickens. This point is disputed by one or two prominent investigators. The fact remains, however, that the sex of a chicken is determined at the union of the germ cells, and that there is no scheme whereby one can predetermine the sex of a chicken.

There are, however, cases of unusual importance. The barring factor in Barred Rocks is an excellent case of sex linked inheritance. The Barred Rock male has the ability to transmit its barring characteristics to all of its offspring. The female, however, transmits it to only one-half of the offspring, and then only to the males. In other words, a Barred Rock female cannot transmit its barring characteristics to its female offspring; in other words the Barred Rock male is homozygous for the factor of barring; he can transmit it in all of his germ cells. The Barred Rock female is heterozygous and transmits it in only one-half her germ cells. The factor for barring, is sex linked, and passes to the male offspring. This can be expressed genetically as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
BB \times bb &= Bb = \text{all barred progeny} \\
\text{Barred male} \times \text{non-barred female}. \\
Bb \times bb &= Bb = \text{all males, barred.} \\
\text{Barred female} \times \text{non-barred female.} \\
b &= \text{females, none barred.}
\end{align*}
\]

Inheritance of egg production.—It is commonly believed that egg production is inherited. There are certain strains of hens whose progeny invariably lay a large number of eggs. There are also certain individuals of the flock which lay, while others remain unproductive. The most natural conclusion that one would make is that by the continued selection of high layers
a high laying strain could be produced. For several years breeders have resorted to the trap nest in their endeavor to breed up a heavy laying strain. The results have been discouraging; no apparent progress was made. Reports of high egg production are no more common today than they were several years ago, and yet egg production must be inherited. For the last two years the University of Maine has been carrying on investigations of this kind. The summary of their work is given in bulletin No. 205 and the following is based upon their investigations:

It was found that the continued selection of high egg producers for use as breeders did not result in an increase in the average production of the flocks. Very rigid restrictions were made in the selection of the breeding stock. It was found that a high producer was no more liable to transmit high egg laying characteristics than a poor producer. That is, the average egg production from progeny from high producers was no more than that from low. After several years of this investigational work, however, some interesting data was collected. It was discovered that if hens are kept under proper conditions there is very little difference in the average egg production of good and poor producers after March 1. The high producer is the one which lays eggs during the winter months. Fecundity must depend upon two factors, The ovaries contain practically the same number of oocytes regardless of the number of eggs which the hen lays. For instance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1367</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3546</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>2452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2067</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these figures it is apparent that the absolute number of oocytes in a hen's ovary is much larger than the number of eggs which any hen ever lays. There also appears to be more relation between the number of oocytes and the numbers of eggs laid.

Further investigation of the records show that hens group themselves into three different classes: 1. Those which lay no eggs during the winter months (up to March 1). 2. Those
that lay about 30 eggs, and 3, those which lay more than 30 eggs. A 0 egg producer may be due to genetic causes, or it may be due to the physical condition of the hen. March 1 seems to be that period of the year when the natural spring laying cycle begins. In this section of the country it begins somewhat earlier. However, this seems to be a convenient date from which to reckon. The egg limit should be raised, however, to say 35 eggs.

In making an analysis of this data is seems advisable to use the genetic formula similar to that which has been used in the previous discussion relative to Mendelian inheritance in poultry. We are, however, dealing with three pairs of characters. One is anatomical; the bird, in order to lay, must be a female. We will let F represent femaleness and f maleness. Second is the production factor, which causes the bird to lay a few eggs during the winter months. This we designate as A. Third, is a second production factor, which in co-existence with F and A leads to high winter egg production. The absence of these two factors will be designated by a and b. If A is absent, the presence of B leads also to the production of 30 eggs. B behaves in exactly the same way as the Barred pattern in Barred Rocks. The gamete FB, therefore, is never formed. Before making an analysis of the data, let us summarize the points made:

1. High productiveness may be inherited by daughters from their sires independent of their dam.

2. High laying ability is not directly inherited by daughters from their dam. This is proved by (1) continued selection of high producing dams does not alone alter in any way the average production of the daughters. (2) The proportion of high producing daughters is the same, whether the dam is a high or low producer, provided both are mated to the same male. (3) Daughters of high producing dams may be either high layers or poor layers, depending upon their sires. (4) The proportion of daughters which are medium or poor layers is the same independent of the dam, provided both are mated to the same male. Poor laying may be inherited by daughters from either sire or dam, or both.

Bear in mind that when A and B are both present a high producer results. With either A or B absent, the bird will lay about 30 eggs during the winter months. With neither present, the bird will have no winter egg production. Bear in mind,
also, that the factor B behaves in exactly the same manner as the barred pattern in Barred Rocks.

There are nine classes of males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class I.</th>
<th>Zygote</th>
<th>Gametes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fAB fab</td>
<td>fAB fab fAB fab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>fab fAb</td>
<td>fA fAb faB fab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>fab fab</td>
<td>fab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>fab fA</td>
<td>fA fB faB fA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>fab fab</td>
<td>fB fA fab fA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>fab fab</td>
<td>fB fA fB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSTITUTION OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class I.</th>
<th>Zygote</th>
<th>Gametes bearing or male producing.</th>
<th>F bearing or female producing.</th>
<th>Probable winter egg producing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fab faB</td>
<td>fAB faB</td>
<td>Fab FAb</td>
<td>30+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fAB FAb</td>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
<td>Fab FAb</td>
<td>30+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fab Fab</td>
<td>fA fab</td>
<td>Fab FAb</td>
<td>30-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fab FAb</td>
<td>fab fAb</td>
<td>Fab FAb</td>
<td>30-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fab Fab</td>
<td>fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>faB Fab</td>
<td>faB</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As an illustration of how this actually works in practice let us cross a male of type 1 with females which are high producers, i.e., a bird producing over thirty eggs before the first of March. Class 1 male produces the gamette. AB Mating class 1 x Class 1 female.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>fAB fA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>fB</td>
<td>fAB Fab</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>FAb</td>
<td>fAB FAb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mating class</td>
<td>1 x class 2 female</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>FAB</td>
<td>fAB FAb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>over 30 eggs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result then, of mating a male from class 1 to a female which has a high winter egg production, all the female progeny will be heavy winter egg producers. The males will
belong to class 1 and class 3, one quarter of them belonging to the latter class.

If a bird from class 2 is mated to a high producing hen, the following will result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male Gametes</th>
<th>Female Male bearing</th>
<th>Gametes. Female bearing</th>
<th>Resultant Zygote</th>
<th>Class produced</th>
<th>Probable winter egg production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fAB fAb</td>
<td>faB</td>
<td>fAB fab</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faB fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>faB Fab</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fab fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>faB fab</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fab Fab</td>
<td>fab</td>
<td>fab fAB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fab Fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>fab Fab</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a male from class 2 is mated with a high producing hen, one half of the progeny will produce over 30 eggs and one half will produce less than 30. The males group themselves into class 1, class 2, class 3 and class 4, in the following proportions: 6: 6: 2: 2.

When a male of class 3 is mated with heavy egg producers, the following will result: The gametes produced are fAB and faB. The first gamete will behave as above, and will produce class 1 and class 2 in males and class 1 and class 2 in females. The gamete fab, however, will behave as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male Gametes</th>
<th>Female Male bearing</th>
<th>Gametes. Female bearing</th>
<th>Resultant Zygote</th>
<th>Class produced</th>
<th>Probable winter egg production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faB</td>
<td>fAB</td>
<td>fAB fAB</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faB</td>
<td>faB</td>
<td>faB faB</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>faB Fab</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fab</td>
<td>Fab</td>
<td>faB Fab</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of crossing type 3 male upon high producing hens results in 14 high producers and 2 fair producers. Three types of males will be formed. Type 1, 3 and 7 in the proportion of 6: 8: 2.

When a bird of class 4 is mated with a high producing hen the result will be 7 females with over 30 eggs, eight less than 30 and one with 0 winter egg production.
When a bird of class 5 is mated with a high producing hen the result will be all will have an egg production of less than 30 eggs.

When a bird of class 6 is mated with a high producing hen, the result will be 14 will have a winter production of less than 30 eggs and two will have 0 egg production.

When a bird of class 7 is mated with a high producing hen, the result will be 12 hens with an egg production of over 30 eggs and 4 with less than 30.

When a bird of class 8 is mated with a high producing hen, the result will be 6 high producers, 8 fair producers, and 2 will produce no winter eggs.

When a male of class 9 is mated with a high producing hen, the result will be 12 birds with a low winter egg production and 4 with none at all.

The basis for these statements is bulletin No. 205 from the University of Maine upon Inheritance of Fecundity in the Domestic Fowl, and also of Bulletin No. 231.

It should be borne in mind that winter egg production is an inherited character. It is not transmitted directly from mother to daughter, but from mother to son. The practical conclusion which we can draw is that sons of high producing females should be used in breeding for egg production. Males of this kind will produce, as has been seen from the above table, two kinds of male offspring; one having the ability to produce female offspring that are high producers, and the other only a portion. Males should be tested relative to their ability to produce high producing females. When a male of this kind is discovered he should always be mated to high producing hens. In this way the females will always be high producers and the males will always have the ability to produce high producing females. When this is accomplished a heavy egg laying strain will be the result.

In carrying out the above outline, there should also be rigid tests regarding the vitality of the breeding stock. Only strong vigorous birds should be used, and it may be advisable to use only those birds for breeding purposes which have proven their ability to produce strong, vigorous offspring. No chicken which has been sick should ever be used in the breeding pens. When this is done, all other things being equal, there is no question but that it will result in more productive flocks.
LIST OF DOMINANT AND RECESSIVE CHARACTERS IN POULTRY.*

The characters underscored are the old or normal forms, and those not so marked the younger or later originated forms as indicated by Davenport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>As Wyandotte or Hamburgh, over any single combed breed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>As shown in crosses with Polish, or Houdan, and fowl like Minorca, or game with normally shaped heads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nostril</td>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>All first crosses with Houdan or Polish show traces of crest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cerebral hernia</td>
<td>No hernia</td>
<td>Hernia</td>
<td>Crosses with Houdan or favorolles show diminished muffs and beards in the progeny, which segregate in F2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crest</td>
<td>Crested</td>
<td>Smooth head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Muff</td>
<td>Muffing</td>
<td>No muff</td>
<td>White is a new character, and red is difficult to breed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Beard</td>
<td>Bearded</td>
<td>No beard</td>
<td>The red eye is the ancient character of the Gallus Bankiva, and though recessive to black yet is a stubborn recessive, and though latent constantly reasserts itself. Pearl is frequently dominant over red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ear-lobe</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Both ancient colors. Sometimes one is dominant and sometimes the other. Black the most dominant character, then yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Black iris</td>
<td>Red iris</td>
<td>White and yellow skin are both ancient. Cf. Silkie with black skin is dominant, Davenport, p. 57. E. g. Docking over Indian Game, or Cochin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Red iris</td>
<td>Pearl iris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Dard brown</td>
<td>Red iris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Beak</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Horn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Beak</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beak</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Horn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Skin color</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Skin color</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>Feathered</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Cf. Cochin-Leghorn. Cochin feathering has been bred out in the Orpington, but still reappears, and the Dorking white has conquered the Cochin yellow. Black usually dominant, as breeders of Wyandottes and Leghorns know. But yellow sometimes dominates and has covered the Minorca cross in Black Leghorns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Both ancient. Willow too often reasserts itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Rose-comb Leghorn breeders with Hamburgh cross will find this a crux. Also Blue Leghorn if contaminated with Andalusian blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>In crosses with Asiatic (vulture-hocked) and Mediterranean breeds (plain), the plain dominates and disappears much more rapidly than shank feathering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hock</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>Vulture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Dominant</th>
<th>Recessive</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23A</td>
<td>Plumage</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>All colored plumage is more or less recessive to white, which is a new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pigmented</td>
<td>character, but black sometimes dominates and sometimes mingle to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Plumage</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>form &quot;blue.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>But frequently albinism results. Black is imperfectly dominant over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Plumage</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red wing-coverts are an ancient heritage from the Jungle fowl, and red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pigmented</td>
<td>constantly reasserts itself, e.g., Brown, Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Wing</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Other colors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coverts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Shaftiness</td>
<td>Shaftiness</td>
<td>No shaft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Hackle</td>
<td>Solid Black</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Penciling</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Other colors</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Tail</td>
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<td></td>
<td>unlimited</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Color of egg</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Broodiness</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
<td>Non-sitting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Notes:

- When the Mediterranean breeds (white-shelled eggs) are crossed with Asiatic (brown), the brown dominates and the eggs are tinted, and the tinted egg is one sign among others of a cross. C. Leghorn and Minorca eggs are often tinted.
- Incomplete dominance until the "sitting blood" preponderates, e.g., a sitting Minorca or Leghorn is not reliable in its broodiness.
THE ROLL OF HONOR.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

No state in America or any other country can point with pride to such a list of members in their State Poultry Association as you will find below. Indeed, this is a "Roll of Honor." No more loyal and enthusiastic association of poultrymen and women were ever enrolled by any poultry association. Having been born and raised among them, having been associated with them and working for them for many years, we have not only come to know them well, but we love and respect them. We are grateful for their support, and for the inspiration and help which they have been to the poultry industry.

Fraternally,

T. E. QUISENBERY.

Several hundred more members have been received for the State Association since this book has been printed. These were received too late to be included in this list, but will be printed in the Year Book of 1916.

If any error occurs either in name, variety or address, we will make proper correction next year if notified.

Every person sending in five new members or five renewals to the State Association will receive a handsome Poultry Association pin or button.

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Porter, C. E., Carrollton.
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Powell, Mrs. Annie, New Cambria.
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Rubottom, H. A., Bismarck.
Robinson, Chauncey & Clarence, Kirkville.
Raney, Rev. Earnest T., Harrisonville.
Robinson, C. A., Kirkville.
Rhinearson, A. V., Ste Genevieve.
Roe, Mrs. R. S., Bunceton.
Riddick, J. G., Perryville.
Rutluff, Mrs. Eva, Salisbury.
Rhodes, W. T., Seymour.
Rose, Luther, Holden.
Retteck, C. J., R. 3, Trenton.
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Shields, A. R., Slater.
Smithson, J. L., Dexter.
Stanforth, Miss Grace, R. 1, Cora.
Scott, O. S., Galena.
Spieler, Mrs. Otto J., Monterr.
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Smith, Miss Mary, Chillicothe.
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Smith, Mrs. Chas., Carrollton.
Stocking, Mrs. C. A., Fletcher.
Shier, Mrs. H. C., Columbus.
Slayton, Mrs. G. W., R. 4, Lathrop.
Stone, S. F., Mountain Grove.
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Ward, Jimmie, Birch Tree.
Wares, Mrs. Gus., La Plata.
Wyatt, Mrs. Henry, Carrollton.
Wetmore, Mrs. H. B., Paris.
Whitcraft, P. F., Kirkwood.
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Allen, Robt. S., Clinton.
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Bray, W. H., Pine Lawn.
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Grimm, A. N., Louisiana.
Guenther, C. C., Concordia.
Graves, Clive C., Maryville.
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Gilder, Ernest, Unionville.
Geist, L. H., Maryville.
Goll, Mrs. John A., Dalton.
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Henson, Boyd, King City.
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Harris, T. C., Windsor.
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Hogan, Milton W., Adrian.
Hulland, R. F., R. 5, Rosedale, Kan.
Heathman, Miss Mattie, Rinehart.
Henson, L. A., King City.
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Kraxberger, W. A., Dalton.
Kern, Geo., Clayton.
Kinder, A. J., Cuba.
King, Stuart, Sedalia.

LeGear, Dr. L. D., Kirkwood.
Labahn, C. J., Lincoln.
Lacey, Frank, Fredericktown.
Love, R. H., El Dorado Spgs.
Lester, W. S., Monett.
Lefler, Maggie M., Ferguson.
Ligon, W. H., Elsberry.
Lohman, Ed., Concordia.
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Lawrence, Elbert E., Craig.
Luff, Geo. H., R. 1, Jefferson City.
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Watkins, Mrs. K. A., Humphrey's.
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Wagner, Jno. F., Greenville.
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Baird, Mrs. W. B., Shelbina.
Brown, A. S., Cameron.
Baird, W. P., Nevada.
Boten, Oscar, R. 2, Lee's Summit.
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Clark, W. N., Moberly.
Christy, Samuel, Union Star.
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Goodman, Mrs. Jennie, Barnett.
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Kerr, W. E., Brookfield.
Klumpp, Mrs. John Jr., Rich Hill.

Kirchner, Frank, Otterville.
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McCue, Josiah, Dexter.
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Bullock, Wm. M., Belton.
Baker, Frank H., Cole Camp.
Chatham, W. P., Trenton.
Creelius, J. L., Luxemburg.

Cooper, Miss Bonnie, Pittsburg.
Clements, W. R., Louisiana.
Churchill, H. C., Windsor.
Crooks, W. H., Trenton.
Creeds, H. S., Pittsburg.
Duffendack, J. C., Independence.
Dunham, J. W., Eldorado Springs.
Emison, Mrs. L., Wellington.
Fears, Lawrence, Monett.
Fowler, John S., Cole Camp.
Fagen, Oscar, Cole Camp.
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Knecker, Fred, Bunceton.
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Scott, E., Ridgeway.
Truett, Frank, Trenton, Ill.
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Alt, Mrs. G. W., Norborne.
Arnall, Pierre, Wright City.
Armstrong, Mrs. W. E., Koshkonong.
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Bowkamp, Rev. J., Drum.
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Butler, C. R., Canton.
Bullerick, J. N., Gerald.

Biggerstaff, Z. T., Edgerton.
Baldwin, E. L., Dexter.
Bowman, Mrs. Jennie, West Plains.
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Meyer, Edw., California.
Myers, Z. B., Chillicothe.
Meyers, Mrs. Wm., Greenfield.
Mason, Mrs. W. G., Keyesville.
Miles, Chauncey, S., St. Joseph.
Mullen, Curtiss H., Mountain View.
McLean, Mrs. R. A., Fredericctown.
McBride, John, Chillicothe.
McBride, Francis J., Chillicothe.
Nash, T. N., Perryville.
Nay, Mrs. Anna, Wheeling.
Ober, F. R., Wright City.
Pigg, Chas., Orrick.
Richmond, John H., Williamsburg.
Rause, Luther, Columbia.
Stamper, Mrs. Wm., Platte City.
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McAdow, W. C., Lamar.
Tamilyn, E. A., Stanberry.
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Rucker, J. E., Keytesville.
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Booth, Mrs. Mabel, Richmond.
Ball, Geo., R. 2, New Cambria.
Bayne, Mrs. Dan, Dalton.
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Smith, E. P., Napan.

Scearc, Mrs. W. L., Gower.
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Brooks & Wilson, Quitman.
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Finch, Mrs. L. R., Bosworth.
Garnett, Grace, Marion.
George, Claud, R. 5, Platte City.
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Stocking, Mrs. C. A., Fletcher.
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Bray, Mrs. Lena C., Mt. Vernon.
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Dixon, Geo., R. 4, Humansville.
Hodges, Miss Flay, Gallatin.
Perkins, Mrs. John W., West Alton.
Wright, Mrs. Tom, Bosworth.
Williams, Boyd, Keytesville.

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McCurry, Fred, Chillicothe.
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Pratt, W. A., Trenton.
Paige, R. S., Iauntha.
Patterson, Mrs. Harriet Tipton.
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Penick, Mrs. Tom, Brunswick.
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Shepard, J. A., R. 2, Dexter.
Smith, Perry, Pittsville.
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Thomas, Morton E., R. 3 Bx. 5, Carrollton, Ill.
Woods, J. M., Bx. 566, Desloge.
Wellms, H. J., Clayton.
Winn, W. B., Lee's Summit.
Wright, R. T., La Belle.
White, J. Elmer, Sorrell.
Zimmerman, John H., Glen Allen.
Zuck, J. H., R. 4 Bx. 7, Poplar Bluff.

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Begley, Mrs. Geo., Sr., Poplar Bluff.
Cies, Mrs. Chas. E., Craig.
Cooper, Joe W., Adrian.
Kavanaugh, D. S., Tipton.
Lawrence, Elbert E., Craig.
Miller, C. C., R. 5, Dexter.
Patterson, Mrs. Harriet, Tipton.
Page, Agler J., Creighton, Nebr.
Roberts, J. T., Union Star.
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Clark, S. T., Tipton.
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Driesbach, J. F., Anderson.
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CHINESE GESEES.

Amermon, Mrs. Clara, South Fork.

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Cott, Otho, R. 4, Slater.

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Alley, Mrs. J. T., Mercer.
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Ashcroft, Chas., De Soto.
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Jones, Edgar, Frankford.
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James, Mrs. W. W., R. 2, Garland, Kans.
Jaynes, Ros., Frankford.
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Stephens, C. F., Galena.
Sharp, Anderson, Quitman.
Spooner, C. A., Chillicothe.
Scrubby, H. P., Chillicothe.
Scott, Mrs. E. A., Chillicothe.
Schmitz, John J., Chillicothe.
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Settles, W. A., Greenville.
Searight, John W., Granger.
Schmoock, Otto, Aurora.
Somerville, J. H., Mercer.
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Shipley, R. J., Greenfield.
Slentz, H., R. 4, Marshfield.
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Smith, W. L., Marshfield.
Starmont, Rev. A. C., Dalton.
Scouller, Dr. J. D., Pontiac, Ill.
Snyder, Ernst, Centralia.
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Vaughn, Boney, R. 4, Dexter.
Verdin, Mrs. John R., Webster Groves.
Vasterling, A. C., Cape Girardeau.
Vawter, O. D., Moberly.
Vandereem, A., Clayton.
Walther, Theo., De Soto.
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Williams, Mrs. Fanny R., Harrisonville.
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Williams, S. H., Burlington Junction.
Woods, Chas. L., Rolla.
Wilson, A., Miller.
White, Miller, St. Charles.
Williams, J. B., R. 4, Dexter.
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Walsh, Mrs. John, Monett.
Walters, T. H., Marshfield.
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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

MISCELLANEOUS.
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- Childers, W. C., Grant City.
- Cunningham, C. W., Mercer.
- Chapman, H. T., Mercer.
- Carruthers, W. W., 711 S. Theresa Ave., St. Louis.
- Cooley, Joseph, Lucerne.
- Cooley, Jubal, Lucerne.
- Clow, C. E., Dexter.
- Cobls, Mrs. Leatha, Senace.
- Dunklin, Mrs. Frank, Powersville.
- Garrels, Mrs. W. L., R. 5, Webster Groves.
- Gudermuth, Mrs. P., Allentown.
- Grush, W. L., 409 Walnut, Kansas City.
- Goodwin & Jean, Produce Dealer, Dexter.
- Gohison, E. W., Dexter.
- Moser, John R. 36, Florissant.
- Meunch, F. A., 710 Fairview, Webster Groves.
- Meyer, Chas., 7116 Tholozan, St. Louis.
- Mitchell, E. Y., 954 E. Walnut, Springfield.
- Merrill, R. H., Greenfield.
- Stump, Mrs. Rosa, 255 N. Elm, Nevada.

S. C. R. I. REDS.
- Clark, C. A., Nevada.
- Crane, Fred, Dexter.
- Copeland, G. A., Dexter.
- Davis, H. E., Calhoun.
- Gentry, V. P., Canton.
- Gallatin, Mrs. Will, Chula.
- Grobe, Carl, Poplar Bluff.
- Irkin, J. W., St. Charles.
- Montgomery, C. W., 74th and Main, Kansas City.
- Oplmes, Hy., R. 12, St. Charles.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
- Cole, Geo., Bois D'Arc.
- Copeland, H. O., Dexter.
- Custer, J. M., Green Castle.
- Davis, A. M., Aurora.
- Davis, Guy A., Ashburn.
- Doak, Mrs. L. E., R. 2, Osborn.
- Gentry, V. P., Canton.
- Gartland, Larry L., care of Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis.
- Gross, Albert, Gordonville.
- Gan, Jacob, Bx. 41, Jefferson Barracks.
- Gupton, Edwin, Dexter.
- Giessing, John E., Flat River.
- Kalthoff, Mrs. J. W., Waverly.
- Leach, Harry, Greenwood.
- Mansfield, Mrs. W. H., Hazelgreen.
- Muse, Ben., Greenwood.
- O'Daniel, Mrs. J. A., Hunnewell.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.
- Kennedy, L. J., Frankford.
- Kalthoff, Mrs. J. W., Waverly.
- R. C. REDS.
- Dahler, Jno. E., California.
- Garrel, W. P., Gregory Landing.
- Knox, S. E., R. 3, Verona.
- Moser, Mrs. M. J., Knob Noster.

BLACK LANGSHAN.
- Gallatin, Prof. J. M., Wheeling.
- Koch, Mrs. Wm., Wright City.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.
- Cashion, A. V., Perryville.
- Cleveland, Dr. W. W., Louisiana.
- Calvird, A. E., Farmington.
- Crane, Fred, Dexter.
- Copeland, G. A., Dexter.
- Custer, J. M., Green Castle.
- Dodson, J. J., R. 2, Puxico.
- Greener, J., R. 3, Dawn.
- Gibson, Mrs. Jim, Jr., R. 1, King City.
- Glaze, C. E., R. 1, Larned, Kansas.
- Jones, Wm. W., Clifton Hill.
- Koch, Mrs. Wm., Wright City.
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- Cox, F. E., Edgerton.
- Gilliland, Dr. A. O., Cameron.
- Gains, J. H., Cameron.
- Gan, Mrs. Ada, Bloodland.
- Galley, H. L., St. Charles.

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- Gregory, Geo., Kahoka.

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W. WYANDOTTES.
Calvird, A. E., Farmington.
Cole, Chas. A., Union.
Griffith, W. Y., Lawson.

PARTRIDGE P. ROCKS.
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Duffy, Dr., Trenton.