

This proved to be a decided improvement over the old house. The steel fences were constructed during the summer of 1915. The first hard coal brooder stove was used that same spring.

An all time production record was established in 1917. A Barred Rock pullet produced 195 eggs and a White Leghorn pullet completed her year with 235 eggs to her credit.

Extension work in poultry received considerable attention. The winter months of the poultryman's time were devoted to this field. Mr. Brown judged twenty-two poultry shows, gave fifty-eight poultry lectures, and made the beginning in poultry club work in 1918.

Results of the project on natural and artificial incubation conducted from 1913 to 1917 were that white diarrhea can be controlled by reversion to natural incubation, that white diarrhea disappears after the second generation, and that it is not necessary to discard infected breeding stock. The above results are absolutely the reverse of the findings of the present day.

Foundation male birds were purchased from New York state for years 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 males were bred from the station 200-egg hens. 1914 and 1915 the males were secured from Cornell Agricultural College, direct descendants of Lady Cornell the World's Champion White Leghorn hen. All hens producing one hundred eggs or over were used as breeders of the general flock.

Mr. Brown concluded his services as poultryman early

in 1921 and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Hoberg in August of the same year. Mr. Hoberg remained only a short time in charge of the poultry work, concluding his services during August, 1922, and he was succeeded by A. M. Pilkey in September of the same year. The first efforts of the department were to establish a financial revenue in order that needed repairs and equipment might be secured, and to establish a flock of known history of production. As a result the Northwest School Poultry Department enjoys an enviable record of poultry sales amounting to an average over a period of years of six thousand baby chicks, ten thousand hatching eggs, and one thousand quality breeding cockerels and pullets sold to farmers and poultry breeders for foundation stock. Pullets for replacement purposes are selected from 2200 chicks hatched and developed each year at the station plant.

Emphasis has been placed on pedigree trap nesting and feeding trials with laying hens and growing chicks. As a result of consistent trap nesting records and rigid selection, the average production of the station flock was increased from 144 eggs per hen during the year 1922-23 to an average of 221 eggs in 1933-34. In 1927, six White Leghorn hens produced over 300 eggs each during the laying year, with a maximum record of 318 eggs. During more recent years, many hens have produced over 300 eggs, the highest record being 321 eggs.

In 1925 the present laying house was again repaired. The old walls were straightened and the ceiling opened



*Pedigree Mating House*

