

Revenue.

	1929-30 <u>July 1 - June 30.</u>	1930-31 <u>July 1 - May 31.</u>	1931-32 ^X <u>July 1 - June 30.</u>
Eating Eggs	\$3179.50	\$ 2115.19	\$ 2192.96
Hatching Eggs	165.51	83.54	101.41
Baby Chicks	923.11	154.25	121.50
Pure Bred Stock	837.95	312.75	708.65
Live Poultry	1005.14	65.44	70.72
Dressed Poultry	1235.13	978.75	969.98
Miscellaneous	144.00	87.43	112.55
	<u>\$7490.64</u>	<u>\$ 3797.35</u>	<u>\$4277.77</u>

Stock on hand December 1 of each year.

Pullets	1100	900	807
Hens	300	200	250
	<u>1400</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>1057</u>

x. Added to report as submitted.

"The actual losses in birds in the flock of three units were 410 birds out of 950 put in. All the birds were not total loss since a number were removed and used for other work but they were actual losses to the egg production of the flock. The figured loss per bird on the entire flock based on a normal 50% egg production in Leghorns was \$1.88 per bird and for Rocks and Reds \$1.47 per bird. The total loss was figured to be \$1556.23 on estimated egg production for sale as market eggs. When hatching egg and baby chick losses are added the total is considerably higher."

A later verbal request was also made to the Dean for new range, but the reply after considering the available land used as stock range, was that owing to possible infestation of the cattle with fowl tuberculosis it was decided not to let the poultry department have the use of any of the range. Dr. Conklin reports