

possible to resort to vaccination without covering the entire flock and causing total loss of egg production.

Naturally the loss in egg production affected the breeding season in that we did not have eggs to set for early chick production. This fact reduced our baby chick sales.

Adult stock sales were prevented entirely because of the probability of spreading the disease. We, therefore, had to dress for market the surplus breeding stock held for sale. This fact is shown by the increased sale of dressed poultry and the decreased sale of live poultry and pure bred stock.

The losses are easily explained when the fact is considered that owing to the disease outbreak in mid-winter our market egg sales were affected when prices were the best, incubation results were cut in numbers due to not having an egg supply for the machines. Chick sales were impossible in the early season. Pure bred stock could not be sold due to infection in the flock.

Revenue.

	<u>1929-30</u> <u>July 1 - June 30.</u>	<u>1930-31</u> <u>July 1 - May 31.</u>
Eating Eggs	\$3179.50	\$2115.19
Hatching Eggs	165.51	83.54
Baby Chicks	923.11	154.25
Pure Bred Stock	837.95	312.75
Live Poultry	1005.14	65.44
Dressed Poultry	1235.13	972.75
Miscellaneous	144.00	87.43
	<u>\$7490.64</u>	<u>\$3797.35</u>