PRODUCTION INCREASED BY
THIS MARKETING PROJECT

Carload of Chickens Shipped by Lawrence
County Farmers Brings Good Money

(By Evan W. Hall)

In the fall of 1921, Lawrence County
found itself with a surplus of poultry. This surplus consisted of old hens and
springers with a scattering of old cocks. The old hens were the problem as they had been accumulating on the farms for some time and having passed their age of profitable egg production, they were an expense instead of a profitable machine.

Many of them never had been egg producers and had always been an expense.

Two farmers came to the county agent one day and said, "Our wives have a large amount of poultry and we cannot find sale for it."

The county agent realized that a market must be provided if poultry production was to continue in any amount greater than just for home use. It was in November and every farmer in the county needed every cent that he could scrape together, so the agent told these farmers that he would look up a market either by express or in car lots. A notice was put in the local papers and the Farm Bureau News that a car of poultry would be shipped if there was enough surplus to fill a car; a circular letter was mailed to all the farmers in the county and many in Crook County, Wyoming, telling of the shipment, and farmers came to the office, wrote and phoned, listing their flocks and disease work, especially culling and eviscerating.

The work has been vitalized by study- ing each performance at the time when the information might be put into practice.

Feeding for winter egg production, for instance, was the subject for discussion in November and December. Other subjects among those proving most popular are: Diseases; incubators and brooders; feeding; range and housing of young chicks; grading, packing and preserving eggs; lice and mites, and the rooster; summer egg production; feeding broilers for market; eviscerating and culling.

The June, July and August meetings will be devoted to culling from 15 to 18 flocks in each county at which time any diseases discovered will be treated and treatment given whenever possible.

Tuberculosis has become alarmingly common, causing great loss of all kinds of poultry. When diseased poultry is found in a flock, a demonstration of the correct way to kill and hold a post mortem examination will be given, for not until the poultry raiser knows how to detect diseases can the present losses be reduced.

These meetings, held in homes, schools, depots and halls, and attended by men, women, boys and girls, have had an average attendance of 36, Day County leading with an average of 44.

To say that the men folks are not interested would be misleading for after wearing out three teams in driving through 23 miles of March mud, the specialist talked to an audience consisting of thirteen men and one woman.

Culling and disease work, especially the post mortem, is always of vital interest.

Beadle has three boys' and girls' poultry cubs with an enrollment of 72; Day, three clubs with 64; and Pennington seven clubs with 64 members.

Forty poultry raisers are keeping farm flocks records each month, thereby (Continued on page three)
SOUTH DAKOTA EXTENSION REVIEW, BROOKINGS

POULTRY POINTERS
(By G. L. Stevenson)

An abundance of shade during the hot summer days increases the hen's comfort and assuredly pays. Mark the early molters and make ready to cull your flock in August or September. Don't keep hens; make them keep you. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure when it comes to mites. Mites have large families. Kerosene reduces the birth rate. Let's encourage race suicide among them. Ancient eggs are without honor, even in the country. Beware of stolen nests and infrequent gathering.

Don't forget the chicks; keep them growing and thrifty. Chicks make hens and the right sort of hens make money.

Keep the chicks' feed and water in the shade; they like their picnics under the trees.

If your chicks have white diarrhoea do not use any of the stock next year for breeders unless they are tested. Grow some alfalfa near the poultry house. It's the best summer "greens" for poultry.

If possible, separate the cockerels from the flock soon. The pullets will do much better by themselves. Keep the young stock on fresh new ground. They will be more thrifty later on.

The rooster is out of place in the flock now. He should be given bachelor's quarters or sent to join his fathers via the boiling pot route.

Don't you wish now that all your chicks were March and April hatched? Frys pay better than stews. The taste for frys and broilers ripens fast after July 1.

DEMONSTRATION TEAM HELPS COUNTY AGENT
(Continued from page one)

not from the bin during the spring as is ordinarily practised by many South Dakota potato growers.

Other demonstration plans for the year include work in poultry, soybeans, corn, canning, sewing, baking and different phases of livestock work.

POULTRY CULLING PAID
FAULK COUNTY FARMERS

Fuly 5,000 Birds Cullled as Direct Résult of the 1921 Projekt

In planning the 1921 poultry husbandry project for Faulk County, only one item was considered, namely, poultry culling.

A demonstration in every township was desired and was later scheduled. Where they could be handled conveniently, more than one flock in each township was culled.

A verbal agreement in each case, was made to keep comparative records and as no standard record form was available a form was developed by the County Agent to meet the occasion.

Of 35 parties whose flocks were culled and who had previously agreed to keep records, 22 actually turned in some figures. These flocks represented 1,587 birds, which divided themselves into culled and retained birds as follows: 743 culled and 844 retained.

In the 6 day period of comparative records, the 743 culled birds laid 325 eggs. During the same 6 day period, the 844 retained birds laid 2,553 eggs. In other words, the average culled bird would lay at that rate, 0.97 egg per day, .49 eggs per week, 26.1/2 eggs per year. The average retained bird laid .5 egg in one day, 3.5 eggs per week and 162 eggs per year at this rate.

A boarder hen removed from the flock is said by expert poultrymen to mean a saving of at least $1 to the owner.

In this instance with a little over half of the flocks reporting, the County Agent, by his own individual work, saved for his county, at least $743 in about 25 days time.

The work was purely demonstration-al. The public was invited to be present. Conservative estimate places the number of birds culled out through the influence of instruction, demonstration and publicity at 5,000.

The board of directors of Faulk County Farm Bureau believe that the project is worth continuing.

WHOLE FAMILY GETS IN ON THE POULTRY PROJECT
(Continued from page one)

furnishing some valuable data. A copy of the tabulated results is sent to each record keeper.

INTERESTED IN POUlTRY CULLING

While poultry culling is a family project, Miss Sutter is here surrounded by a number of women who have flocks of their own.
ERADICATION OF FOWL TUBERCULOSIS

(By Dr. C. C. Lipp)

When there is positive evidence of the presence of fowl tuberculosis, the first step in its eradication is the careful culling of the entire flock. All fowls, thin, emaciated and thriftless should be culled and burned or buried. Those that are in good physical condition, plump, vigorous and apparently healthy, should then be culled and the second group, selecting only the best and most desirable for breeding or laying. All others should be sold in the market.

The poultry house should then receive a careful cleaning and renovation. All roosts, nest boxes, partitions and litter of all kinds should be removed. The walls and floor should be scraped and then thoroughly scrubbed with boiling soapsuds until they are as clean as soap and water can make them. After a thorough airing and drying for several days, they should be disinfected with a solution of compound cresol, or carbolic acid, 10 tablespoonsfuls of either disinfectant to each gallon of water. The solution should be sprayed and sprinkled on the entire wall and floor surface, and then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush that no part of the surface escapes the action of the disinfectant. In case the floor is of clay, it should be removed to the depth of several inches and new clay supplied. If the walls are light and ventilated, now is the time to place additional windows in position and provide for adequate ventilation next winter. The poultry house should be disinfected at least several times during the summer months and finally it should be given a coat of ordinary lime whitewash before it is again put into use in the fall.

All poultry yards should be plowed and cultivated every week during the remaining months. This will allow the air and sunshine to penetrate the soil and destroy the bacteria of fowl tuberculosis. Any yards that cannot be handled in this manner should be isolated by fencing them off for a period of at least one year. The young stock should not be permitted to enter the poultry house or the poultry yards until they have received the attention just outlined, or until every probability is eliminated that any of the young fowls will contract tuberculosis before they have attained a marketable size. All the fowls should be watched closely and as soon as there is the slightest evidence of a thriftless condition, they should be culled rigidly and all the undesirable birds marketed.

If these precautions are rigidly and conscientiously enforced and care is taken that all purchased fowls come from flocks where tuberculosis does not exist, the problem of eradicating fowl tuberculosis becomes smaller and in a short time the premises may be entirely freed of this disease. In this connection much depends on the ability of the owner to follow the directions outlined above thoroughly and vigorously and with sufficient patience to attain the desired result.

PRODUCTION INCREASED BY THIS MARKETING PROJECT

(Continued from page one)

County Agent to manage this work as it was strictly a demonstration in poultry marketing and no one was familiar with poultry marketing in carlots. A market had to be established for poultry if the farm women in Lawrence County were to be interested in poultry raising at all. All the extension work in poultry, including culling and the care of the farm flock would not accomplish anything if there was no market. Another season, having demonstrated that a car load of poultry can be successfully marketed from Lawrence County, it will not be hard to get the poultry at the track. The marketing association will guarantee a car load for delivery at the track and the dealer will come to receive it.

All money in connection with shipment was handled through the marketing association under the name of the manager and the accounts were checked by the Bank of Spearfish. The total amount received for the car was $5,826.04 and the expenses were almost $900. The amount received net was a surprise to all the farmers who shipped; the net on chickens was 15 cents when the local market was only 10 cents and really there was no market at all because there was more poultry than the local market could use. One of the heaviest shippers in the load was offered 12 cents dressed for his poultry delivered at Lead, a distance of 32 miles from his farm.

Another valuable demonstration in connection with the shipment was what live poultry was actually worth in Lawrence County based on the Chicago or New York price. The actual experience of shipping one load showed what a fair margin of profit should be if sold to local markets or to a dealer on track. It also showed the farmers what poultry sold the best and how poultry should be graded, which was new to every one connected with the shipment.

The outstanding results of the shipment as a demonstration is that the production of poultry in Lawrence County has been increased at least 200 percent and the farm women are all interested in raising more and better poultry.

MORE COUNTY AGENTS

The number of counties to employ county extension agents has now jumped to 48. Meade County recently made an appropriation for County Agent work. On account of its size and railroad and telephone connections, Meade will have two agents, one located at Sturgis and one at Faith. Outside of the Indian counties, only three counties west of the river, Gregory, Custer and Harding, are now without County Agents.

SOUTH DAKOTA CROPS CLUB EXHIBIT

WALWORTH COUNTY CROPS DEMONSTRATION TEAM

Left to Right: Leonard Noble, Edward Kunz and Clifford Williams. This was the champion crops demonstration team at the 1921 South Dakota State Fair and also represented the state at the Interstate Fair in Des Moines. The boys demonstrated the hill selection of seed potatoes as against bin selection.

BUMBLE FOOT

A common poultry ailment in South Dakota

(Continued from page one)
HIGH SPOTS

A. D. Ellison—About 24 tons of prepared poison grasshopper bait was made and distributed over infested areas during the month of June.

Eleven demonstrations and community mixing bees were held with a total attendance of 172. Where the baling problems were applied, results are very encouraging.

W. C. Boardman—To follow up the sow thistle issue of the Dakota Farmer the County Agent sent posters to all banks and asked them to have farmers sow thistle in the fields near the banks and seen them around the farm. The Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation. This method has been used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation. This method has been used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation.

Roy E. Smith—Eighty-six acres of corn on seven farms in the county have been planted with soy beans as a rotation crop. The soy beans have been used for animal feed and the soybean meal has been used for animal feed. The soy beans have been used for animal feed and the soybean meal has been used for animal feed.

Nine elevators were examined for grain weeds that were found present in eight. Arrangements have been made to fumigate these elevators.

N. F. Nelson—Sixty-one boys and girls were enrolled in one of the largest and most successful Boy Scout camps ever held in this state at Pierre, June 26 to July 1. Four counties were represented. Counting directors, instructors, visitors and employees, about 200 people were present at the camp. Intensive work was done in the classroom in agriculture, home economics, the afternoons being taken up by field trips, speeches and demonstrations. The problem was to tie up the work with the classroom work. The problems were to tie up the work with the classroom work.

B. C. Jones—Professional creamery promoters started operations near Oldham recently by selling shares of stock at $100 each. The County Agent and H. M. Jones, Dairy Specialist, investigated the work. No information on the quality of equipment, or the building that was to be erected from the sale of the 100 shares of stock could be obtained. It was also found that it would take a back lot of cream to start a creamery. A back lot of cream to start a creamery. A back lot of cream to start a creamery.

Sixty-five farmers and business men attended a special meeting at Oldham and the new creamery. The result was that the creamery promoters tore up the contracts and departed.

George S. Hanson—Seven requests for poultry culling demonstrations came as a result of a circular letter on the value of poultry culling in which was outlined a plan for a series of demonstrations. Everyone receiving a demonstration agrees to keep a record of eggs received 15 days before culling. Following that, they must either sell the culls or keep flocks separate. Cards for keeping records will be supplied by the County Agent's office.

Evan W. Hall—Three boys' and girls' club meetings were held with livestock as the special feature. The three Duroc clubs and the Rambouillet club have received instructions in livestock judging from J. C. Holmes preparatory to choosing members from each club for their two public demonstrations. The best club at the Lawrence County Fair will go to Huron for the State Fair. Every club member was present at the last livestock judging meeting and a joint picnic for all the clubs in the county was held at the Henry Niva farm in Whitewood valley.

L. C. Hewert—Prairie dog eradication demonstrations were held on seven farms with an attendance of 34, and 280 acres of land were covered. These dog colonies were located by personal efforts on behalf of the farmers in the county. At the April meeting of the commissioners, $100 was appropriated for rodent control work through the efforts of the County Agent. An article was published notifying the farmers of this fact and asking that they describe the methods used to get rid of the dogs. This method has been used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation. This method has been used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation. This method has been used, the Ito San and the Wisconsin Early Black soybeans have been planted with soy beans to be used in the rotation.

Summer E. Davis—Thirteen farmers joined the cow testing club. Each farmer keeps four milkings (two days) and near the middle of each month takes a composite sample of the milk. The creamery and cooperative cream stations are cooperating by testing the milk for butterfat and cream. The total butterfat is figured out by the County Agent for each cow.

D. D. Sager—Fifteen members in two corn clubs organized last month were given Fulton's Yellow Dent seed corn for their plots. This seed was grown for the county contest fund. The County Agent in meetings with each club used diagrams and exhibits to demonstrate the processes of preparation. The problems of the future were discussed. The problems of the future were discussed.

Sam L. Sloan—Community organizations are getting results. The communities around Edgemont recently completed organization of a shipping association under the direction of the County Agent. Five communities sent delegates to the organization meeting and each community is represented on the board of directors. Recently theophilus and the community committee on the County Fair and committee on the Fourth of July celebration all met in a hall in Edgemont at the same time. The problems of the future were discussed. The problems of the future were discussed.

O. M. Osborne—Cutworm poison bait was applied on 38 farms near Keldon. The poison gave excellent results and saved 694 acres of corn, 90 acres of flax and 10 acres of garden truck from destruction. Lead arsenate for treating 17 acres of potatoes for blisters and striped potato beetle was furnished by the county and supplied to 18 farmers near McIntosh, 3 near Bullhead and near Watauga.

Gladys Skouge—Picnics, entertainments and social gatherings wound up the year's work of the women's clubs. To those meetings the entire community is invited, which gives everybody a chance to see what the Extension Service is doing.

WILL STUDY FARM ACCOUNTS

Eight thousand boys and girls will study farm accounts in their eighth grade arithmetic next year as a result in changes in the course of study for the common schools of South Dakota.

These changes make the course more practical and seek to tie it up to the home environment of the student. The most important change is that which makes farm record practice work in farm accounts constitute 20 percent of the eighth grade course in arithmetic.

Pupils will be furnished farm account books which are purchased at cost from the Extension Service. One day each week the pupils will enter in their account books the items of receipts and expenditures of a typical South Dakota farm.

These items will be in the nature of problems such as, "Sold, 20 dozen eggs at 30 cents." The pupils must find the amount received and enter it on the proper page of the account book under the heading "Sales of Eggs."

These problems and the farm record which will be used in the schools will form a part of an extension bulletin on Farm Record Keeping, which is now in process of preparation.