

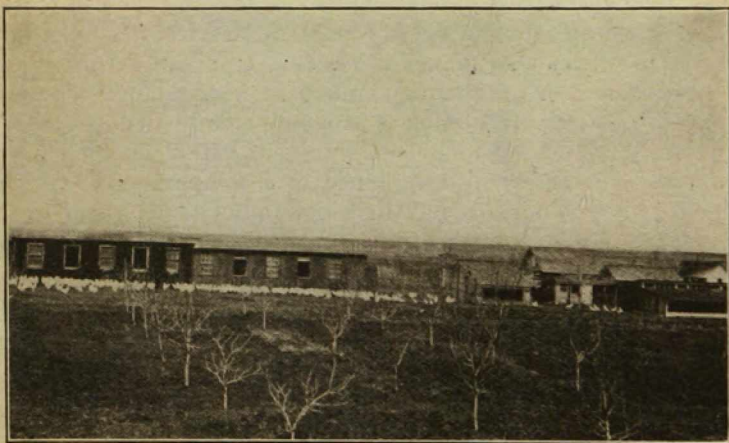
POULTRY RAISING IN COLORADO

Opportunities and Conditions in the Centennial
State Described for the Benefit of
Prospective Settlers

By W. E. VAPLON

Colorado Agricultural College
and

PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN WHO WRITE FROM EXPERIENCE



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Poultry Raising in Colorado

*By W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College,
Fort Collins, Colorado*

Poultry raising is a business. Business principles must rule if success is to be attained. The three factors, supply of material, cost of manufacture, and demand of the finished product must be constantly kept in mind by the poultryman. On the farm, where more or less raw material would go to waste but for the use of it by the hen, where the labor cost and house room and land cost, (cost of manufacture), is small, whatever is received from the finished product is counted clear gain. For this reason the farmer is the most economical producer, or manufacturer, of poultry products.

However, the output of the farmer who carries on this business in the more or less haphazard way of turning the hen loose to hustle for herself, must always be relatively small; while the farmer or poultryman who makes a business of manufacturing poultry products in a maximum amount at a minimum cost, even though the cost of production is greater per unit, will, because of larger output and better prices obtained, make more on his investment. The case may be likened to a comparison of the man who finds a few mushrooms in his woodlot, sells them on the market and congratulates himself on a big profit, with the man who makes a business of raising mushrooms at a cost of land, labor, etc., who sells his product at a fancy price because of a regular supply and good quality.

GOOD MARKETS

The farmers of Colorado will never be able to supply the home demand for poultry and eggs. During the last ten years the supply of market poultry has increased to such an extent that Colorado now produces about 65% of what she consumes. Egg production has increased in like proportion but the demand has more than kept pace with the increased production and Colorado is still importing almost half the eggs consumed by her population.

The quality of poultry products produced in Colorado, especially turkeys, is considered superior to that of many sections of the country. Prices for all poultry products have gradually increased and for extra quality the market is willing to pay high prices. Poultrymen near Denver, who supply family trade regularly, get a minimum price of 30 cents for eggs. Prices for

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appearance, from the farm, handled in the ancient way, entailing the help of several middlemen, bring the same, or only slightly higher prices, than they command in eastern states.

Another reason for being optimistic about Colorado's market aside from the insufficient supply of poultry products, is the tourist population already enormous in volume and increasing at a wonderful rate. Coming at the time of greatest egg production and lowest prices, this increased demand means exceptionally good summer prices.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The semi-arid conditions obtaining in Colorado, and the prevailing sunshine, make it possible for poultry to spend much of the time out of doors. Spring sometimes encroaches on summer, but cool nights following warm summer days, and long sunny autumns, promote quick growth and vigorous fowls.

CHARACTER OF CROPS

Grains, greens and meats are the feeds of poultry. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, milo, kafir, and millet are profitable grain crops in Colorado. Not all these grains are necessary in a ration and if in some sections, because of altitude or other local conditions one or more of these grains are not profitably produced, generally a sufficient number can be grown to furnish plenty of variety in the ration. But when grain must be purchased the market price is usually not unreasonably high, especially if the grains are bought at threshing time.

Colorado's root crops and alfalfa have made her famous. Greens for poultry at every season are the least of the poultryman's problems and milk as a substitute for commercial meat feeds is proving an economical and satisfactory feed.

There is no more valuable feed for poultry than milk and the supply in the future seems to be assured by the increased interest being taken in dairying. Generally, milk will be found to be a cheaper meat feed than the prepared feeds, and when fowls have access to a plentiful supply, it is superior in the results obtained. Sour milk and buttermilk have also a medicinal effect and will be found of more value than commercial poultry tonics. It is not likely that poultrymen will have any difficulty in obtaining a plentiful supply of milk from creameries at a profitable price.

LOCATION

The price of land, nearness to market, the character of the business, whether retail or wholesale, are important factors to consider in choosing a location. One should be reasonably close to

his trade if he contemplates delivering his products to the consumer, and while this would necessitate paying a higher price for land, the higher prices received for his eggs and poultry might justify the investment. Parcel-post is being extensively used by poultrymen living at a distance from their customers and where care is exercised in furnishing a good article, the demand soon broilers are proportionately high.

It is true that poultry products of uncertain quality and poor exceeds the supply. The man who can satisfy his trade by parcel-post shipments is enabled to live at a distance from his market, which may mean that he can buy land at one-half or one-fourth of the price of land closer in, or buy two or four times as much land with the same amount of money. The poultryman is generally inclined to follow intensive methods, especially when land is high in price.

If one is limited in the amount of money available for land, inasmuch as transportation facilities are good in Colorado and because of the convenience and value of parcel-post, he had better buy cheaper land farther from the larger cities. It does not pay to keep large numbers of fowls on small areas; rotation of crops is as necessary a practice for the poultryman as for the general farmer. Crowding, which sooner or later causes filthy conditions in small quarters, has driven many out of the poultry business. The land over which poultry range, should be turned over frequently, and when possible, should be cropped.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

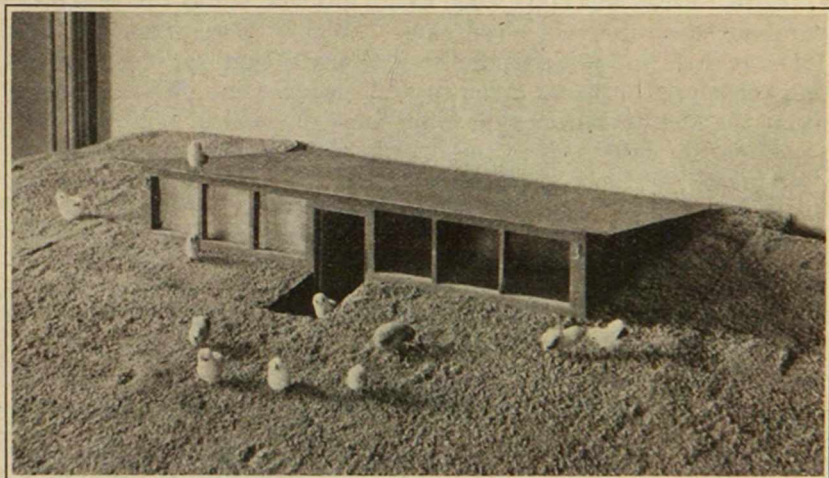
Rural delivery routes, interurban cars, good roads, auto truck cars, and well organized railroad systems, bring the best markets close to the producer; his products can be delivered daily if necessary in the best condition.

BUILDINGS

Expensive poultry houses and equipment are not necessary in Colorado. Extravagance is one of the rocks on which many a poultry venture has been wrecked. Those who are making a success of this business are those whose equipment is not elaborate, whose aim is comfort with economy, convenience with simplicity.

Extremely cold spells are short in duration and sunshine even in cold weather is the rule, making the building of poultry houses for warmth unnecessary. The buildings should be tightly built and good material should be used, but this can be done for less than one dollar per hen. Roosts can be made of poles, large fruit cans make good water dishes, orange boxes are good for nests, so the equipment of the house is a matter of small expense.

The underground poultry house shown elsewhere in this Bulletin, is proving not only popular but most successful, especially in the plains regions. The chief cost is the roof. A cement plaster on the dirt walls is advisable but not necessary where the soil is firm. A pit 4 feet deep, about 30 feet long and 14 feet wide will accomodate 100 hens; the roof may be made double pitch or shed style; if the latter, which is advisable, the north end should rest on a timber or concrete foundation 4 or 6 inches high and the



UNDERGROUND POULTRY HOUSE

south end should be raised about 3 feet above the surface of the ground. This south or front exposure will admit sufficient air, light and sunshine, and may be kept open at all times except during nights of extreme cold. A small window may be made on the east and west end for added sunshine and for better ventilation during hot weather. Instead of steps there should be an incline to permit of a wheelbarrow being used in the work of cleaning out. The door may be made at one end or on the front.

THE BREED TO KEEP

Farmers' Bulletin No. 51 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives a description and history of the various breeds of poultry. The Reliable Poultry Publishing Company, Quincy, Ill., publishes some very good booklets on various breeds.

Regardless of sentiment or personal preference, one should consider market requirements, whether egg or flesh production, or both, is intended. The family trade may and often does want a different fowl than does the commission merchant or hotel.

The wholesale trade of Denver wants a large carcass, five pounds or over. The average family prefers a smaller fowl, especially at present prices. The preference for yellow skinned fowls is not so marked as formerly, as milk feeding is very generally practiced and this method of fattening produces rather a white carcass. Uniformity is appreciated; pure breed stock is preferred, especially those of the American class.

The Plymouth Rock is still a great favorite in the open market, but others of the same class find a ready welcome. Some of the Mediterraneans make good squab broilers, but as roasters they are not desirable nor profitable. Where Mediterraneans are chosen, it is for the purpose of producing eggs for the market, no consideration being given to flesh production. Without question, the Mediterranean type is the most economical egg producer, even as the dairy type of cow is the most economical butter-fat producer. Without discussion of the "best breed" question, it must be admitted there are "best types" for certain purposes.

The amount of land, size of units run in a flock, whether the enclosure or free range system is to be followed, and, as above mentioned, kind of products desired, all should be carefully considered before choice of breed is made.

DISEASES

If lice and mites are kept down, if crops, buildings and surroundings are kept clean, if weaklings are helped to die, if crowding is avoided, there is little danger from disease.

Fowls are subject to bronchitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, chicken-pox and liver troubles; they have bumble foot and scaly legs, are sometimes crop bound, and have almost as many disorders as people. If we tried to cure all their ailments, we would have but little time for anything else. After trying many remedies, experience usually teaches that prevention is about the only cure worth while with a fowl.

Carelessness and neglect are usually the forerunners of disease in the flock. A spoonful of epsom salts in the mash for every three or four grown fowls every week during the late fall and early winter months, is worth more than any dope for curing. Enough permanganate of potassium to give the water a rich wine color, during the same time, should greatly help to prevent diseases that often follow colds. Fowls should not be turned out when the ground is cold and wet; until the sun has warmed things up, they should be kept confined, busy hunting in the litter.

MARKETING

Colorado markets are not particular as to the color of the egg shell, neither do they discriminate against the white skin of fowls. To obtain the best prices, eggs should be clean, uniform in size and color, shipped in clean carriers.

The markets prefer fowls alive. Broilers should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds in weight and the more uniform in size and appearance the more desirable. Roasters and hens should be large to obtain the best price, as much as 3c or 4c more per pound being paid for those over 5 pounds than for those under 4 pounds.

POULTRY SECRETS

There are no secrets which one needs to buy in order to succeed in the work. All the so-called "secrets" and "processes" can be procured through experiment station and government bulletins. It is not the breed, nor the feed, nor the house, nor the care; not any one or two of these factors that count, but a careful application of thrift and industry, continued selection of the best, elimination of the weaklings, eternal cleanliness, comfortable shelter, plenty of fresh air, sunshine and range, a variety of good, nourishing succulent feeds; all thoroughly mixed with love for the work and faith in the hen, seasoned with common sense and business ability; these are the great secrets of success with poultry.

Poultry Opportunities in Colorado told by Breeders who have Made Good in Their Respective Lines.

INTRODUCTION

*By Arthur A. Peters, Vice-President American Poultry Association and
President Colorado Poultry Breeders' Association*

In compiling this information for the use of the Colorado State Board of Immigration, we thoroughly realize that simply a courteous invitation to locate in Colorado is not of sufficient bearing for results, so it has been our plan to have practical men from different sections write their own views in their own way, that we may place before our readers the facts about conditions, without exaggeration, so that those locating in Colorado will be able to figure with absolute accuracy just what conditions will be found. It is not our only wish to attract settlers to our state, but to advise them of our environments, so that, when once a resident, they will be thrifty home owners and satisfied citizens, with incomes sufficient to enable them to become useful and freedom-loving citizens.

Colorado has many advantages to offer, a soil that will produce in abundance almost anything; a scenic grandeur unrivalled; an average elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level, which guarantees a high state of health; great coal beds, and it is a well known fact that we produce the finest fruit—apples, melons, peaches and small fruits—in the world.

While our Creator has favored Colorado with many other advantages, perhaps our state's greatest boon is the brilliant smile of the sun, almost continuously shining upon her people, giving them a gentle stimulus, but never shining so strong, even in mid-summer, as to cause sunstroke. Severe extremes of cold and heat are practically unknown.

Our agricultural advantages, while great in opportunity, are not so strongly developed as they should be, and when the war in the old world subsides we are confident that our population will double in a few years, when the multitudes crowd to America to live a life of peace. As no agricultural proposition is complete without poultry, we anticipate this branch of agriculture will come into its own within the next few years.

Our national government has, within the last few years, recognized the necessity of aiding agriculture, thereby advancing the welfare of our people, and now we find appropriated by our government twenty-four millions of dollars annually to encourage the industry. Of this amount we find half a million is set aside for further development of the poultry industry. When we consider that agriculture in the United States represents, in the aggregate, a capitalization of fifty-five billion dollars, as against twenty billion for the railroads and twenty billion for the manufacturing industries, we are justified in the statement that this appropriation should be increased to one million yearly for our billion dollar poultry industry. In view of the better recognition being given to agriculture and its allied industries of livestock and poultry, and especially with more agriculturists in congress, we predict that the day is not far distant when such an appropriation will be made.

With greater aid from the United States government, it will be found that in such sparsely settled states as Colorado the people will soon reap increased benefits from poultry culture and every farm will have its strong flock of thoroughbred poultry, receiving therefrom greater returns for the investment than from other branches of the livestock industry.

COLORADO THE IDEAL STATE FOR POULTRY

By George M. Littler, Secretary Colorado Poultry Fanciers' Association

Colorado offers the greatest opportunity to the poultry man or woman of any state in the Union. The climate is ideal and scientific feeding and proper management, with the help of this wonderful climate and pure mountain water, will make poultry keeping worth while. The writer has found that the demand for thoroughbred stock and utility stock is much larger than the production of the state. The crops in this state can hardly be beaten. There can be no better market wished for. The price of poultry and eggs is never so low that the producer loses money. The average utility hen, properly cared for, will yield the producer at least \$2.00 per year. Five acres of land with 1,000 of these hens will surely give its keeper a profitable and independent income. The loss of poultry through sickness is very small. The healthy climate prevents most any sickness.

The prices for eggs and poultry for the last twelve months were quoted at 17 to 22 cents; live hens, 25 to 30 cents; live broilers, 25 to 30 cents, dressed, 45 to 60 cents. Eggs have been

as high as 60 cents per dozen and never less than 25 cents per dozen. There is always a demand for poultry and eggs at the market.

The quantity of poultry and eggs we ship in daily from Kansas, Nebraska, and other states is enormous. All we need is some more live poultry keepers to help us to produce more poultry and eggs and keep part of this large amount of money at home. The Colorado Poultry Fanciers' Association has done wonders in building up the poultry industry and counts in its membership the best poultrymen of the state, who are glad to help any new comer.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS IN COLORADO

By H. J. Porter, White Orpington Specialist, Denver

The poultry business in this, the Centennial State, has been of slower growth, it seems to me, than the actual conditions would warrant. It is not my purpose at this writing to go into any or all of the hindrances or elements that have operated adversely to retard the poultry business in Colorado, but rather to show the many advantages of this fair state as a location for the intelligent, practical poultryman or farmer. Comparisons are sometimes odious, but in this case they are applicable.

Without going into details, it is an easily established fact that the cost of land, cost of housing and yards, cost of labor, cost of feed, and the cost of selling the product of the poultry yard, is so nearly the same in New England and middle eastern states as in Colorado that it cannot safely be said to form a controlling factor. Relative location as to market in either the New England States or Colorado is of more consequence than the relative cost of feed and equipment. In all cases, the cost of selling, other things being equal, very often makes or breaks the poultry business. In that respect Colorado, with its many mining towns and cities and its growing commercial centers, furnishes a market for the strictly high-class products that is all that could be reasonably desired.

As to cost of feed, quality considered, we have the advantage over any locality I know of. The cost of feeding the hens (White Orpingtons) owned by the writer does not exceed \$1.65 each per year on the present high price of grains.

The cost of producing a dozen eggs does not depend very much on the cost of feed but on the ability to breed hens that will lay continuously except during the moulting period, and that

will begin production in from five to seven months from date of hatch. We know of some flocks around Denver that the cost of a dozen eggs has been better than 25 cents, while there are some bunches that have produced eggs at about 14 cents per dozen.

Summing up and boiling down all that might be said on this, the egg branch of the poultry business—the cost of producing a dozen eggs—depends very largely on the intelligence and management of the owner of the hen and his ability to select breeders for the purpose his market demands.

In a general way, Colorado possesses advantages surpassing almost every other state—a dry, sandy, fertile soil in most localities; bright, sunny days, with reasonably cool nights in summer; almost an entire absence of hawks, skunks and other natural enemies; a clear, dry air for a large part of the season that makes the health of poultry easy to maintain if proper houses are used, and consequent vigor for the stock of the thoroughbred poultryman or fancier that is fast putting Colorado in the front rank as a producer of high grade thoroughbred poultry. Geographically this locality (Denver, Colorado) has advantages that cannot be easily duplicated by the breeder of thoroughbred stock and is well worth the most careful investigation by breeders looking for a chance to improve their present condition.

POULTRY CULTURE IN COLORADO

By W. H. Sanders, Single Comb White Leghorn Breeder, Wheatridge, Colo.

Conditions in Colorado are the best, in my opinion, of any state in the Union. The climate is mild, we usually have an early spring and birds do not have to go into their laying winter quarters until late in the fall, often as late as November and December.

As a rule, we have very little snow and birds do not have to stay shut in their winter quarters, as they do in the east, from September until May. This is probably a good reason why fertility runs so much better and eggs hatch so much better than those shipped from the east.

The soil is almost perfect, being sandy loam that drains readily, and Colorado grows the finest alfalfa, which is very beneficial for the young stock on free range. Young stock grown on free alfalfa range will mature earlier and require only about half the amount of feed of those kept on restricted range or in yards.

The markets for eggs and broilers are always good. We never sell an egg for less than 25 cents; they were only that price about three weeks this spring and they go as high as 60 cents per dozen in the winter months. It is only a question of a short time,

until people become educated to using a very choice table egg, before one will receive as high as 85 cents a dozen during the winter months.

There are some other states where they are producing ten times the quantity of eggs and poultry products and you have to pay 75 cents to 85 cents for eggs or 90 cents or \$1.00 for a small hen in November and December. The reason is that the people have become educated to pay a good price for the prime article, fed and cared for properly.

When we in Colorado can produce enough of this quality to shut out so much of the inferior quality coming in from adjoining states we will receive much better prices, and that time is near at hand.

There are over \$6,000,000 worth of poultry and poultry products coming into Colorado each year from other states and that is considerably in excess of the amount produced here.

In July, 1916, eggs were retailing in Denver at 35 to 40 cents for the first class article and broilers and springs at 37½ to 45 cents a pound and not enough to supply the demand.

One man can handle a thousand birds of, say, Single Comb White Leghorns, and at a conservative estimate they will pay him \$1,500 per year net profit if he handles them properly and has the right kind of stock.

Ordinary stock, or scrubs, will not do that and a man without any experience could not do it. But if a man will give it the same careful attention that a successful business requires or that it requires to hold his job he will make a nice, independent living on much less capital than most lines of business require.

Care must be given in selecting your breed, also where you buy your stock. Buy from a breeder who is making a success with poultry, because if a man cannot make a living out of his breed, how can you expect to do so?

Buy from winter-laying stock, also high producing stock. Statistics show that the average hen all over the United States lays 70 to 80 eggs per year. That number of eggs per hen will only pay for its keep, but 150 to 250 eggs per hen will pay a good substantial profit.

Successful cattlemen recognize the value of a milk type or beef type of cow, likewise, successful poultrymen recognize the value of the egg type or meat type of poultry.

Colorado at present is just in its infancy in poultry raising and now is the time to get into the business to reap a rich harvest from one of the largest industries in the world. Here's for more and better poultry!

COLORADO NEEDS REAL POULTRYMEN

By W. C. Loney, Greeley Barred Rock Specialist

In Colorado we have one crop that can be grown to its highest efficiency without irrigation and that is poultry.

The fact that this is essentially a dry land industry has been forcibly impressed upon the big poulterers. Moisture is the arch-enemy of all land fowl and nine-tenths of their diseases have their incipency from that cause alone.

In Colorado we have on the average two months of winter nights, one month of winter days and about thirty days in the year when the sun does not shine. It is not difficult or expensive to provide draft-proof roosting and scratching quarters for our short winters but no mode of construction will eliminate the moist laden atmosphere of the east or the west.

During our short winters it is not unusual to find a temperature of zero at sunrise and fifty above three or four hours later. For this reason all my poultry houses face the east, to give the fowl the advantage of the early morning sun in winter and not burn them up during the remaining ten months of summer. My houses are all of the semi-open-front type and the curtains are never dropped except upon real stormy nights, probably ten or twelve times during the year. While I am termed a fancier, will say that my energies have been more devoted to egg production than to feathers and have demonstrated, to my own satisfaction at least, that cold weather does not affect the proclivity of the hen if properly housed, fed and exercised, and above all, EXERCISED. During December and January last my pullets made a daily average of fifty per cent and during those two months the receipts from market eggs balanced the feed bill for the entire flock for the year.

From a commercial viewpoint, there is no field of endeavor that offers greater inducements and returns to the man of experience than the poultry industry in Colorado. Instead of producing one-tenth of our own supply, Colorado should produce sufficient poultry and eggs to feed the entire Mountain States. We have the best markets and the highest range of prices, yet, with every advantage, our production is so insignificant compared with the demand that our great state has become notorious as the dumping ground for the inferior, the cold storage and even the condemned product of the poultry-producing states. Altho a half section of land can be had for the asking, yet the number of poultry plants that can boast a thousand layers can be counted upon the fingers

of your two hands. It is a golden opportunity for the man of small means and ample experience. We also need the big plants of thirty or fifty thousand and if someone with more capital don't hurry I'll beat them to it.

However, the bulk of our product always has and inevitably will come from the individual farmers and ranchers. It is, then, to this class of immigrant we should lend our suasion and support. We have thousands upon thousands of raw acres for the man who wants a home and is not afraid to work. I speak with the conviction of a man who has personal knowledge of the ground, having placed my foot upon every section of land in northeastern Colorado, a territory 100 miles square. Have covered this district annually for eight years.

I have just returned from a trip through the dry lands east and west of Greeley. The wheat harvest is over, the \$2 wheat is in the mill and there are few dry landers who are not sporting an automobile. But what impressed me most was the amount of chicken feed literally going up in smoke. At this time of year last season's straw stacks are put out of the way and a match or two do the work. On one section alone I counted six bon-fires with at least a hundred tons of straw in each, and as many bright new stacks that will meet the same fate next fall. Last winter I paid a boy a day's wages to hand thresh one bale of straw. He obtained a trifle over four pounds of wheat and I considered the experiment worth while.

With a little "grey matter" and practically no expense the farmer who burned up those six stacks could have kept 1,000 chickens. With a few poles for supports he might have improvised a roosting house under each stack and a wire netting to keep out the night prowlers. When it comes to eggs and fries, the experiment station can't beat a diet of wheat and grasshoppers. I have to sprinkle my wheat in the straw to make the chickens "dig" while all he need do was to lead his fowls to the stack.

Corn is also a staple crop on our dry lands and while the yield will vary in proportion to the precipitation I have never seen a total failure where scientific methods were followed. There are few working people in Colorado who have more leisure days or months than the dry farmer. Ninety percent of them could devote this spare time to poultry and with a few acres of corn and a straw stack at their back door might easily double their income.

The great drawback to the industry is the fact that so few people understand the care of the fowl for best results and few of them are willing to give time or thot to the multitude of little things that are absolutely essential. I have known the neglect

of just one meal in cold weather stopping a whole flock from laying and no amount of stuffing and coaxing could start them again until the warm days of the following spring. Nine-tenths of the failures the country over can be traced to the embryo enthusiast who hatched a thousand chicks and provided winter quarters for less than a hundred. The "back-lotter" who has made a success in a small way or as a side line and finds that he likes the business is the man or woman who would succeed on a quarter or half section of free land in Colorado.

In the irrigated section the industry is sadly neglected. On this high priced land the growers are so accustomed to such "big money" from their root and grain crops that they would scorn to look, not only a chicken but even a milch cow, in the face and their grocery order usually includes a case of eggs and a case of condensed milk. In this section a few New England farmers and their thrifty housewives could pay the allies' war debt in a few years.

Health is the vital factor of every poultry plant. The numerous epidemics and diseases peculiar to other parts of the country are unheard of in Colorado and even roup is seldom seen where any pretense is made toward housing and cleanliness.

I started as a side line a few years ago. I increased my flock and equipment as the birds produced the revenue and think I have the neatest and most up-to-date plant in Colorado for the care of 500 pure breds, with nothing invested but my spare time. The man who has tried knows that experience is worth more than capital and plenty of ground is next in importance.

In conclusion let me say that a home and a recompense far above the average salary is awaiting thousands of men and women in Colorado who have the ability to care for 1,000 chickens.

A CLOSING WORD

Dear Fellow Poultrymen:

In placing this information before prospective settlers, we trust you will appreciate the plain facts as contained herein without romancing. They are facts from brother poultrymen interested in our state and our country, but more strongly interested in your welfare and future prosperity as poultry raisers in the great state of Colorado.

Fraternaly,

ARTHUR A. PETERS.

Newcomers Should get in Touch with the Colorado Agricultural College

Persons coming to Colorado with the intention of engaging in any of the various agricultural pursuits should immediately get in touch with the Colorado Agricultural College. Through co-operation with the United States Government, the Colorado Experiment Station, located at the college, is constantly engaged in experiments and investigations the aim of which is to make more successful and profitable the agricultural industries of the Centennial State. Bulletins containing the results of these experiments and other information on agricultural subjects are mailed free to all residents of the State who request them. Thru the Extension Service, also maintained in co-operation with the United States government, twelve county agricultural agents are now aiding the farmers in eighteen counties of the State, specialists in animal husbandry, farm management demonstrations, markets and marketing and home economics are helping the farmers and farm women, and many valuable publications are being issued. To obtain Experiment Station bulletins, simply write, stating your request, to The Director, Colorado Experiment Station, Colorado Agricultural College. For information from the Extension Service, address The Director, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College. The College is located at Fort Collins, Colorado.