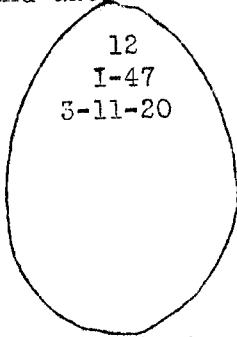


Commencing at the top of the page the hens are listed alphabetically and numerically in the leg band series (H133, H134, I53, I195, I196, J68, J136, etc). The data for the remaining columns are filled in as indicated by the column heads.

Near the bottom of the page a record is made of the male or males mated to the hens given at the top of the page. If only a yard mating is being made, this arrangement is all that is necessary. If stud mating is practiced in the yard, it is necessary to add an additional column to the right and place opposite each hen the number of the male to which she is mated. In either case the pedigrees of the males are given at the bottom of the page in the proper columns.

Marking Eggs

When hatching eggs are saved from any breeding pen, they are marked with the yard, hen numbers, and date as follows:



12
I-47
3-11-20

Egg Cabinet

The egg cabinet is a large chest of drawers so divided into slots that there is a separate slot for the eggs of every hen. The edges of the drawers are marked with the hen's numbers, said numbers being arranged in the same alphabetical and numerical sequence used in the Breeding Book. As will be seen later, it is important to preserve this same sequential arrangement of hens or eggs wherever listed.

Incubation Record

When it is desired to set, the incubator trays are taken to the cabinet and filled, an accurate record of the eggs set being entered in the first two columns of the following form:

INCUBATION RECORD

Incubator No. _____ Name of Incubator _____ Attendant _____

Date set _____ Hour _____

Pen

Eggs		Chicks							Wing Band Nos. Given	Remarks	
Eggs from HEN No.	Set	Tested Out			% Fertile	Broken or Missing	Hatched	Cripples			Dead in Shell
		Inf.	D.G.	D.G.							

The eggs are then incubated in the usual manner. Those tested out as Inf(ertiles) or D(ead) G(erms) on the 7th or 14th days, are recorded in the columns provided for that purpose, as are also any that are broken.

On the 18th day, the eggs remaining are placed in pedigree compartments; that is, the eggs from each hen are placed in separate wire containers so made as to fit into the incubator trays. In order to make certain of identifying the resulting chicks, a small tag is placed on each compartment, giving the yard, hen number, and number of eggs placed therein.

It is important to place the eggs in the pedigree compartments in such order that the resulting chicks are pedigreed in the same order that their Dams appear on the Incubation Record. This procedure will be found to be not quite so economical of space in the incubators as placing in the eggs without regard to sequence, but it has such a simplifying effect upon all of the following office work that it is well worth while.

When the hatch is over it is necessary to band each chick as it is taken from the pedigree compartment. The number given each is recorded in the proper column of the Incubation Record. These bands are wing bands, though our practice is to place them on the leg at first, transferring to the webb of the right wing at the age of three to five weeks.

Chick Pedigree Book

The chick Pedigree Book is a list of all chicks in any one year, they being arranged in the numerical sequence of their wing band numbers. This list is made out upon forms having the following arrangement:

CHICK PEDIGREE BOOK

Year _____

Wing Band	Leg Band	Sex	Dam	EGGS 1st Yr.	EGGS Weight	Sire	Sire's Dam	EGGS 1st Yr.	EGGS Weight	Date Hatched	Remarks

The wing band numbers, date hatched and dam, used in the above form are obtained from the Incubation Record. The remaining pedigree material comes from records which will be explained presently. The Chick Pedigree Book is indispensable in sorting or culling young stock.

Leg Banding

In the fall the pullets are placed in the laying yards. They are leg banded for convenience in trapping, the band number given being entered into the proper column of the Chick Pedigree Book.

The only males ever leg banded are those actually used in the breeding pens. These are banded so that pedigrees can be written and contain only numbers of the one series, the leg band series.

Egg Record

For each yard or pen, whether pullet or adult, monthly Egg Record sheets are made out upon the following form:

Oregon Experiment Station
 Corvallis, Oregon.

Breed

Leg Band

SUMMARY CARD FOR BIRD

Sex

Wing Band

Year	Production		Wt. of Bird	Egg Wt.	Bird In		Mating No.	Pedigree
	Eggs	Total			Yard	Year		
1								(S.....
2								(S.....
3								(D.....
4								(S.....
5								(S.....
6								(D.....
7								(D.....
8								(S.....
9								(S.....
10								(D.....
Disposition								(D.....
Date								(S.....
Remarks								(D.....
Production				Egg Wt.	Body Wt.	Hatch		(D.....
E-L	N-B	F-S	C-P	A-Q	T-O	W-U	H-D	(D.....

These sheets are placed in loose leaf binders by years. That is all the A's are in one book (being therein arranged in numerical order), all the B's in another book, etc. This makes it possible to turn directly to any number desired without knowledge of the yard, sex, breed or anything but the number.

The first six columns contain data that are self-explanatory. The columns headed "Yard" and "Year" contain the data necessary for the immediate location of the individual's Annual Egg Record sheet for any particular year, as in the record the sheets are filed by yards. The column headed "Mating No.", refers to the mating cards which will be discussed presently.

The pedigree given at the right of the page is of great value in writing pedigrees. Knowing the sire and dam of any chick, one can turn directly to their pedigrees and from them quickly write the pedigree of the chick.

The symbols and spaces in the lower left corner provide a place for recording data concerning the five egg production factors, the egg weights, body weight, and hatchability factors as they are used in our breeding project. An explanation of these symbols and their use follows:

E-L. E stands for early maturing while L denotes late maturing, the division being set at 200 days of age to first egg in the case of Rocks and 185 for Leghorns.

N-B. N means non-broody while B denotes broody. Sometimes the B is followed by a figure as B-2, the figure denoting the number of times the bird went broody.

F-S. F and S stand respectively for fast and slow and refer to the rate of lay. The birds which laid 22 or more eggs in any calendar month of their first year are said to have a fast rate while those laying 21 or less are slow.

C-P. C denotes that a bird laid continuously from date of first egg through March 1st. P means that a bird took a pause of 10 days or more during that period. A number following the P shows the number of pauses taken.

A-Q. A designates a persistent layer, one which laid well into the twelfth month of her laying year. Q stands for quitter or a bird which stops laying during or before the eleventh month of her laying year.

T-O. T and O stand respectively for satisfactory and unsatisfactory egg weights, the division point being set at 22:00 ounces to the dozen. The weights given represent an average of the weekly weighings during March and April of the pullet year. When a figure is used instead of the symbol, it is the actual numerical average expressed in ounces per dozen.

W-U. W and U denote respectively satisfactory and unsatisfactory body weight. The division point for Rocks being 5 pounds while that used for Leghorns is 4 pounds. The weights are taken during March or April of the pullet year and are expressed in pounds and ounces.

H-D. H and D represent satisfactory and unsatisfactory hatchability, the division point being 60% of all eggs set. The figures given are for the year in which the birds concerned were hatched.

The data given for males in the cases of Body Weight (W-U) and Hatchability (H-D) are actual measurements of the individual and his performance. Maturity (E-L), Rate (F-S), and Egg Weight (T-O) are an average of his female ancestors, the dam counting 50%, the Sire's Dam 25% and the Sire's Sire's Dam 25%. If any of these three ancestors has been broody the male is marked broody. Pause (C-P) and Persistency (A-Q) are recorded like the majority of the three female ancestors named.

Mating Card

The Mating Card, illustrated next, is a record which brings together all of the results of the mating between the two birds whose numbers appear at the top of the sheet.

