

# THE MAN WHO "READS BLOOD"

## How New York's Chemical Detective, a Scientific Sherlock Holmes in Real Life, Ferrets Out Poisoners, Murderers and Other Criminals When the Only Clue He Has Is a Blood-Stained Garment, a Finger-Print or a Faint Trace of Poison.

When the detectives searched the room in which the murder had been committed they found one or two clues which may establish the identity of the mysterious murderer and lead to his arrest.

The first was a man's handkerchief of fine quality. In one corner were several tiny drops of blood, showing that the handkerchief had been used to staunch a very small wound, such as a pin-prick or a scratch or a bump.

The most important find of all was on the inner side of the door panel where the bloody imprint of a thumb and three finger tips was visible. The portion of the door bearing the prints had been closed and the handkerchief to the laboratory of the chemical detective. An important arrest, it is announced, will follow the experts' analytical examination of the evidence now in his possession.

New York.—Here is a typical case for the chemical detective, the man who "reads blood." Substituting a test tube and powerful microscope for the ordinary detective's revolver and handcuffs, this scientific expert of the police department sets out to track down the murderer and the poisoner.

With a drop of blood, an empty poison bottle, a bloody finger mark or a hastily scrawled note as his only clue to work on, he exerts the whole force of his scientific knowledge to probe to get to the bottom of the mystery or at least to find some slight clew which may eventually lead to a solution and to the arrest of the criminal. The chemical detective, owing to his success in solving many recent murder mysteries, is now regarded as a very important and necessary adjunct of the detective bureau in New York and other important cities.

He is the man who reads that which to the average unscientific would be unintelligible.

He subjects the bloodstained handkerchiefs and other garments submitted to him by the police and detectives to certain microscopical and chemical tests, considers his findings in conjunction with every other scrap of information his expert chemical knowledge is able to develop about the case, and then he reports, advising the detectives to look for a consumptive-looking man about 28 years old, dark complexion, three gold teeth, the center one suspended from a bridge. Then follows a general description of the man, which in view of the facts the expert chemical detective has been able to deduce, may be considered fairly accurate.

Seldom Meet Failure.

As cunningly and carefully as the regular police detective follows the dark and winding alleys of the city in the search of a clew that will lead him to the culprit, just so carefully does the chemical detective follow the channels of the body in his search for a clew to the poison or other cause that led to the death of the victim. No subtlety, however cunning, can throw these unerring sleuths of the body off the trail, according to a writer in the New York World.

The resources of latter-day chemistry, with patience and perseverance, can extract from the body of a man long dead and buried the secret which his destroyers vainly imagine went to the grave with him.

No more subtle crime exists than that of poisoning. Its detection is possible only to the acute analytical mind of the scientific man who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of chemistry. Its victims attacked without being given a chance to escape. The user of poison is a coward, but his cowardice is accompanied by a cunning that often proves more than a match for the keenest old-style detectives in the world.

Varying Detective Work.

It is with a convenient disguise—perhaps a false mustache or beard—and a revolver in his hip pocket that the detective starts out on his search for a criminal. Suddenly Stanko's animal turned, flung itself upon him and threw him to the ground. A desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the bear managed to free itself from its muzzle, and buried its teeth in the man's flesh. The women and the boy made frantic efforts to frighten the brute away from its victim, but unavailingly. Recognizing that they could do nothing without

arms of some sort, they ran back to Guentherode with their dreadful news. A message was at once sent by telephone to Helliggenstadt, and villagers sallied out to the spot armed with pitchforks and axes. They were, however, too late, as the man was dead when they arrived. At about ten o'clock the gendarme came with other members of the troupe. The bear was then lying quietly over Stanko's mangled corpse. The gendarme wished to shoot the animal, but the other bear-leaders protested against the destruction of their valuable property, and were able to secure it without much difficulty. A considerable portion of Stanko's body had been eaten, and the flesh in other parts had been torn away to the bone. The dead man had been beating his bear shortly before it attacked him. Up to this outbreak it had always borne a very good character.

Found 'A Living at the Bar.

It is estimated that in New York city there are 12,300 men who were educated by the bar who are in various employments outside of law offices.

is taking desperate chances. Death lurks behind every dark corner and in every alleyway for the first and in deadly gases and poisons for the latter. Yet by their widely divergent paths they often arrive at the same end.

The man who is following his clew through the alleys and the hallways of the tenements is at a great advantage, however, over his brother detective, the chemist. The former has rarely to start his investigation without a clew of some character; the latter must begin in complete darkness.

The detective who mingles daily with the men of crime must be keen of eye and ear, but in the end, if he excels in his profession, it is largely his instinct that tells him when he is close on the trail of a criminal.

The chemical detective, on the contrary, must be as keen of eye and ear, but his instinct can avail him nothing. He can guess at nothing. He must know. He can take nothing for granted. Each and every clew must prove itself before he can place any estimate on its value.

Typical Poison Expert.

There is no keener tracer of poison in this city than Prof. Charles A.



Prof. Charles A. Doremus, One of the Greatest of Chemical Detectives.

Doremus. More than six feet in height, as straight as a gun barrel, with gray eyes that peer out keenly from beneath heavy brows, he is a typical chemical detective. His powerful, vigorous frame speaks the physical endurance necessary to pursue to the very end a trying and difficult test.

In his connection with famous poisoning cases in New York Prof. Doremus has demonstrated great keenness and an ability. He detected antimony and arsenic in the body of Gustav H. Baum. Dr. Henry Meyer was convicted of having administered the poison. Without the assistance of the chemical detective it is possible that this mystery would never have been solved.

A man and a woman applied one morning at the office of a large insurance company to collect the insurance of a man, said to be the husband of the woman. In answering the questions of the insurance officials the couple became somewhat evasive and embarrassed. Their confusion led to a more thorough investigation. The body of the dead man was exhumed.

In the presence of Prof. Doremus and score of prominent physicians no trace of anything unusual was found on the body. A most careful examination failed to reveal anything that would even prompt a suspicion of poison. The circumstances of the man's death and the character of his companions, however, made the insurance company persist in its investigations.

Long and Careful Search.

The heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, brain and, in fact, nearly every internal organ of the dead man were taken from the body, hermetically sealed in

quite a number of elderly villagers had been attacked by the ailment. The latest victim is over 90 years of age.

It may interest sportsmen and some people who are not sportsmen to know that the president keeps a record of his hits and misses when he is in the field after his game. It is an accurate record and no miss is omitted, no matter how hard the shot was or how hard were the conditions of shooting.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he has met gunners who would say: "Well, I got three out of five to-day," when in reality they had done nothing of the kind. The president doesn't charge men of this kind with telling falsehoods, for he states simply that they eliminate from the reckoning certain misses which because of the extreme difficulties of the case were not to be accounted as misses.

The tendency of some sportsmen, according to the president's view, is to count as chances only those in which there was a perfectly fair prospect of hitting the game. A quick shot at a deer disappearing at a bound into the forest at a distance of 150 or 200 yards is not counted as a miss at all times by all sportsmen.

The president's record, however, takes account of all missing misses, and

Jars and taken to the laboratory of Prof. Doremus. Then began a persistent search for poison.

There was no clew. There was nothing to aid the chemical detective in his search. The entire case was a negative one. The only course open to him was by a process of elimination to seek the poison, if it poison it was, that caused the death of the man.

First he searched for the volatile poisons, such as chloroform, ether and prussic acid. Patiently he sat for hours at a time watching one test after another, waiting for a precipitate that would show him a trace of the poison he was seeking. None came.

Then he tested for vegetable poisons, such as morphine, strychnine, atropine and the alkaloid poisons. The same tedious process through which he had gone once had to be gone through again. And still there was no trace of poison.

There still remained the mineral poisons, such as lead, copper, arsenic and antimony. And in the tests for these there was at last a reward for the persistence of the detective. He found arsenic in large quantities, and what was far more rare, distinct traces of antimony.

Proved Three Murders.

It was the persistence of Prof. Doremus, the chemical detective in these cases, which sent Dr. Meyer to prison for life. It was through the persistence and skill of the same detective that the conviction of Dr. Buchanan, accused of murdering his wife with morphine, was secured. It was through the skill of chemical detectives that the conviction of Carlyle Harris, accused of poisoning his wife with morphine, was secured. It was the chemical detectives that furnished the strongest evidence for the prosecution of Albert T. Patrick and many others.

The chemical detective's work in blood-reading tests requires a most extensive knowledge of the actions of various kinds of poisons on the human body. By carefully testing the blood he is often able to tell the exact cause of death, the kind of poison used and how it was administered. The importance of this in cases where the most careful autopsy reveals practically nothing will be readily understood.

In handwriting tests the chemical detective, who in this way has come to be identified as a handwriting expert, will often spend long hours studying one insignificant little letter "a" under his microscope and comparing it with other samples of handwriting. It is in this way that tiny clews have been found leading to other and stronger clews and from there to complete solutions of some of the most complicated crimes on record.

Perils That Beset the Path of the Chemical Detective.

By Prof. Charles A. Doremus.

The value of the expert analytical chemist, now known as the chemical detective, through his cooperation with the New York police department and detective bureaus, is greater than is indicated merely by his work in ferreting out poison mysteries. His field of usefulness is by no means limited to that one class of crime. Many cases are on record where the chemical detective alone has been able to unmask the most ingenious forgers of wills, deeds and other papers. His expert knowledge of the composition, ingredients and the nature of explosives is relied upon to solve explosion mysteries, particularly bomb explosions, and to furnish clews, based on his investigations, without which it would often be next to impossible to make an arrest or secure a conviction.

Tremendous risks must be taken by

Whoooping Cough at Ninety.

Whoooping cough is generally regarded as an infantile disease, but in the Devonshire (Eng.) village of Upton, although no children are affected,

Boxwood Birds Roost in Halls.

When the first box tree bird was put in the hall of a house by an inventive hostess visitors disputed politely as to the nature of the bird. "It's an English sparrow," was the expressed conviction of many more. Really, it didn't matter much what bird was in the florist's eye when he clipped the green boxwood; he considered he had achieved an artistic triumph when he scissored out something resembling a bird. The idea "caught on," and now the box tree bird is seen in the halls of many houses. Few pots of ferns and palms are seen these days, for housekeepers say the modern house is too warm and the outer air is too dust laden to grant long life or freshness to growing things.

ASTOR MILLIONS SAFELY HELD.

Vast Wealth of Family Invested in New York Real Estate.

If ever the phrase "fat of the land" meant anything, it does so in the case of the Astor family. Land! That is the keynote of this wealthy organization, the solidest aggregation of self-increasing wealth in America, says the New Broadway Magazine. The Astor millions, invested in New York real estate, are absolutely intact and impregnable. By the most insidious methods of leasing, subleasing, purchasing, renting (but rarely ever improving property themselves) the Astor heirs, ensconced in a plain, stout little two-story brick building just off Madison Square, are gradually picking up acre after acre of priceless land in Manhattan Island.

There are more than 50 heirs, many in the fourth generation, to the Astor millions, but upon the shoulders of William Vincent Astor, a lad of 16, will probably fall the management of the bulk of this enormous estate. At St. Paul's school and Eton, England,

he showed himself to be a good student with a bent for mechanics. Young Waldorf Astor is a level-headed man of 27, who recently married Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, one of the three beautiful Langhorne sisters of Virginia. He and his brother, John Jacob, nephews of Col. John Jacob Astor, are sons of William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American. They have never renounced their American citizenship, and should they return, may divide the management of the estate in this country with William Vincent. John Jacob, second of the name living, is unmarried, and lives with his father at historic Cliveden, one of the finest estates in England.

Makes Nest Lightning Proof.

The hummingbird in Australia, no less than man, protects its habitation with a lightning rod. The hummingbird, for his stater simply that they storm bursts prudently covers the outside of its little nest with cobweb. Silk is a non-conductor of electricity, and since cobweb is silk the hummingbird's nest is thereby rendered lightning proof.

Real Value of Chemist.

The chemist's value is undoubtedly greatest in homicide cases. Where a life has been taken no effort must be spared to bring the culprit to justice. It is often, however, long and tedious work. The poisoner is cunning. He rarely uses poisons without informing himself of their action, and the subsequent traces of them that may be found in the body. He often learns of other poisons that will counteract the effect of the first poison.

One of the first signs of morphine poisoning is a contraction of the pupils of the eye. Yet one murderer was

shrewd enough to use belladonna in the eyes of his victims to offset the contraction caused by the first poison he administered.

It is tricks of that character that the chemical detective must constantly guard against. When he begins his analysis he matches his brains against those of a cunning, desperate man who has taken every precaution he can think of to hide traces of his crime. That the chemist is successful as often as he is, is a tribute to science and a positive proof of the value and need of a chemical department to work in constant cooperation with the detective bureau in solving crimes which, too often, are allowed to go on record as unsolved mysteries.



Tracing a Murderer by Means of a Blood-Stained Garment.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS TO AGAIN LEAD DEMOCRATS

DeArmond concluded with extreme wisdom, an opinion goes, not to contest the Democratic leadership with John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Mr. DeArmond is grave, retiring and taciturn. However, he is not at all retiring when some one is needed on the Democratic firing line. He won't be the leader this year, and, though probably his hopes are high, it seems extremely likely that he won't be the leader when the Mississippians retire from the house two years hence.

John Sharp Williams, so it is said, is bent on having two years in which to study and "rest up" before he enters the United States senate. Senator Money's term does not expire until 1911, when Representative Williams will take his place in the upper house.

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN NOT YET READY TO LEAVE SUPREME BENCH

Justice Harlan received his early education in Kentucky, where he was born. In 1861 he removed to Louisville to enjoy a broader field in the practice of his chosen profession. With the outbreak of the war he raised a regiment and became colonel. After 15 months' service in the union army, upon the death of his father he returned home. In 1871 and again in 1875 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky. In 1876 he was at the head of the Kentucky delegation to the Republican national convention, and it was by his effort that Hayes was nominated for president. He caused the name of Brewster to be withdrawn and directed the vote of the Kentucky delegation to Hayes. This move caused Blaine's defeat by 17 votes. A few months after Hayes' inauguration Justice Harlan was appointed to the supreme bench.

CHAMPION RIFLE SHOT IS MADE AID TO PRESIDENT

LEUT. THOMAS HOLCOMB, JR., of the marine corps, has been appointed to the position of aid to the president. This marine officer is the champion rifle shot of the world, a fact which almost unquestionably won him the White House honor.

It is not at all without the range of possibilities that President Roosevelt will take his new aid down into Virginia with him some day and there attempt to beat him at target practice.

It may interest sportsmen and some people who are not sportsmen to know that the president keeps a record of his hits and misses when he is in the field after his game. It is an accurate record and no miss is omitted, no matter how hard the shot was or how hard were the conditions of shooting.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he has met gunners who would say: "Well, I got three out of five to-day," when in reality they had done nothing of the kind. The president doesn't charge men of this kind with telling falsehoods, for he states simply that they eliminate from the reckoning certain misses which because of the extreme difficulties of the case were not to be accounted as misses.

The tendency of some sportsmen, according to the president's view, is to count as chances only those in which there was a perfectly fair prospect of hitting the game. A quick shot at a deer disappearing at a bound into the forest at a distance of 150 or 200 yards is not counted as a miss at all times by all sportsmen.

The president's record, however, takes account of all missing misses, and

Good Catch.

Eva—If a young man should come down the road?  
Katharine (with camera)—I should snap him.  
Eva—Suppose a real handsome young man should come down the road?  
Katharine—Oh, then I should snap him up.—Chicago Daily News.

# Washington Gossip

## Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN; SOME OLD FACES GONE

WASHINGTON.—Once again is congress in session and prepared to enact laws for the people. Several new faces are seen. The new members are eager for the novelty of the thing and thinking in their hearts that the novelty is wear-proof. The new ones will be a tired enough lot before the hepaticas peep in the spring. Also they will be a somewhat sorry lot before the sounding of the Christmas chimes, for the new member in Washington is not as the new member at home. His greatest dwindling and his glory diminisheth.

There are more Democrats with us today than there were a year ago. Two score of more or less faithful Republicans found that their constituents liked them as neighbors the year through and so kept them at home. It is always best, perhaps, to trust to the soundness of judgment of a man's neighbor, but Washington is grieving over the absence of some of those who made picturesque the legislative winter.

There are always picturesque ones among the newcomers, but it takes

time to make pertinent their picturesqueness, and to overcome the resentment which the galleries feel that any constituency in the country should have the effrontery to rob them of their floor favorites.

It is entirely probable that some one can be found to fill the legislative place in congress of Gen. Charles H. Grosvener of Ohio, but it will be hard to find anyone to fill "Old Figgers'" place in the public eye.

No one will miss Gen. Grosvener more than will Champ Clark of Missouri. Grosvener is a stand-patter of such strength that the stand-pat Cannon sits abashed in his presence. Mr. Clark is a free trader so sturdy that the other strong ones are weaklings; but nevertheless these two tariff extremists have met in a friendship in a double sense innumerable.

The train have fought for years on the floor of the house to leave it armed in arm, but now they will fight on the floor no longer, for Grosvener, with his "figgers," his white beard, his white suit (in summer) has gone away.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS TO AGAIN LEAD DEMOCRATS

DeArmond concluded with extreme wisdom, an opinion goes, not to contest the Democratic leadership with John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Mr. DeArmond is grave, retiring and taciturn. However, he is not at all retiring when some one is needed on the Democratic firing line. He won't be the leader this year, and, though probably his hopes are high, it seems extremely likely that he won't be the leader when the Mississippians retire from the house two years hence.

John Sharp Williams, so it is said, is bent on having two years in which to study and "rest up" before he enters the United States senate. Senator Money's term does not expire until 1911, when Representative Williams will take his place in the upper house.

CHAMPION RIFLE SHOT IS MADE AID TO PRESIDENT

LEUT. THOMAS HOLCOMB, JR., of the marine corps, has been appointed to the position of aid to the president. This marine officer is the champion rifle shot of the world, a fact which almost unquestionably won him the White House honor.

It is not at all without the range of possibilities that President Roosevelt will take his new aid down into Virginia with him some day and there attempt to beat him at target practice.

It may interest sportsmen and some people who are not sportsmen to know that the president keeps a record of his hits and misses when he is in the field after his game. It is an accurate record and no miss is omitted, no matter how hard the shot was or how hard were the conditions of shooting.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he has met gunners who would say: "Well, I got three out of five to-day," when in reality they had done nothing of the kind. The president doesn't charge men of this kind with telling falsehoods, for he states simply that they eliminate from the reckoning certain misses which because of the extreme difficulties of the case were not to be accounted as misses.

The tendency of some sportsmen, according to the president's view, is to count as chances only those in which there was a perfectly fair prospect of hitting the game. A quick shot at a deer disappearing at a bound into the forest at a distance of 150 or 200 yards is not counted as a miss at all times by all sportsmen.

The president's record, however, takes account of all missing misses, and

Good Catch.

Eva—If a young man should come down the road?  
Katharine (with camera)—I should snap him.  
Eva—Suppose a real handsome young man should come down the road?  
Katharine—Oh, then I should snap him up.—Chicago Daily News.

Good Catch.

Eva—If a young man should come down the road?  
Katharine (with camera)—I should snap him.  
Eva—Suppose a real handsome young man should come down the road?  
Katharine—Oh, then I should snap him up.—Chicago Daily News.

# FERTILIZING VALUE OF ASHES.

## Information Regarding the Matter by Prof. Ten Eyck of Kansas.

Wood ashes are frequently recommended as a fertilizer for soil. Some interesting information is given by Prof. Ten Eyck of the Kansas experiment station. Prof. Ten Eyck says: "An average sample of unleached wood ashes contains seven per cent of potash and two per cent of phosphoric acid, which at current retail prices of these plant foods makes wood ashes worth about five cents per hundred pounds, or nine dollars per ton. Besides the actual fertilizing value, by reason of the potash and phosphoric acid contained in the ashes, there is some value in ashes simply from the power which potash has to make the nitrogen of the soil available for plants by the chemical action on the organic matter and humus in the soil.

The potash in ashes exists in a readily soluble form, and is thus immediately available for plant food. Ashes also contain a little magnesium and a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, which is of some importance because of its effect in improving the texture of heavy soils. The farmer can better afford to pay \$8 or \$10 a ton for good wood ashes than the usual rates for almost any potash fertilizer.

Leached ashes have rarely more than one per cent of potash and one-half per cent of phosphoric acid, which will make them worth about one or two dollars per ton as fertilizers, but on heavy soils they may often be applied with profit just for the loosening effect, and they are valuable as a top dressing or mulch in fruit gardens.

Sifted coal ashes absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, prevent offensive odors, and are valuable as absorbents under hen roosts or in stables. Wood ashes should not be placed under hen roosts or in stables, because potash liberates the manure and the value of the ashes as a fertilizer is deteriorated.

On average soils, fruits and vegetables are benefited by liberal application of wood ashes and remarkable results have been obtained by the use of ashes on legume crops, especially clover and alfalfa.

Ashes are best applied in the spring, separately or in connection with phosphate fertilizers as a top-dressing. For cultivated crops the ashes should be spread broadcast after the land has been harrowed and made practically ready for the crop, and cultivated in by a light harrowing.

Wood ashes may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. One ton of good wood ashes will contain about 140 pounds of potash and 40 pounds of phosphoric acid.

HANDY WAGON BOX BENCHES.

Two or Three Sets Will Prove Very Serviceable on Farm.

Two or three sets of wagon box benches similar to those shown in the accompanying illustration will be found very useful in avoiding heavy lifting and also in the economizing of time.

The benches should be about two inches wider than an ordinary wagon box so that the bed pieces of the racks that are bottomless can be set upon them.

The main piece used in the construction of these benches is a 3x4 oak. The legs are made of 2x4's. Braces were added for strength.

The height of the benches, suggests Prairie Farmer, should depend upon the height of the wagon. They should be about even with the tops of the wheels.

FALL PLOWED LAND.

Freezing of Winter Brings Soil into Better Tilt in Spring.

As much plowing as possible should be done in the fall on the western farm. The soil turned up is exposed to the frosts of winter, and they penetrate it to a considerable depth. It has been found that soils that are covered with sod are not penetrated more than half as deep by the frost as are those soils recently plowed. It is desirable to lessen the earth below the depth to which the plow goes. This is especially valuable in clay soils. With ground plowed well before the coming of frost, the soil will be found frozen only to the depth of 20 inches. This means that every particle to that depth is moved to a small extent. The expansion of the particles of moisture pushes apart and breaks up the most retentive soil. Clay soil that has been well drained is thus made friable to a great depth, and when spring comes and the frost goes out of the ground the soil will be so loose that air can penetrate to a great depth and chemical action be made way for.

The manures in the surface soil are disintegrated and some of them are washed down to the depth the frost has gone, says Farmers' Review. The following result is that the roots of the plants seek the cool moist earth below if there be in it plenty of plant food, and the plants supported by the roots are the more able to resist any drought that may come.

Where droughts are common it is desirable to have plants root as deeply as possible.

Fall plowed land also will be found freer of cutworms and other injurious insects in the spring. Some of these insects try to get below the frost line, or at least to a point where freezing and thawing in the early spring is not possible. The plowing of the land turns up these insects and, though they be still covered by the soil, leaves the ground so loose about them that they freeze, and that several times in the late fall or early spring and are thus killed. While fall plowing does not entirely wipe out the army of cutworms that may be in any ground it greatly lessens their number.

No Leg Weakness on Farm.

Poultry papers are filled with talks on "leg weakness," about this season of the year. There is no leg weakness among farm raised poultry. Leg weakness comes first of all from lack of exercise, and lack of exercise is unknown on the farm, where chickens often wander too far from the premises.

Keep Account.

A lot of farmers are feeding their products to live stock and not making any money. They are simply selling their crops through the live stock at market price with the labor thrown in. Accurate cost accounts are the only thing that will show just what is being accomplished in this line.

These Chickens Paid.

A Delaware man has kept an account with 25 hens. He penned them up the first of last January, and kept strict account of the cost of everything fed to them; also kept an account of the number of eggs received from the 25. For the first six months 2,008 eggs were received, enough of this number being used to raise 188 chickens. At the ending of the six months, besides the 188 chickens, he had \$238 in cash, all profit, as cost of all feeding, care, etc., had first been deducted. What do our folks think of this kind of a record? Delaware either has some good poultrykeepers or some good