

JUNE, 1934

POULTRY

TRIBUNE



10c
a copy

CENTRAL
EDITION



Hens Lay Like Pullets if Force-Molted!
Last Month to Enter the \$1500 Chick Contest

Greater Value at Lowest PRICES

OVER 112,000 CUSTOMERS on our books should convince the most careful buyer that our chickens are profitable. *Smith's Fine Large Chicks* are the result of many selections of successful breeding and raising of *Smith's* *Trusted* *Poultry* to produce larger birds, heavier egg yield, and quicker maturity. You can't buy more profitable chicks to matter how much you pay, for our chicks will meet every demand of those who raise poultry for profit. Get the highest return for your money by raising *Smith's* *Trusted* large chicks. They are on Grade Only, THE BEST, 100% live delivery guaranteed. CATALOG FREE.

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Br., Bf. Leghorns	\$1.95	\$3.63	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
S. C. Anconas					
Ed., Wh., Bf. Rocks	1.98	3.70	6.90	33.00	65.00
Wh. Wyand., Bf. Orps					
S. C. Reds					
Wh. Orps., R. C. Reds	2.12	3.98	7.45	36.00	70.00
S. L. Wyandottes					
Wh. and Blk. Minorcas					
H. Asstd for Broilers	1.89	3.53	6.55	32.25	63.50
Mixed for Layers	1.85	3.40	6.30	31.50	63.00

Reference: Any Farm or Poultry Magazine in U. S. A. Code No. 2081.

SIEB'S HATCHERY

Box 301 Lincoln, Illinois

NO COCCIDIOSIS FOR FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS!

THIS year you needn't lose a single chick from coccidiosis! Any good mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam and fed as directed should quickly put an end to this dread disease. Poultry raisers everywhere are amazed at the effectiveness of this simple method.

"My three month old pullets beat any I ever raised," writes a Massachusetts poultryman. "Not a sign of coccidiosis for first time in twenty years. No catarrhitis, paralysis or other ailments, the only change I've made in handling is to ferment the mash with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam."

Besides protecting your chicks against coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases, Animal-

Poultry Yeast Foam will make your young birds grow faster and your pullets lay sooner. You will find, too, that yeast-fed hens lay more eggs, heavier eggs and during a longer season.

4-pound box of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, enough for 300 pounds of mash, only \$1 at your dealer's. Or sent anywhere in U. S. A. on receipt of check or money order.

Write for FREE copy of new book, "Profitable Feeding Methods," which tells all about the many advantages of yeast feeding. Filled with latest poultry hints and wrinkles. Northwestern Poultry Co., Dept. E, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

CHICKS



Get the best this year. Our low prices save you money. Prompt service. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE catalog. We pay shipping charges anywhere in the U. S. at these prices if cash is sent before shipment. Or we ship C.O.D. plus postage if desired.

White or Br. Leghorns..... STANDARD QUALITY \$6.40 \$32.00 \$64.00 SPECIAL QUALITY \$7.40 \$37.00 \$74.00
Reds, Barred or Wh. Rocks.....
Wh. Wyand., Bf. Orpingtons.....

AA Assorted Heavy Breeds, 100..... \$6.40. DISCOUNTS on advance orders on Best Grade Chicks. FREE CATALOG.

BOOTH FARMS, Box 922, CLINTON, MISSOURI

BAGBY CHICKS --- June Delivery

Now! You can get chicks from our A.A. Grade Breeding stock for just that A.A. Grade price. All A.A. Grade Leghorn Poultry bred by 280-252 top pedigreeed males—other A.A. Grade birds—bred by first class producers. We have been making this delivery since 1914. Send cash in full, we will ship. All per 100 deposit—then pay balance C.O.D. plus postage. No risks for delivery in July and August.

A.A. GRADE A.A. GRADE
S. C. Wh. Br., Br., Leghorns, Anconas, Del., Wh. Rocks, Hiss, \$6.40 \$32.00 \$64.00 \$40.00
Wh. Wyand., Br. Verminous, White Wyand., Golden Game, \$6.40 \$32.00 \$64.00 \$40.00

BAGBY POULTRY FARM, Box 500, SEDALIA, MO.

Sexing Baby Chicks

By Masui and Hashimoto, eminent Japanese veterinarians and scientists. A new book published in 1934, printed in clear face type, profusely illustrated with elaborate diagrams, original photographs and statistical directions. Describes carefully and fully every step in the technique of separating the sexes in day old chicks. Chick sexing is the great advance the poultry industry has ever made—it will revolutionize the business.

POULTRY TRIBUNE MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

CHICKEN LETTUCE

Green Feed for Dry Weather

CHICKEN LETTUCE is one of the best green feeds for chickens and rabbits. It is economical to grow, for when cut it resumes its growth rapidly and can be cut again and again. The leaves can be pulled off each stem like the Jersey Kale. Grows from 2 to 4 feet high and fully loaded with large leaves. Price of seed, like a lettuce, 25c per cove. From Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

PULLETS

20 THOUSAND FROM 3 MATINGS TO SELECT FROM.

Large English Type Leghorns of various ages, 40c and up—lower prices for younger pullets. Sex guaranteed 3 weeks and once. Also hens and breeding stock. C.O.D. on orders. "Large" Catalog explains all. Cash Companies No. 1690, FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box P. R. 2, Zealand, Mich.

Hanson's World Great Production Strain

50% OFF HATCHING EGGS • BARGAINS ON PEDIGREE TO 15 WEEKS OLD COCKERELS
Write J. A. HANSON, Box 14, Corvallis, Ore., for FREE CATALOG. Code No. 3102

Central Edition



Covering:—

Ohio
Michigan
Indiana
Illinois
Wisconsin

H. W. Yoder, Contributing Editor

(In order to keep in closest possible touch with our readers Mr. Yoder makes frequent trips through the states named above collecting news items and editorial matter relating to the poultry industry.)

June Events

May 31-June 1, American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Inc., Annual Meeting, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 22, Ohio Poultry Day, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Coming Events

July 11-13, Dr. Salsbury's Three-Day Poultry Short Course, Charles City, Iowa.

July 30-Aug. 3, American Baby Chick Association Convention, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Aug. 6-8, American Poultry Association Convention, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 5-7, Illinois Baby Chick Association Annual Meeting, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Hannah Is Ohio Poultry Day Speaker

Wooster, Ohio.—J. A. Hannah, managing agent, National Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Coordinating Committee, will be the featured speaker of the afternoon program for Ohio Poultry Day, to be held at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Friday, June 22. Hannah will speak on "How the Hatcheryman and the Poultry Producer Can Benefit From the Breeder-Hatchery Connection."

In addition, there will be a number of speakers from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Ohio State University, as well as practical demonstrations on poultry problems. All poultry raisers are invited to attend by Dr. D. C. Kennard, in charge of poultry investigations at the station.

Miami Valley Hatchery Wins Prizes At N. Y. Chick Shows

Sidney, Ohio.—Miami Valley Hatchery, here, won honors in chick shows held recently at Oswego, New York, and Norwich, New York. Of four entries in the Oswego show, Miami chicks won first prize on White Leghorns, S. C. R. 1 Reds, and Barred Rocks.

(Continued on page 14)

Advertising Index on Page 21

POULTRY TRIBUNE Vol. 40, No. 6, June, 1934. Published on the first of each month at Mount Morris, Ill.

J. W. Watt, Publisher; O. A. Hanks, Editor; J. B. Flores, Associate Editor; G. G. Senneker, Advertising Agt.; H. W. Yoder, Editor; C. H. Webster, Circulation Mgr.; A. P. Loomis, Staff Writer; J. H. Tilton, Business Manager; Mrs. E. J. Tilton, Home Dept.

Advertising Representatives: Chicago, J. C. Billings, Inc., 123 W. Madison St.; Phone Central 816; New York, Luch Thompson, 138 Watson Rd., Farnwood, N. Y.; Phone Farnwood 2-774.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 a year. Single Copies: 10c.

Five Years: 1.00 Back copies: .20

Make all remittances payable to Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill. If you change your address, notify us direct, and give your new address. Always state whether your subscription is a new one or a renewal, and renew by the same name and initials as shown on paper or else explain why you change. Entered at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, as second-class matter under Act of March 3, 1879. This issue copyrighted, 1934, by Poultry-Dairy Publishing Co.

EGG-ATORIALS

By O. A. HANKE
Editor

There Will Be United Effort!

A VERY definite development in the poultry industry makes it possible to write this editorial as a sequel to the one we published last month under the title, "There Must Be United Effort." For months we had hoped that an organization such as we are now privileged to describe would be formulated. During the last six months we have written many of the prominent men in the industry stressing the importance of a national poultry organization which would foster the best interests of the poultry industry in cooperation with the organizations which represent other industries. There was general agreement that such an organization should be created but no national problem was imminent enough to challenge its creation.

In announcing the first meeting of the *National Poultry Federation*, a Coordinating Agency for the Defense of the Poultry Industry, Earl W. Benjamin, chairman of the organization committee writes, "The particular emergency leading to the above meeting was the imminence of tariff changes under the terms of the tariff bill appearing likely of enactment by the present Congress, and the serious danger resulting therefrom to the dried and frozen egg industries of this country as well as the business of producing and distributing shell eggs." It is contemplated that the affairs of this proposed federation shall be administered by a coordinating board made up of representatives of those organizations showing an interest in the work with headquarters in Washington, D. C., in charge of an executive officer.

POULTRY organizations which have already shown an interest in this federation are: National Poultry Butter and Egg Association; Institute of American Poultry Industries, National Association of Butter and Egg Distributors, National Poultry Council, Dried and Frozen Egg Manufacturers, Poultry Division of National Cooperative Council, and Pacific States Butter, Cheese, Egg and Poultry Association. At this writing the organization meeting is scheduled to be held in the committee room of the New York Mercantile Exchange on May 19.

Mr. Benjamin asks that interested individuals and organizations write him concerning opinions of the proposed federation; also suggestions for proper financing will be welcomed. Poultry Tribune subscribers are urged to write Mr. Benjamin at 178 Duane St., New York City.

It seems somewhat preposterous even to debate the point whether or not the poultry industry needs this type of organization. It appears to be a definite policy with AAA to give the various industries the kind of program each one wants. When the cotton farmer was willing to support the proposed compulsory cotton control plan, probably the most radical farm legislation yet suggested, AAA helped get it for him. The corn and hog farmers were given the type of program they wanted. And now it appears that the voice of the dairyman is going to decide what type of aid the dairy industry gets.

CERTAINLY the poultry industry with a cash income of \$580,000,000 to the farmer should have an organized voice in making its demands at Washington. Even though it is so ramified in its production units that no production control program of a practical nature has been found, it, nevertheless, has many other problems which may be handled in an organized way through national representation by one all-inclusive organization.

There are such national problems as tariff rates, legislation favoring competitive products, storage surpluses and consumer education which alike concern the producer and the distributor. It would seem childish to continue under the delusion that producers and distributors cannot be yoked to the same representative implement which will work for the welfare of our great industry.

No Matter Where You Live, Enter for \$1500 in 201 Cash Prizes

The **NEW Half-Ton**
INTERNATIONAL
Offers the Poultryman
REAL TRUCKING
ECONOMY



Speed, stamina, and economy— yes, and the style and comfort of a passenger car, too. Available now in International's new half-ton truck, the Model C-1. All of International Harvester's long experience in truck engineering and construction is summed up in this fast new unit designed for hauling the lighter loads. We're proud of this new job and believe you will feel the same way about it when you see it. One look, one ride, will tell you why. The nearby International Truck dealer or Company-owned branch will give you complete information on the new Model C-1, and will quote you prices on equipment to meet the requirements of your business.

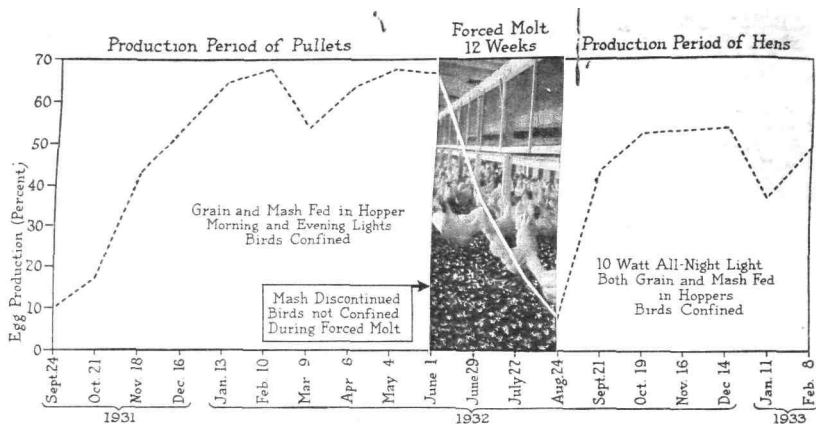
Below: All-steel pickup body 66 inches long and 47 1/2 inches wide.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

POULTRY TRIBUNE for June, 1934—Page 3



Yearling hens will lay like pullets if you know . . .

How to Handle the Force-Molt!

by H. H. ALP
Extension Poultryman
University of Ill.

IT WOULD sound queer when speaking of poultry to hear a farmer say, "My hens are due to freshen on August 1." Nevertheless certain farmer-poultrymen have handled their yearling hens in a way that they have manipulated production to the best interests of all concerned, even including the hens. Time may prove that rest will be a factor in controlling the present serious financial losses due to deaths in the laying flocks.

For various reasons, including particularly the matter of flock replacement costs, and mortality losses, an interest has been manifested in the subject of managing yearling hens for a profitable second year's production. Naturally, questions have been asked concerning the management of such a flock.

To attempt to answer this question with a positive outline would be unwise as there are many factors which would need to be given consideration and for which allowance would have to be made. For example, how good will the personal management be? This is one factor on which will depend largely the ultimate profitability of such a venture. Another will be the breeding of the individual flock, for without good production breeding little can be expected in the way of a satisfactory second year's production record.

However, as a result of studying the behavior of a flock of yearling White

Leghorn hens, which had been force-molted in June and July of the summer of 1932, the following results and suggestions are given.

THIS particular pen of birds had gone through one complete laying season. They were housed as pullets in September, 1931 and their ration consisted of the following:

Mash Mixture

Ground corn	30 pounds
Ground wheat	40 pounds
Meat scrap	15 pounds
No. 1 alfalfa meal	10 pounds
Dried milk	5 pounds
Salt	1 pound

Grain Mixture

Shelled corn	70
Wheat	30

Both the grain and mash were hopper fed, the birds having free choice of both grain and mash at all times. The flock was confined to the house during the period of September 24, 1931 to June 1, 1932.

In February PT, Prof. Alp told about Harry Connaway's experience with summer molting of yearling hens. Here is additional information on a practice which has been the subject of much discussion over a period of many years. This latest method seems to be proving successful if carried out under the conditions described by Prof. Alp.—Editor.

On June 1 mash feeding was discontinued and the birds were allowed outdoor range. Thus the ration for this pen was reduced to grain and water and what the birds picked up while ranging. From this time on, no change was made in the management of this pen until August 25, when mash feeding was resumed and the birds were again confined to the house.

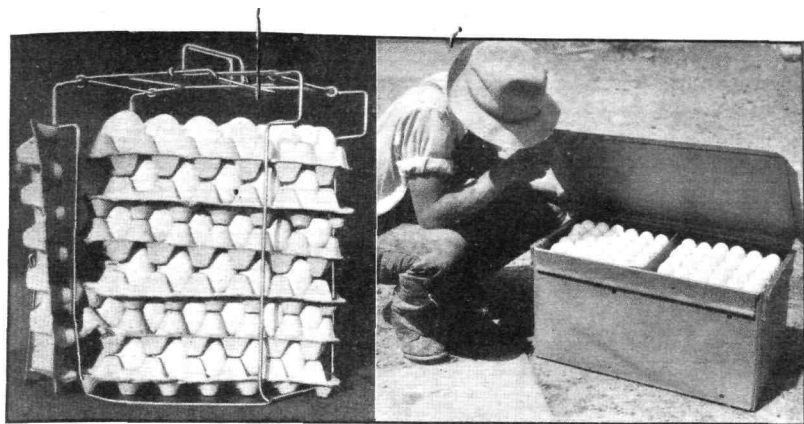
The reason for discontinuing mash feeding on June 1 was to determine, if possible, the practicability of forcing birds to quit laying, to molt during the period of low egg prices and to have them begin laying again early in the fall when eggs are usually selling at a profitable price.

THE cessation of egg production following the change of management on June 1 is plainly indicated on the chart. While not all the birds molted during this period of low production, the majority were fairly well molted out when mash feeding was resumed. On the average, the flock had gone through about a two-thirds molt.

At the time mash feeding was resumed, which was August 25, the flock was confined to the house, and a 10-watt light was allowed to burn in the pen all night.

The results obtained from this particular pen have been quite encouraging.

(Continued on page 7)



In this new type gathering device the eggs are supported rigidly on their small end. Cooling is facilitated.

F. T. Experimental Farm Station

The fibre case protects the eggs on their way to market by absorbing the jars and jolts of transportation.

To Help Market Better Eggs There Are Two New Devices

by H. A. McALEER

THERE is a growing demand in all large consuming areas for better quality table eggs. Distributors in these areas pay premium prices for eggs that meet their requirements. This quality demand has a very wholesome and stimulating effect on the entire poultry industry, for it has tended to improve every phase from producer to final distributor.

Many engaged in the various stages of the egg industry found that the methods they were pursuing were not adequate to deliver the kind of eggs that were required. Groups of producers have organized cooperative organizations. They have controlled the products of their members from the farm to the market. These cooperative organizations have been pace setters in the quality improvement of eggs.

INDIVIDUAL producers applying the results of studies of experts from federal, state and commercial organizations have materially improved the quality of the eggs their hens produce. Country packers operate hatcheries to improve the quality of the stock in their territory. Others operate humidified trucks to reduce temperature and conserve the quality of the eggs they gather.

These various agencies are often puzzled when they get returns from the eggs they have marketed. The report shows that the quality of eggs was not up to the standard of quality that they had reasonably expected to deliver after

all the care and effort they had put forward to produce and conserve the quality of their product.

THIS loss of quality is due to a great extent to improper handling, in the opinion of a noted expert. This man is constantly examining eggs at terminal markets. He stated that he has candled many eggs that he knew were not forty-eight hours old and that were lacking in quality. This fault, in his opinion, was due to careless handling between the nest and the market.

It was agreed that in order to conserve its quality an egg should have the least possible handling after it is laid and that it was desirable to cool the egg as quickly as possible, and it was further desirable to hold the egg in an upright position, with the point down, from the time that it was picked up in the nest until it was delivered to the market.

THIS procedure is also highly desirable in the handling of eggs that are intended for hatchery use. Eggs gathered in buckets do not cool quickly and are subject to checking and jarring; while eggs gathered in wire baskets will cool much more readily, they are also due to the same checking and jarring as are eggs in buckets; also the wires are apt to mark the shells of the eggs. In both instances, the eggs have to be re-handled for grading and packing.

In order to meet all these requirements for proper gathering, cooling and with least possible handling of the eggs, a metal device has been designed capa-

ble of handling fifteen dozen eggs at one time. This device is used in connection with a combination egg tray that fits a standard egg case. This device consists of a base of sheet metal with metal uprights to hold the trays in place as the eggs are gathered. To one of the uprights there is attached a hinged frame, the other end of which locks into the other upright. From the top of this frame a handle is provided for carrying this device. There is a wire hook which projects from the base that holds the extra trays for each succeeding layer. This carrier is rust proof and entirely collapsible.

IN ORDER to gather the eggs, an egg tray is placed on the metal base and eggs placed point down in cone constructed compartments. When a layer is filled an additional tray is added and so on until fifteen dozen eggs are gathered. When the eggs are taken to the packing room, the device is readily separated from the filled trays by simply unhooking the top support from the upright when each layer may be separately laid out to cool. The cone construction permits circulation around the eggs. With the layers laid out to cool, the eggs should be cooled as quickly as possible to sixty degrees and held at that temperature. It is very easy to grade the eggs as to size and color and to candle them.

After the eggs have been cooled and graded, the trays may be placed into an egg case and the cone construction with the interlocking layer prevents any

(Continued on page 7)

No Matter Where You Live, Enter for \$1500 in 201 Cash Prizes

POULTRY TRIBUNE for June, 1934—Page 5



Timely Tips!

by A. P. LOOMIS
Sup't. Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm

IN MOST flocks, the time is long past when cockerels and pullets should be separated. At Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm, the sexes are separated at three weeks of age, and any doubtful birds are placed with the pullets. Separation gives the pullets more room and permits different management for cockerels and pullets.

EVERY YEAR I become more convinced that it does not pay to feed broilers or surplus cockerels on the same ration as the pullets. Mash, prepared especially for making broilers "step on it" will hurry them off to market much sooner than feeds designed to grow the pullet part of the brood to maturity.

WHEN SELLING the last group of broilers include also the pullets which show indication of not developing as they should. Pullets which are not keeping up with the rest of the brood now, probably will never make good layers, and it will be more profitable to sell them now than to feed them all summer.

THIS MONTH should see all of the pullets on range, if range is available. They usually will do better in light open shelters than in a hot, stuffy brooder house. Plans for such a shelter which is enclosed around the sides with wire netting and has a roof of insulating board can be secured from Poultry Tribune.

GENERAL culling should be a monthly operation this summer. Driving the birds from a house into a catching crate on the outside makes the work much simpler when all of them are to be handled. They can be caught



(Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm Photo)
Culling helps maintain a high summer flock average.

from the crate and the culs placed in market crates, while the birds to remain can be examined for lice, or given a worm treatment, if necessary, and released in the yard. This photo shows a midsummer culling scene at Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm.

PERHAPS the most important thing to watch during hot weather is the water supply. Birds either on range or in houses can exist only a short time without water. On the range, water is most easily provided by using automatic fountains on pressure pipe, or in barrels. The use of such fountains eliminates frequent hauling or carrying of water.

ON A GOOD many ranges, natural shade is not available. At Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm, we provide a frame covered with insulating board for shade. The fact

that most of the pullets gather under these shade shelters during the hot part of the day testifies to their desirability.

WITH EGGS about a third higher than a year ago, and prospects for fewer pullets on farms next fall, poultry raisers should be well repaid by producing the very best pullets possible, ready to lay next fall. To do that will require a continuous supply of good feed this summer.

Keep a good growing mash and grain in hoppers before the birds all of the time, unless you are feeding a special all mash ration which requires no grain. The birds will balance the ration satisfactorily and such

a feeding practice should be an aid in producing strong, healthy birds, ready for a winter of heavy production.

THE NEW crop of turkeys at Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm has been growing for about two weeks now. As usual, they are being brooded in exactly the same way that chicks are brooded, following the same temperatures and the same feeding practice, with the exception that a special turkey starting mash is used instead of chick mash.

Turkeys also require more room than chicks, as they are larger at the start and grow much faster.

Feed was in hoppers ready for them when the pullets were placed under the hover, and has been before them continuously since. At the start, rolled oats were sprinkled over the feed in order to attract their attention and teach them to eat more quickly.

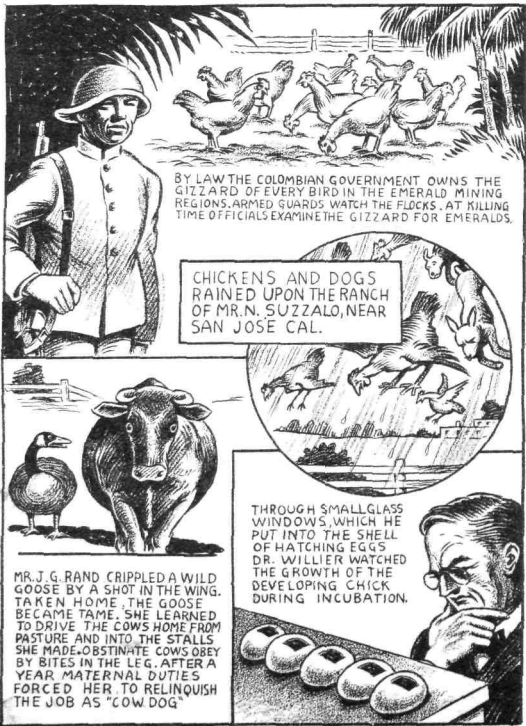
Sand seems to provide the best floor covering for pullets.

They do require a little closer watching than chicks to keep them from crowding at roosting time in the evening. After the first week or ten days, however, this danger is pretty much past.

LICE and mites spring into activity with the coming of hot weather. Examine the birds carefully for lice and keep watch around the roosts, roost supports and walls for the gray-

FACTS, NEVERTHELESS

By Carl H. Schroeder



BY LAW THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT OWNS THE GIZZARD OF EVERY BIRD IN THE EMERALD MINING REGIONS. ARMED GUARDS WATCH THE FLOCKS. AT KILLING TIME OFFICIALS EXAMINE THE GIZZARD FOR EMERALDS.

CHICKENS AND DOGS RAINED UPON THE RANCH OF MR. N. SUZZALO, NEAR SAN JOSE CAL.

THROUGH SMALL GLASS WINDOWS, WHICH HE PUT INTO THE SHELL OF HATCHING EGGS DR. WILLIER WATCHED THE GROWTH OF THE DEVELOPING CHICK DURING INCUBATION.

MR. J. G. RAND CRIPPLED A WILD GOOSE BY A SHOT IN THE WING. TAKEN HOME, THE GOOSE BECAME TAME. SHE LEARNED TO DRIVE THE COWS HOME FROM PASTURE AND INTO THE STALLS. SHE MADE OBSTINATE COWS OBEY BY BITES IN THE LEG. AFTER A YEAR MATERNAL DUTIES FORCED HER TO RELINQUISH THE JOB AS "COW DOG"

POULTRY BOOKS

Practical Poultry Farming

By Prof. L. M. Hurd, of Cornell University. The first edition of this book received enthusiastic endorsement from leading poultry authorities; high praise from users in every state and many foreign countries. After four years' practice, in three years, it is now available completely revised, throughout and brought up to date in text and illustrations. We recommend it as a general reference and text book on poultry raising. 340 pages, 161 illustrations, cloth binding. Price \$2.50

Practical Poultry Management

(Third Edition, newly revised)
By James E. Rice and H. E. Bestford, both of Cornell University. You will find "Rice and Bestford" full of practical hints that will yield rich dividends. The most recent findings of scientific research, invention, and experience are presented in simple, clear English that will appeal to the poultryman who wants quick results. 302 pages, 319 illustrations. Price \$2.75

Lippincott's Poultry Production

By the late Prof. Wm. A. Lippincott of California. New edition, revised by Prof. L. C. Card of Illinois. An outstanding poultry text book, well indexed for reference purposes. 724 pages, handsomely bound in red cloth. Price \$4.00

Poultry Husbandry

By Dr. M. A. Jull, Chief Poultryman of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Just published in 1926. An encyclopaedia of poultry facts, written by a national authority. All phases of poultry are covered, mating and breeding treated in a most thorough manner. Book has extensive notes and reference list. 520 pages, 625 illus., well illustrated, bound in cloth. Price \$4.00

Poultry Breeding

By Dr. M. A. Jull, V. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This new book tells how to develop a high flying strain, good egg time, etc., poultry facts, written by a national authority and how hatchery operators can get better results and increase the quality of their chicks. The book discusses egg-laying, incubation, brooding, and many other problems of practical importance. Just published. 280 pages, 625 illus., cloth. Price \$3.75

Sexing Baby Chicks

By Masuji and Hashimoto, eminent Japanese veterinarians and scientists. A new book, published in 1926, printed in clear fact type, profusely illustrated with elaborate diagrams, original photographs and practical directions, describing fully every step in the technique of sexing the sexes in day old chicks. Price \$3.50

Battery Brooding

By Milton H. Arndt, Step by step, and detail by detail, this new book presents the whole subject, explains underlying principles; emphasizes important practical points in building and equipping battery brooders, and discusses mating, fertilizing and managing them; goes into minute detail on the care of the birds from hatching; warns against common mistakes and suggests ways of securing labor, time, feed and money. Illustrated. 100 pages, cloth. Price \$2.00

Hatchery Management

By R. C. Hartman and G. S. Vickers. This new book tells you all about how to start a hatchery, how to locate it, how to hatch quality chicks, where to find broods, and hundreds of other facts. The book discusses the experience of some of America's most successful hatchermen. Hatchery Management is a new and important book. It contains 20 chapters, 21 tables, 106 illustrations, 350 pages. Price \$2.75

Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment

By Dr. B. F. Knapp, national authority, a most complete and reliable treatise on poultry diseases, giving description and treatment of every disease to which poultry is subject. All based on laboratory tests and post-mortem. Illustrated, 342 pages. Price \$3.50

Standard of Perfection

Published by American Poultry Association, 1926 revised edition, contains complete description of every standard breed of chicken, water fowl and turkey as to weight, size, color, markings, shape, and defects, 247 pages, with 125 full page illustrations. Price \$2.50

100 Proven Selling Plans

Tells you how to dispose of your eggs and poultry direct to consumer. 96 pages, paper binding. Price \$1.00

New Road to Independence

This book tells how to raise chickens to independence by use of brooding and laying batteries. Great opportunity for city people. The author, Milton H. Arndt, is a poultry expert and foremost battery specialist. 160 pages, 100 illustrations. Heavy paper binding. Price \$1.00

Turkeys, Guinea, Pheasants

A useful little reference book recently published by National Poultry Institute. Latest information on turkeys, guinea, parrot and pheasants. 140 pages, 100 illustrations, paper cover. Price \$2.00

Turkey Production

By L. E. Cline, a new revised and enlarged edition, covering every phase of the turkey industry. Special stress on marketing and distribution. 332 pages, 625 illus., well illustrated, cloth binding. Price \$3.50

Raising Ducks for Profit

By Ray Pardee, successful Long Island Duck farmer. Covers the subjects of: building, location, incubation, brooding, feeding, by-products, marketing, diseases, etc. 48 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Price \$1.00

Terms, Cash With Order

Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

Questions and Answers

Letters from subscribers answered free. Send 3 cent stamp for return postage.

by J. H. FLOREA
Service Department

What Causes Low Fertility?

My flock has produced eggs rather consistently low in fertility this spring. Is there anything which will aid in increasing fertility in my flock in the future—L. M.

Answer: It does not seem that there is a great deal of definite information on the causes of low fertility. Practically all authorities agree, however, that fertility is not inherited. It seems to be simply an individual characteristic, and that it remains at a certain level from year to year for any particular bird. In selecting birds for your mating next year then, those which have given poor fertility in the past probably can be expected to do so again, and should be discarded.

Fertility is influenced, of course, to a certain extent by environmental conditions. Houses should be kept reasonably clean and comfortable and the male birds should not be allowed to have their combs and wattles frozen. Make sure that the male birds get plenty to eat, and have all of your birds in good condition and health at the beginning of the breeding season.

Blood Spots in Eggs

What causes blood spots to appear in eggs—J. R. W., Pa.

Answer: This is one of the most frequently asked questions. Blood spots seem to be more common during the spring when hens are in heavy production. It is due to the fact that as the sac which holds the yolk breaks open to allow the yolk to drop into the ovulated, a small blood vessel may be ruptured and leave a drop of blood on the yolk. A few eggs may be expected from any flock, and the only way to eliminate them is to cull the eggs before marketing.

When blood spots occur too frequently, it is sometimes suggested that a little additional green feed be given the birds, and that they should not be forced quite so much for high production.

When there is only a small spot of blood on the yolk, it does not harm the egg for food if the spot is removed, but most consumers are so prejudiced that the eggs are entirely spoiled, and for that reason they should be eliminated from all eggs going directly to consumers.

Storing Poultry Droppings

I understand that it is better to store poultry droppings in a closed tin in order to retain the fertilizing value. Is this the nature of an ordinary tin? What type of tin do you suggest for storing them—W. N. N. N. C.

Answer: At Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm, the droppings are stored in a concrete pit 3 by 5 by 12 feet in size. This holds the droppings from a house 20 by 100 feet for three to six months. Any covered pit should be satisfactory if water cannot get in at the bottom, and it is well ventilated near the roof and all openings screened to keep out flies.

The addition of three or four pounds of acid phosphate to 10 or 12 pounds of droppings, after cleaning them out as a preservative and increases the fertilizing value. Poultry droppings are high in nitrogen and lose very little of their fertilizing value if properly stored. Do not use lime or wood ashes on the dropping boards, as they liberate the ammonia.

What Length for Poultry Yards?

I have a house 20 by 40 feet in size. I wish to make pens on both sides of the house, making two pens on each side, each 20 feet wide. How long should the pens be—J. H. C.

Answer: It is generally considered that a length of 100 to 125 feet long is sufficient for

poultry yards. No matter what size the yard, the hens will likely keep all of the green feed picked off close to the house, while it will grow more readily farther from the house.

Bulletin No. 1, United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. Also, Price \$1.00. Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois

How to Build a Range Shelter for 125 Poultry

Also Plans for a Cheap Shade Shelter

By J. H. FLOREA
This bulletin contains plans for a range shelter for 125 poultry. It also contains plans for a cheap shade shelter. The plans are given in detail, and the materials are listed. The cost of the shelter is given. The plans are for a shelter that can be built in a few days. The shelter is made of wood and is covered with a material that is easy to get. The shelter is built on a foundation of stones or bricks. The shelter is built in a place that is sheltered from the wind. The shelter is built in a place that is near the house. The shelter is built in a place that is near the water. The shelter is built in a place that is near the feed. The shelter is built in a place that is near the waste. The shelter is built in a place that is near the road. The shelter is built in a place that is near the fence. The shelter is built in a place that is near the gate. The shelter is built in a place that is near the well. The shelter is built in a place that is near the pond. The shelter is built in a place that is near the stream. The shelter is built in a place that is near the lake. The shelter is built in a place that is near the river. The shelter is built in a place that is near the ocean. The shelter is built in a place that is near the mountains. The shelter is built in a place that is near the hills. The shelter is built in a place that is near the valleys. The shelter is built in a place that is near the plains. The shelter is built in a place that is near the deserts. The shelter is built in a place that is near the forests. The shelter is built in a place that is near the fields. The shelter is built in a place that is near the meadows. The shelter is built in a place that is near the pastures. The shelter is built in a place that is near the woods. The shelter is built in a place that is near the brush. The shelter is built in a place that is near the scrub. The shelter is built in a place that is near the tundra. The shelter is built in a place that is near the taiga. The shelter is built in a place that is near the steppe. The shelter is built in a place that is near the prairie. The shelter is built in a place that is near the savanna. The shelter is built in a place that is near the grassland. The shelter is built in a place that is near the wetland. The shelter is built in a place that is near the marsh. The shelter is built in a place that is near the swamp. The shelter is built in a place that is near the bog. The shelter is built in a place that is near the fen. The shelter is built in a place that is near the mire. The shelter is built in a place that is near the slough. The shelter is built in a place that is near the boggy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the swampy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the marshy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the wet. The shelter is built in a place that is near the dry. The shelter is built in a place that is near the hot. The shelter is built in a place that is near the cold. The shelter is built in a place that is near the warm. The shelter is built in a place that is near the cool. The shelter is built in a place that is near the sunny. The shelter is built in a place that is near the shady. The shelter is built in a place that is near the windy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the calm. The shelter is built in a place that is near the noisy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the quiet. The shelter is built in a place that is near the busy. The shelter is built in a place that is near the slow. The shelter is built in a place that is near the fast. The shelter is built in a place that is near the early. The shelter is built in a place that is near the late. The shelter is built in a place that is near the first. The shelter is built in a place that is near the last. The shelter is built in a place that is near the beginning. The shelter is built in a place that is near the end. The shelter is built in a place that is near the middle. The shelter is built in a place that is near the center. The shelter is built in a place that is near the edge. The shelter is built in a place that is near the corner. The shelter is built in a place that is near the side. The shelter is built in a place that is near the back. The shelter is built in a place that is near the front. The shelter is built in a place that is near the top. The shelter is built in a place that is near the bottom. The shelter is built in a place that is near the left. The shelter is built in a place that is near the right. The shelter is built in a place that is near the up. The shelter is built in a place that is near the down. The shelter is built in a place that is near the in. The shelter is built in a place that is near the out. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built in a place that is near the at. The shelter is built in a place that is near the on. The shelter is built in a place that is near the off. The shelter is built in a place that is near the with. The shelter is built in a place that is near the without. The shelter is built in a place that is near the by. The shelter is built in a place that is near the for. The shelter is built in a place that is near the from. The shelter is built in a place that is near the to. The shelter is built

How Many Hens in Contest Entry?

How many hens constitute an entry in a standard egg laying contest? Can replacement be made during the year if some of the hens die?—J. K. Os.

Answer: Each entry in a standard contest consists of 13 hens, but the records of only the best 10 are counted. The other three hens merely serve as substitutes and if more than three hens in a pen die, no other replacement can be made, and the pen must finish the year with fewer than 10 hens.



Leaflets for Subscribers

The following leaflets and circulars which have been prepared to aid our readers may be obtained by addressing the Service Department, Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill. If you wish, you may clip this notice and check those leaflets that you want, sending along the postage indicated. *Don't forget to give your name and address.*

- ☐ No. 1, How to Control Round Worms and Tape Worms in Poultry with list of worm remedies—6 cents in stamps.
- ☐ No. 2, How to Control Coccidiosis in Chickens—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 3, Instructions for Caponizing—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 4, How to Ventilate a Poultry House—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 5, Egg and Poultry Buyers—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 7, Plans for Egg Cooling Cabinet—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 8, Canned Chicken is Tasty and Convenient—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 12, Starving and Growing Rations—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 13, Laying Rations—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 16, Answers to 10 Common Questions on Housing—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 18, How to Use Battery Brooders—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 19, Controlling Cannibals, Feather Pulling and Egg Eating—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 20, Direct Selling Information for the Poultryman—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 22, Caging the Layers—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 23, Blackhead Control—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 24, Broiler Production—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 25, Figuring a Balanced Ration—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 27, That New Bronchitis Vaccine—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 28, How to Control Lice and Mites—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ No. 29, How to Spot the Non-Layer—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ Complete List of Products Approved After Test on Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm (includes brooder stoves, brooder houses, feeders, fountains, insulation, etc.)—3-cent stamp.
- ☐ Bul. 1, How to Build a Range Shelter for 125 pullets—13 cents.
- ☐ Bul. 3, Newest Model 24 x 24 Combination Roof Laying House Blue Print—15 cents.
- ☐ Bul. 4, How to Build a Brooder House (blue print)—25 cents.
- ☐ Bul. 5, Blue Print and Plans for Two Story 1500-Hen House—25 cents.
- ☐ Bul. 6, Blue Print and Plans for 24x40 Shed Roof House—15 cents.

Clip this list and mail to

Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

\$200 in Cash!

Poultry Tribune's Seventh National Chick Growing Contest

JUST ONE MONTH left in which to enter this big contest! You're raising chicks anyhow—so why not compete for the prize money. Read the simple rules and make up your mind today that you will do your level best to win a part of the \$1500.

As judges for this famous contest, Poultry Tribune has chosen three distinguished poultry authorities—Dr. L. E. Card, University of Ill.; Prof. R. E. Jones, Conn. State College; and Prof. G. T. Klein, Kansas State College. Their decision is final. You may be sure that every contestant will have an equal chance.

Last year's winner, Chas. F. Heller wrote, "I am sure this contest is well worth while. It promotes better brooding, feeding and management of baby chicks." If it does that it's certainly worth getting in—not to mention the prize money for the winners. And it's so easy to keep the simple records.

201 Prizes

First Prize \$150

Second Prize \$100

Third Prize \$50

And 180 Prizes of \$5 Each

In addition there are three sectional prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 for each of Poultry Tribune's six editions.

These sectional prizes are not open to the winners of the first three national prizes.

FREE Chick Guide and Record Blank!

Contest Rules!

1 This contest open to everybody except employees of Poultry Tribune and their families.

2 Only chicks advertised in Poultry Tribune or chicks hatched from eggs advertised in Poultry Tribune are eligible.

3 This contest pertains to chicks (not less than 50) started any time between January 1 and July 1, 1934.

4 A COMPLETE RECORD covering the first eight weeks of brooding, along with a letter of not more than 300 words explaining your brooding methods, must reach Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois, not later than two weeks after your chicks are eight weeks old.

5 Your letter and record blank must be mailed in the same envelope. No change or additions will be made in an entry after it reaches Poultry Tribune. Entrants agree to accept judges' decision. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. All letters become the property of Poultry Tribune.

6 Prizes will be awarded on the basis of percentage of chicks raised, as well as thoroughness of the record kept, along with the best letter of not more than 300 words telling how the brooding was done.

SEND FOR THIS today. Then follow the contest rules. Your record and a letter of not more than 300 words must reach us not later than two weeks after your chicks are eight weeks old. Simple, isn't it? You have to raise chicks anyhow. Might as well raise them the right way as described on the special chick growing guide which you are mailed . . . and let three nationally famous judges decide if you deserve prize money. Will the Chick Growing Guide help you? Well it answers such questions as:

- how many chicks to put in a 10 by 12 brooder house?
- what size brooder stove to use?
- how to regulate the brooder stove?
- how much should the chicks weigh at 7 weeks, 12 weeks, etc.?
- what kind of a ration to feed?

The big aim of this contest is to help Poultry Tribune subscribers have better luck with their chicks. It has helped thousands of them in the last six years . . . and it can help you in 1934.

Mail This

Chick Growing Contest, Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

Gentlemen: I want to enter your Seventh National Chick Growing Contest with its 201 cash prizes. I'm enclosing 5 cents to cover the cost of mailing the free record blank.

Number chicks ordered _____

From _____

My Name _____

Address _____

Enrolling doesn't in any way obligate me to send in a final report on my chicks.

Contest News

HARVEY C. WOOD, manager of Chicago's 1934 Century of Progress Exposition Egg Laying Contest, reports a live interest in entries for this year's contest which will house 100 pens on the site of last year's contest. The contest will open officially June 1 and close October 31.

Paul E. Ritchey, manager of the Kankakee, Illinois egg laying contest until it closed last fall as a part of the state's retrenchment program, has been engaged to manage the contest. Several of last year's assistants have been re-engaged.



Paul E. Ritchey

As this issue goes to press, it is too early to announce definitely the final details of this year's contest. In the July issue more information of this character will be presented.

Wood remarks that this year's contest is possible through the cooperation of the Century of Progress officials who feel that the 1933 contest was a valuable adjunct to the Exposition.

EGG LAYING CONTESTS afford an excellent advertising opportunity to new breeders who feel that they have perfected their stock to a point where its laying ability can be demonstrated to the public in official competition. New breeders who are interested in entering egg laying contests this fall may secure a complete list of all egg laying contests together with the managers by addressing a postal card to the Service Department, Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois.

IN JUSTICE to the breeders who are entering the non-standard egg laying contest, Poultry Tribune is also publishing a brief report of those contests. It is hoped that in the near future all of the egg laying contests may come to operate on the same basis in order that records may be more comparable.

THE HEAVY BREEDS seem to be setting a difficult pace in this year's standard egg laying contest. Parmenter's Red Mountain Farm has been leading the field in the Maine contest with the pen of White Leghorns owned by Dixie Poultry Yards and entered in the Florida contest following rather closely.

The highest, hen in standard contests is also a Rhode Island Red owned by Lord Brothers. A White Leghorn owned by Dixie Poultry Yards is in second position with other breeds represented as follows: New Hampshire Red, Rhode Island Contest, owned by Christie's Poultry Farm; Barred Rock, Rhode Island Contest, owned by Lewis Farms; White Rock, Maine Contest, owned by Kalerok Farm.

The old reliable breeds can still be counted on to set a fine production record. An outstanding producer among the newer breeds is the New Hampshire Red which ranks in third position.

POULTRY TRIBUNE will award at the close of the 1934 standard egg laying contests a beautiful silver loving cup to the highest heavy breed pen, basing the award on the 51-week record using the point system of scoring to determine the highest pen. A similar award will be made to the highest Mediterranean breed pen.—Editor.

Rig-Type English

ROSELAWN

S.C. White Leghorns

ROSELAWN—A Real Breeding Farm

Roselawn is one of America's largest pedigree breeding Farms specializing only in Big Type English S. C. White Leghorns. **Thirteen consecutive annual importations direct from Tom Barron in England.** Every chick sired by Individually or Pen Pedigreed male. Bred for quick maturity, high vitality, heavy winter egg yield, and big profits.

CHICKS—Nearly Half Price Now

Only our very best breeders are selected for late season hatching yet our chick prices are reduced to almost half our regular quotations. Roselawn chicks hatched this month will make your best layers next fall and winter when egg prices are high. Take advantage of our special June offer. Prompt shipment guaranteed.

3 and 6 Week Old Pullets

Range raised 3 and 6 week old pullets now ready for immediate delivery. Greatly reduced prices until July 1st. Immediate delivery guaranteed.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND LOW PRICES

JOSE LAWN POULTRY FARM

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM
Dayton, O.

Reference: Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., or any Dayton Bank.

[illegible]

THORNWOOD'S FINEST BLOODED CHICKS

—HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

We Operate the LARGEST Incubators In the World
Every breeder we hatch from is Hogan-tested for high egg production, closely culled for standard requirements and blood tested by the whole blood Stained Antigen test. All reactors removed under our own supervision.

14-DAY LIVABILITY GUARANTEE

One replacement will be made on any losses other than fire. Pats and their, at One-half price, 100% live and prepaid delivery to any point in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. CR WILL SHIP BALANCE C. O. D. PLUS POSTAGE IF SO DESIRED where \$1.00 deposit accompanies order.

Day-Old Chicks	AA Grade	Selected	1000	
Wh. Bl. Fr. Leghorns	\$5.25	\$7.50	\$25.00	\$60.00
S. C. Anconas	\$2.75	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$40.00
Bd. Wh. Bk. Rocks	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$34.50	\$68.00
Bl. Orp. S. C. Orps				
Wh. S. L. Wyandottes				
S. B. Giants	\$3.50	\$4.75	\$42.00	\$84.00
S. C. Wh. Minorcas		\$8.50		
Heavy Mixed Breeds	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$75.00	\$64.00
Heavy Mixed Breeds	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$75.00	\$64.00

Write for our beautiful four-color circulars.

Write for our permanent four-color-plate catalogue, which is full of necessary information every poultryman should have. Compliance Certificate No. 691

Dept. 206

THORNWOOD, CRANDALL, INDIANA

BUY DAVIS CHICKS

3,000,000 ANNUALLY

Chicks from B. W. D. Tested Stock (Antigen Method) Bred only from High egg producing strains. Chicks produced from eggs grading 23 ounces and better. We replace at half price any chicks lost first 14 days. Can make prompt shipment and we pay postage. Catalogue FREE.

ONLY ONE GRADE—OUR BEST

Reds, Bf. and Wh. Recks	\$1.85	\$3.45	\$6.45	\$19.20	\$31.75
Reds, Bf. and W.H. Wyand.					
Orpingtons, Wh. Minors					
R. I. Reds, Colum. & S. L. Wyand.. Buff nerals	1.90	3.50	6.95	20.70	34.25
Shamas & Bl. & Wh. Giants	2.35	4.50	8.85	26.40	43.75
White Leghorns (Eng. or Tancrod Strain)					
W. Leghorns (Dark Leghorn)	1.75	3.25	6.30	18.90	31.50
Leghorns & Mottled Ameroos					
Heavy and Light Breeds.	1.75	3.25	6.30	18.90	31.50

DAVIS POULTRY FARM

Chicks produced in New 65,000 Egg Unit Smiths.

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES - Order From This Ad
Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability.

[illegible]

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

DOWN THE HOME STRETCH TO HIGHER EGG PRICES

AN OUTSTANDING result of feeding NORPO XX Vitamin D Concentrate to laying birds, noticed by all users, is the way egg production holds up through the summer into the fall months. NORPO XX Vitamin D Concentrate (U. S. Patent #1,678,454) in cod liver oil maintains flock vigor, red combs, and the continuous production of high quality, firm-shelled eggs.

One user summarized conditions during the summer and fall of last year as follows: "I have 283 year-old hens and while they were in molt some of them never stopped laying. They seemed so strong and active. It seemed they were over the molt in much shorter time than in other years."

Your results will be equally profitable if you feed the recommended percentages of NORPO XX Vitamin D Concentrate straight through the summer season.

We should like to tell you more about Vitamin D feeding and how it will increase your profits. Let us send you our booklet, "20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding"—a history of Vitamin D and NORPO XX Vitamin D Concentrate. It's free. Send your name to: NORPO: 2544 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.



NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

One of the Largest and ORIGINAL Breeders

Our summer hatched New Hampshire Reds are profitable. They have the vitality to live well, grow rapidly and mature early. Every chick our own strain. Send for catalog giving full information about our Reds and our 5-point balanced breeding program. Buy genuine New Hampshire Reds direct from the breeding source. Full satisfaction guaranteed. From the breeding source. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Code Cert. No. 760.

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 164 WALPOLE, N. H.

BALANCED BREEDING

20th Century Chicks Carry 33 Years of breeding program back of them. Our chicks are all from bloodstock traced to W. M. Stained Antiques method. Comp. Cert. 935. Live Delivery promised. We can ship C.O.D. Price for June.

S. C. White Leghorns Heavy Mixed... \$5.50 per 100
 Barred and White Rocks... \$7.25 per 100
 S. C. B. L. Birds, White Wyandottes... \$6.75 per 100
 Rhode Island W. New Hampshire B. \$10.00 per 100
 Little White Peckins... \$2.00 per 100

Live quantities 1c per chick and 11c per chick more for AA Marvel grades. Order direct from this ad. Catalog free. 20th Century History Box 6, New Washington, O.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS

Pullets and Cockerels 60c Up

The Daddy Laying Strain of Them All

All since 1900. Laid their way into popularity the World over.

ROCKS & CHICKS any time. State R.W.D. tested. Complete feeding instruction and Catalog Free. (C-75-760)

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box 6 Altoona, Pa.



BISHOP STRAIN (R.O.P.) BARRED ROCKS

Buy of the recognized leader in Barred Rocks for Production, large eggs, all-round quality. Descriptive price list gives full information. Catalog No. 353.

H. WALTER BISHOP, Box 472, GUILFORD, CONN.

APRIL REPORT United States Egg Laying Contests

Trends: White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Australorps, Buff Rocks, Light Brauns, Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, Exchequer Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Blue Game Hens, Jersey Whites, Game, Blue Andalusians, Light Brown Leghorns, Lakeland, Laced Burnside, White Brauns.

Summary of Standard Contests High Pen of Each Breed—Seventh Month

Breed	Contest	Eggs	Points	Owner
W.L.	Florida	1842	1020.45	Dixie P. Yd.
R.I.R.	Maine	1800	1010.00	Parmenter's Red
N.H.L.	Pennsylvania	1616	1069.80	Red Mt. Pm.
B.W.	Rhode Island	1552	1013.05	Ogdenham Pm.
W.L.	Pennsylvania	1570	1080.50	Sequelantans Co. Ind.
N.H.	Pennsylvania	1398	1460.95	J. W. Kennedy II
Av.	N. Y. State	1283	1317.15	Overbrook Pm.
B.L.	Oklahoma	1520	1273.50	Pay-Way Pm.
Ex. L.	Maine	1187	1263.00	Mrs. N. M. Clarke
W.L.	Oklahoma	1155	1239.10	Ward's P. Yd.
W.M.	Pennsylvania	1220	1183.20	Colonial P. Yd.
Ex. L.	Florida	1181	1139.00	J. L. Day P. Yd.
S.L.W.	Florida	990	999.50	L. C. Givens
R.C.R.	South Dakota	885	876.40	T. D. Larson
Auc.	Pennsylvania	1037	941.65	Erikson's Aue. Yds.
P.C.R.	Florida	918	867.40	Mrs. C. M. Baldwin
J.W.G.	N. Y. State	830	850.00	Geo. H. Price
B. Am.	N. Y. State	602	800.00	W. C. Dohse
J. L. R.	Oklahoma	773	728.25	C. W. Fehsenberg
Av.	Maine	697	617.00	H. R. Hurd
J. Burn.	Maine	608	656.00	Hope Pm.
W. Burn.	Maine	530	576.00	A. D. Arnold

High Pen of Each Breed—Seventh Month

Breed	Contest	Eggs	Points	Owner
W.L.	Florida	197	212.45	Dixie P. Yd.
N.H.L.	Rhode Island	190	210.00	Long Pond
N.H.L.	Rhode Island	190	207.95	Christie's P. Yd.
W.L.	Maine	190	205.45	Dick Pm.
W.L.	Maine	172	182.00	Kalsham Pm.
W.W.	Pennsylvania	134	166.15	J. W. Kennedy II
Ex. L.	Maine	127	157.00	W. C. Dohse
J. L. R.	Maine	121	158.00	Mrs. N. M. Clarke
W.L.	N. Y. State	128	148.40	J. L. Day P. Yd.
W.M.	Georgia	148	149.10	Colonial P. Yd.
Ex. L.	Florida	128	148.40	J. L. Day P. Yd.
W. Burn.	Maine	137	140.00	A. D. Arnold
R.C.R.	South Dakota	142	137.00	Mrs. C. M. Baldwin
Auc.	Pennsylvania	130	138.75	Erikson's Aue. Yds.
W.L.	Florida	131	137.00	Mrs. C. M. Baldwin
S.L.W.	Florida	125	134.30	L. C. Givens
Ex. L.	Florida	118	128.45	Mrs. C. M. Baldwin
B. Am.	N. Y. State	109	108.00	W. C. Dohse
J. Burn.	Maine	116	105.00	H. R. Hurd
L. R. L.	Oklahoma	85	101.00	Hope Pm.
W. Burn.	Maine	87	92.45	A. D. Arnold

High Pen of Each Breed—Seventh Month

Breed	Contest	Eggs	Points	Owner
W.L.	Florida	1842	1020.45	Dixie P. Yd.
R.I.R.	Maine	1800	1010.00	Parmenter's Red
N.H.L.	Pennsylvania	1616	1069.80	Red Mt. Pm.
B.W.	Rhode Island	1552	1013.05	Ogdenham Pm.
W.L.	Pennsylvania	1570	1080.50	Sequelantans Co. Ind.
N.H.	Pennsylvania	1398	1460.95	J. W. Kennedy II
Av.	N. Y. State	1283	1317.15	Overbrook Pm.
B.L.	Oklahoma	1520	1273.50	Pay-Way Pm.
Ex. L.	Maine	1187	1263.00	Mrs. N. M. Clarke
W.L.	Oklahoma	1155	1239.10	Ward's P. Yd.
W.M.	Pennsylvania	1220	1183.20	Colonial P. Yd.
Ex. L.	Florida	1181	1139.00	J. L. Day P. Yd.
S.L.W.	Florida	990	999.50	L. C. Givens
R.C.R.	South Dakota	885	876.40	T. D. Larson
Auc.	Pennsylvania	1037	941.65	Erikson's Aue. Yds.
P.C.R.	Florida	918	867.40	Mrs. C. M. Baldwin
J.W.G.	N. Y. State	830	850.00	Geo. H. Price
B. Am.	N. Y. State	602	800.00	W. C. Dohse
J. L. R.	Oklahoma	773	728.25	C. W. Fehsenberg
Av.	Maine	697	617.00	H. R. Hurd
J. Burn.	Maine	608	656.00	Hope Pm.
W. Burn.	Maine	530	576.00	A. D. Arnold

Summary of Non-Standard Contests High Pen of Each Breed—Sixth Month

Breed	Contest	Eggs	Points	Owner
R.I.R.	Connecticut	1333	1030.00	Geo. B. Truesdell
W.L.	Connecticut	1420	1030.00	Geo. A. Leader
R.I.R.	Connecticut	1354	1030.00	James Truett
N.H.L.	Connecticut	1278	1010.00	J. L. Larrabee
W.L.	Connecticut	1168	970.00	P. S. Davis & Son
W.W.	Connecticut	900	850.00	Chas. L. Hubbard
J.W.G.	Connecticut	800	800.00	Missouri
W.L.	Missouri State	773	773.00	Great Packer
H.O.	Missouri State	672	672.00	Overbrook Pm.
W.M.	Missouri State	408	408.00	Overbrook Pm.

High Pen of Each Breed—Sixth Month

Breed	Contest	Eggs	Points	Owner
W.L.	Mississippi	172	172.00	Gulftown P. Yd.
W.L.	Mississippi	172	172.00	Gulftown P. Yd.
W.L.	Mississippi	172	172.00	Gulftown P. Yd.
N.H.L.	Connecticut	1354	1030.00	James Truett
R.I.R.	Connecticut	1333	1030.00	Geo. B. Truesdell

Missouri Nat'l.	148	Tread Packer
Missouri Nat'l.	140	Missouri
Missouri State	127	Missouri
Mississippi	113	Colombia P. Yd.
Illinois	108	Overbrook Pm.

High Pen of Each Non-Standard Contest—Sixth Month

Contest	Breed	to Date	Owner
Connecticut	R.I.R.	1581	Geo. B. Treadwell
Missouri State	W.L.	1311	Missouri
Mississippi	W.L.	770	Gulfport P. Fm.
Missouri Nat'l	B.L.	740	James Dryden
Illinois	W.L.	677	Geo. Bagby, Jr.

*Only five hens to a pen.

*Only five hens to a pen.


EGG MARKETING

Ship your eggs to us. We have a place for them. We pay within 24 hours. 107 years in business.

Reliable—Responsible—Respectable

Send postal for our instructive Folder about Eggs—FREE

HUNTER, WALTON & CO.
 166 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.



GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

Hatched and Sold by the Golden Rule Hatchery, Inc., 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Best quality chicks. Hatched by special system for 100% health. Hatched by special system for 100% health. Hatched by special system for 100% health.

White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Australorps, Buff Rocks, Light Brauns, Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, Exchequer Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Blue Game Hens, Jersey Whites, Game, Blue Andalusians, Light Brown Leghorns, Lakeland, Laced Burnside, White Brauns.

Order from this ad. Silver State chicks only 1c additional. Gold Medal chicks only 1c additional. Send for FREE catalog.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, BOX 13, BUCYRUS, OHIO



EGGS

at last

an attractive, interesting and readable book on EGGS—their production, distribution and use.

A 600-page book sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries, written by Mary E. Pennington, in charge of the U. S. Food Research Laboratory in cooperation with Gove Hambridge, Frank L. Platt, Mrs. Clara Gohland Snyder, and Paul Manderson, editor of U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine.

Written for poultry raisers, home makers, doctors, dietitians, teachers. It tells how eggs are produced, handled, transported, stored and delivered fresh the year around. Modern scientific poultry culture is discussed as well as the protective food value of eggs and all their many uses. More than 800 tested recipes for using poultry and eggs.

TWO VOLUME EDITION—\$2.25. The scientific information in 20 volumes, and all the egg and chicken recipes are in a separate volume—beautiful and unique recipe book. **ONE VOLUME** Library edition, \$2.00.

Poultry Tribune, Book Dept., Mount Morris, Ill.

Standard of Perfection

Published by American Poultry Association: 1930 revision. 10th edition. Contains complete description of every standard breed of chicken, water fowl and turkey as to color, size, form, markings, shape and features; 457 pages with 122 full page illustrations. Cloth bound. Price, \$2.50.

POULTRY TRIBUNE, MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

ARNOLD Demonstrates His System

Raises Thousands of Birds in Batteries—Extends Cordial Invitation to Visit Farm

You have read or heard of the revolutionary ARNDT Battery System of poultry raising, developed by Milton H. Arndt. No acres of range, no infected runs, no fences, just neat well-appointed houses filled with healthy

In order that poultrymen might see with their own eyes how the ARNDT System works in practice, Mr. Arndt created and installed a complete demonstration plant. He invites you to visit the "ARNDT New Era Demonstration Farm," located at 2570 Nottingham Way, Mercersville, 1 mile from Trenton, Tenn., every week day.

\$1.00 Book Explains Complete ARNDT System

Mr. Arndt's book outlines "A New Road to Independence" for poultrymen. It contains 100 pages of full illustration. It is a complete guide. It explains every step in establishing a successful poultry business in the ARNDT Method. Send \$1 for the book today. If not pleased, return it within 5 days; we will refund your money.

FREE—New folder entitled "From Egg to Egg in Batteries." Write today.

M. H. ARNDT MFG. CO., Dept. 13, Trenton, New Jersey

Send for Official \$1500 Chick Growing Contest Entry Blank



Homemaking

By MRS. E. J. TILTON,
Home Department Editor



The Farm Kitchen Goes Modern!

LESS than five years ago, a survey was made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 559 homes, revealing that the average farm mother works 6 3/4 hours each week, 52 hours and 17 minutes within the home and 11 hours and 13 minutes are devoted to the care of the garden and poultry. These homes were above the average in modern equipment. Help, rendered the farm mother by other members of the family, averaged a trifle more than one hour each day. Much more help was given the farm mother of fifty years ago by members of the family than today.

Picture a farmer of today, plowing with a walking plow, broadcasting by hand, cutting his grain by scythe, binding it by hand, and threshing it by horse power. "Impossible," you say. "He could not make a living. He needs up-to-date machinery to meet modern demands." All very true. How modern are farm kitchens? In how many instances is all the water carried into the house from a none too nearby well. No doubt the pail is considerably lighter than the wooden staved one grandmother carried. How often a damp, poorly ventilated cellar means many weary steps for the home maker, energy largely wasted because food kept there cannot be adequately protected from weather conditions. How often the kitchen range varies little in design and construction from the one used by our grandparents. Close to 50 per cent of the housewife's time is spent in the kitchen, preparing meals, and washing dishes, according to the survey.

"ON THE farm, the kitchen stove is as much productive capital as a team of horses or a grain binder," we read in a book of recent issue. True, isn't it? A grain binder is used less than two weeks each year, yet costs several times that of a kitchen stove which prepares 1,095 meals during the year and serves valiantly during canning seasons. No one will deny that a modern binder saves man power, increases production, and is a profitable investment. It is correspondingly true of woman power and the modern kitchen stove. Yet how often does the farm woman struggle "to get along" with a stove designed to meet conditions of her grandmother's day!

What man would change his place driving the binder (often underneath an umbrella) with his wife, sweating in a hot, breathless kitchen, preparing a meal on a coal or wood stove? Fuel must be carried in, ashes cut and if baking is to be done, the reservoir filled from a cistern, not always so handy. If the wind is in the wrong direction, the stove smokes, defying her every effort to prepare a meal on time. Many of the old type kitchen ranges are as temperamental as a prima

donna. Careful observation teaches mother just how much, or how little, fuel is needed to bring the oven temperature to the point desired for the baking underway. But seldom does any other member of the family ever master the technique. In her haste she may ask some one to stoke the fire, in their zeal they build a fire which ruins the baking. Any cook knows that it is easier to ruin any baking in the oven than anywhere else.

HAVE you examined a modern kitchen range, burning kerosene or gasoline? Their perfect performance depends not one

fill the hot water bottle at midnight in five minutes.

HOW proud the farm mother is of this stove with a fully insulated oven. The heat stays in the oven, not out in the kitchen. Cakes rise and brown evenly. Oven canning which requires a steady heat of 275° is easily maintained with a modern liquid fuel stove. It's only an expert who can hope to accomplish that with the old type stove. Mothers do acquire that finesse, but it holds them right there.

Late spring butchering necessitated immediate canning of our meat this spring. Alone in a single day I canned 52 quarts of meat with the help of three pressure cookers and my dependable liquid fuel stove. It was a long day's work, but made far less burdensome because a slight adjustment of the valve maintained the pressure. No adjusting the cookers endlessly back and forth, nor stoking the fire.

There is absolutely nothing to be gained by a farmer using the tools of his grandfather's day. One season's work with such worthless tools would reach him the folly of it. Before mother can realize the folly of money saved by doing without necessary equipment, rather than spent to save her strength, the never-to-be-regained years of childhood and character building have fled.

WEARIED beyond endurance with labor, needless because mechanical help is

available, worn to exhaustion by unnecessary kitchen heat, exasperated by the drudgery of inefficient tools, how can a mother devote the attention required to train her children to meet life as it will be tomorrow? Said Luther Burbank, "Of all living things the child is the most sensitive to environment. You can fix in the Child-plant any trait you want it to have; and you can fix that trait forever in its soul."

The late C. E. Lindberg, Congressman from Minnesota, and father of the Lone Eagle, realized this when he wrote to his daughter at her marriage. "You should not try to do too much work. Just remember that the most foolish thing a woman can do is to work herself to death. Just keep up your head so that it will be as keen and smart as ever. While it's nice to have a lot of work done, it's better to be a little bit lazy in order to keep up the intellect."

There's a new deal on for the farm kitchen, with the liquid fuel stove in the lead. It conserves what Nellie McClung, beloved writer of the Saskatchewan frontier, is pleased to call "woman power, the most expensive power in the world." Conserves it for the more important duties of home making instead of requiring its waste on the mechanical and purely physical work in the kitchen.



... no smoke ... no ashes ... quick, regulated heat from oil or gas when you want it.

whit upon how well the chimney is constructed, nor how the wind blows. With concealed fuel tank, easily re-fueled, they are truly beautiful. The farm mother can justly be as proud of such a range as her husband is of his perfectly matched team.

Any woman—or man either—lacking in an appreciation and desire for beauty, is out of step with nature and the progress of the race. Never was there a device perfected to prevent ugly, begrimed fingernails and hands when the stove required blacking but these modern stoves are made of glistening porcelain, and a damp cloth leaves them clean and beautiful. Gone is the drudgery of stove blacking; gone is the day with the modern farm kitchen stove of carrying armful after armful of wood or emptying the ash pan. Mother has always had much of that to do, even when Dad and the children meant to help.

Strike a match, turn a lever, and the stove is in operation. No generating, no waiting for the blaze, no danger of fire even though the burner does go out when blown by the wind, or turned by a child. The fuel supply is automatically shut off. A beautiful blue flame, turned high or low, at a finger touch. No blackened pots and pans to sour bright. It is quickly turned to an intense high heat, or to a low simmering one. Enough hot water to

THE SAFE WEAPON TO FIGHT COCCIDIOSIS

Many extravagant claims have been made for various products for control of coccidiosis. . . We prefer to rely upon proven facts and common sense sanitation to accomplish this control. . . Buy your chicks from a clean, sanitary hatchery.

Write us for information on how Iodine Suspendoid Merck will protect your investment by controlling coccidiosis.

MERCK & CO. INC.
Manufacturers Chemists
RAHWAY, N. J.

IODINE SUSPENDOID MERCK

Get the Genuine CARUS MANGANESE SULFATE

Especially beneficial to all plants growing on sweet soils. 64 page handbook on its merits sent on request. Price 7c per pound f.o.b. La Salle, Ill.

CARUS CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Dept. FT 1 La Salle, Ill.

HAYES CHICKS Lower Prices

White and Brown, Leghorns, White, Barred and Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Silky, Laced Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Langshans, Light Brahmas, Jersey White Giants, Heavy or Light Assorted.

25	50	100	500	1000
HAYES SUPREME MATING CHICKS	\$1.75	3.25	6.30	31.50
HAYES SUPREME MATING CHICKS	\$2.48	4.47	7.95	38.75

HAYES ACE SUPREME MATING CHICKS guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid, guaranteed live arrival. Prompt delivery—14 years experience of success in 43 states—over 3 million sold per season. Code No. 267. Send your order to this address.

Hayes Bros. Hatchery 72 Hayes Building, Decatur, Ill.

Be Sure—

Your Chicks and Turkey Poults Will Pay

This at a price in the 10 cent per pair for your chicks are high-grade production. (DE RITE) they are—your chicks from the famous breeding flock hatched in Minnesota, State Fair Show, Saturday, August 1, 1934, and type in M. S. and N. S. Poultry Improvement Board, setting you of only the best chicks.

Your order shipped promptly from the nearest of about 25 hatcheries. 250,000 turkey poults and chicks per week. We keep you in production.

Boote's HATCHERIES

Established Certificate Number 2072
MAIN FARM, BOX 6, WORTHINGTON, MINN.

FAUNILIN **FAUNALAX**

TOBACCO DUST FOR POULTRY **WORM & LAXATIVE COMPOUND**

FOR DETERMINING YOUR FLOCK DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER \$2.50 100 LBS. \$25.00 100 LBS. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS, DIRECTIONS ON REQUEST.

COMBINATION FAUNILIN TOBACCO DUST WITH FAUNALAX, DIRECT INTERESTING STIMULANT. NO PRODUCTION LOSS DURING TREATMENT. SLUG POSTAGE \$0.25.

HENRY A. FISCHEL, INC. 418 N. 30th St., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

News . . .

(Continued from page 2)

and second prize in the White Wyandotte class. Four entries in the Norwich show, won first place among White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, third place among S. C. E. J. Rocks, and fourth place among Barred Rocks, making a total of five first places with only eight entries.

Spain May Be Export Market

Washington, D. C.—Surplus stocks of American eggs will find a good outlet in the Spanish market, according to a consular report to the Department of Commerce from its representative in Vigo.

Fresh eggs, it was said, are one of the most important items in the import trade of Spain, being purchased from a number of different countries, including Rumania, Turkey, Poland, Bulgaria, and even from several South American countries.

Considerable surprise has been expressed by Spanish egg dealers that American exporters have ignored this potential market.

The Spanish government now is engaged in formulation of quotas on various imported products, such quotas to be allotted to those countries having a more or less balanced exchange of trade with Spain.

At the present time there is no restriction on eggs from the United States, the report stated.—G. H. M.

Fresh Air!

Pullets and hens which must crowd together on roofs or hot summer nights need plenty of fresh air. Open windows and ventilators so there will be a free circulation of air without direct drafts on the birds. It is impossible to give them too much ventilation during the hot summer months if direct drafts are avoided.

T. E. Quisenberry Passes Away

Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas E. Quisenberry, nationally known poultry instructor and expert, died March 21 at his home, here.

Professor Quisenberry was president of the American Poultry School and the Quisenberry-Hobbs Manufacturing Company at the time of his death. Prior to this connection, he was founder of the Mountain Grove Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Missouri, and was head of the poultry department at the University of Missouri.

For several years, he was editor and publisher of the *Slicer* (Mo.) Index. He organized and conducted the San Francisco World's Fair Egg Laying Contest.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Amanda W. Quisenberry, he leaves three sons, Thomas Carlton, Robert Edward and Donald Curtis Quisenberry, all of Kansas City, and a sister, Mrs. Bettie Grimes, Slater.

Slusher Named On Code Authority

Washington, D. C.—General Hugh S. Johnson, national N. R. A. administrator, has designated H. E. Slusher, Lexington, Missouri, as his representative on the national commercial and breeder hatchery coordinating committee. Slusher has had broad experience in practical farming, operating a 600-acre grain and livestock farm. For six years, he was vice president of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.—G. H. M.



(PT Experimental Farm Photo)

This Combination Roof type laying house has been in use at PT Experimental Farm for years. Plans for this building is available from PT's Service Department for 15 cents in coin or stamps. (See page 9)

International Harvester Plans Eggger 1934 World's Fair Display

Chicago, Ill.—An even greater and more interesting exhibit of motor trucks and farm operating equipment is planned for the 1934 Century of Progress Exposition by the International Harvester Company, here.

This company's prominent place in the field of motor transport will again be emphasized



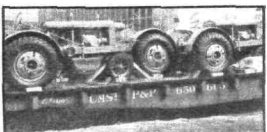
One of the new Internationals.

by a representative display of its full motor truck line ranging in capacity from one-half ton up to seven and one-half tons. Unusual interest attaches to the motor truck display in that the opening of the Fair will be the occasion for the release of a number of the new 1934 models. The entire International truck line has been sweepingly restyled in keeping with modern trends in truck design, and the appearance of these new models at the fair will doubtless be for the majority of visitors a premier showing.

In addition, the mechanical coach which was the headline attraction last year, will be shown again. Two other special features this year will be a daily outdoor demonstration of a driverless radio controlled farm tractor, and a demonstration showing the manufacture of binder twine.

Rubber Tractor Tires Are Popular

Milwaukee, Wis.—This trainload of Firestone equipped Allis-Chalmers farm tractors is an example of the heavy shipments of rubber



Modern tractors are rubber-tired.

ber tired implements now going out from manufacturers to all sections of the country. For saving in time, fuel and upkeep, and for added comfort, rubber tires are becoming the preferred equipment for tractors everywhere.

Division Of Breeds Is Asked

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Petitions have been filed with the American Poultry Association asking that two breeds of poultry be divided into two varieties, according to color, announces E. C. Branch, chairman of the committee on standards of the American Poultry Association.

One petition requests that Barred Plymouth Rocks be divided into Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Barred Plymouth Rocks, and the second petition asks that R. C. Brown Leghorns also be divided as R. C. Dark Brown Leghorns and R. C. Light Brown Leghorns.

Feed Makers Meet At French Lick

French Lick, Ind.—The American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Inc., will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at the French Lick Springs Hotel, here, May 21-June 1, according to an announcement by C. A. Coddington, president. Discussion at the meeting is expected to center around the code for the feed manufacturing industry, which it is expected will be signed and in effect by that date.

Plan Good Program For Hatcherymen

Cleveland, Ohio—A program of extreme interest to hatcherymen is taking shape at the International Baby Chick Association Convention, here, July 30-August 3.

Officials of the association are planning for at least one full day of discussion on the hatchery code, and its effect on the industry. Plans also are being made to give instructions on chick sexing in small groups in order that hatcherymen may secure more detailed information on this operation than they were able to get from the demonstration at the 1933 convention.

In addition, a list of prominent speakers is being secured for the various sessions. Due to the excellent facilities available in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, and to the location of Cleveland in respect to the hatching industry, it is expected that both exhibits and attendance at this convention will far exceed those of recent years. Ohio has more hatcheries than any other state, and in addition, Cleveland will be easily accessible to hatcherymen from the eastern states and those from all parts of the mid-west and south.

A. P. A. To Meet In Chicago, Aug. 6-8

Chicago, Ill.—The fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at the Morrison Hotel, here, August 6-8. The Board of Directors will meet August 6 and the convention proper will be held August 7 and 8, and announce E. B. Campbell, secretary.

An interesting program has been arranged with reports and addresses which will be entertaining and educational to those attending. Everyone, whether a member of the association or not, will be welcome to the convention. It is expected that a large number of members will plan this as a vacation period, attending the convention and the Chicago World's Fair on the same trip. Transportation expenses to Chicago are expected to be the lowest ever available. Additional information concerning the convention may be obtained by writing E. B. Campbell, 655 West Third Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Peck Suggests Sanitary Waterer

Railway, N. J.—A sanitary platform for use under water fountains on the range may be made from an empty buttermilk barrel, suggests Lyman Peck, Merck and Company, Inc., here.

Saw the barrel into two halves. Over the open end of each half, nail heavy one-inch mesh, or 1 by 2 inch mesh hardware cloth and place the water fountain in the center of this. Any water that is spilled will fall in the tub instead of providing a moist spot on the ground to act as an incubator for the oocysts of coccidia and worm eggs. The wire should be cleaned frequently and disinfected with iodine suspended to destroy any oocysts or worm eggs that may adhere to the wire, Peck suggests.

Chicks Fly To British West Indies

St. Lucia, B. W. I.—Large numbers of day-old chicks are being imported here from Florida, reports Thomas Ferguson. The imported chicks are hatched at Miami, Florida, and immediately forwarded by planes of the Pan American Airways which call here for fuel every Saturday on the way to South American ports. Antigua and Trinidad are also ports of call and have been importing chicks from the United States. Hardly any chicks are lost during transportation, but the usual losses occur during the first few weeks of brooding.

New Tobacco Product Announced

Philadelphia, Pa.—A new combination worm and laxative compound, called Fauna-fax, has been announced by Henry A. Fishel, Inc., manufacturers of tobacco and tobacco by-products, here. The new compound combines tobacco flakes with a mild, intestinal stimulant and may be mixed with either wet or dry mash.

Poulters seem to require more vitamin D than chicks.

Save Time, Trouble—Avoid Messy Mixing—Feed MOLASSES in POWDER FORM

An amazing new convenience which completely solves the problem of handling, mixing and feeding liquid molasses. MOLASKA is pure unadulterated molasses with the water removed. A smooth dry powder—looks and feels like brown flour.

Distributes Evenly in Mash. Mix as you would any dry feed ingredient. Ordinary mixing methods quickly spread right proportions throughout feed. Each bird gets correct amount. MOLASKA does not form lumps or molasses balls to cause scouring. Made from high grade molasses, selected from finest cane crops produced in West Indies.



Sweeter—More Nourishing—Economical. Contains 22% more sugar—11% more carbohydrates than liquid molasses. Tiny amount supplies all the benefits of increased palatability of feed, increased water consumption, conditioning and more healthy appearance. Liquid molasses is 30% water, a big item in shipping cost. MOLASKA contains only 1% water. Feed MOLASKA—save time, labor—have more rugged, healthier birds.

Send For Sample—Free Booklet. Write today—learn how to eliminate molasses mixing troubles with MOLASKA—save time, labor—have more rugged, healthier birds.

THE MOLASKA CORPORATION
7409 Stanton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

(Registered—U. S. Patent Office)

MOLASKA

● PEDIGREED Sired (Mich. Accr.) Compliance Certificate #89 ● CHICKS LOW AS \$6.95 per 100!

Order direct from R. O. F. Johnson! Late and early Town Line S. C. W. Leghorn chicks sired by pedigreed male from R. O. F. Johnson, here, July 28th at more than 21 out-of-ages under Michigan R. O. F. All Town Line chicks are Michigan accredited. White Leghorn chicks arranged in two great lots for summer selling. Order direct at these low prices for May 25 and after delivery.

WHITE LEGHORN MATINGS	50	100	200	1000
Let No. 1				
All chicks from Super-Star and Special Pedigreed male and female matings.	\$4.25	\$7.95	\$38.00	\$75.00
Let No. 2				
All chicks from 200-250 egg pedigreed sired matings.	\$7.75	\$6.95	\$34.00	\$66.00
BARRED ROCK MATINGS	50	100	200	1000
Super Matings	\$4.25	\$7.95	\$38.00	\$75.00
Commercial Matings	\$3.75	\$6.95	\$34.00	\$66.00

TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, Box 402, Zeeland, Michigan

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

REDUCED PRICES S. C. White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood pure. Satisfactory male blood tested. Every chick a multi-birder. **NO MONEY DOWN.** 100% live arrival guaranteed. Pulletts 6 wks. and older ready for shipment. Catalogue free. Club No. 1000.

BOS HATCHERY R. 2P. ZEELAND, MICH.

Bargain Prices!

On Magazines That Will Show You How to Make Money

Club A
Poultry Tribune.....3 years
American Fruit Grower...1 year
Both for \$1.00

Club B
Poultry Tribune.....3 years
Am. Turkey Journal.....1 year
Both for \$1.00

Club C
Poultry Tribune.....3 years
Produce Growers Journal...1 year

"Produce Growers Journal" is published twice a month for the truck gardener and vegetable grower, covering such subjects as planning, fertilizing, irrigation, marketing, and marketing.

Both for \$1.00

Club D
Poultry Tribune.....2 years
American Fruit Grower...1 year
Produce Growers Journal...1 year
All Three for \$1.25

Club E
Poultry Tribune.....1 year
American Fruit Grower...1 year
Produce Growers Journal...1 year
American Turkey Journal...1 year
All Four for \$1.35

HOW TO ORDER

Write your name and address on the margin of this ad, indicate plainly which club you prefer, enclose full remittance and mail direct to Poultry Tribune. If any magazine is a renewal or extension write "Ren" after it. These prices good only in U. S. A.

POULTRY TRIBUNE
MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

DEPT. 167



What vitamin does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but seven days of the right feed will cure him. You will find the remedy in

New Revised and
Expanded Edition

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

a book by L. M. Hays that is making money for 5,000 poultry owners. Full of the latest practical helps, with information not found in any other book. All that its name implies. Covers every phase of keeping hens for profit—from hatching and brooding to diseases and marketing.

Improved in Information! Increased in Size! Worth More! Costs \$5 Less!

161 illus.; 480 pages; cloth; \$2.50 postpaid

Send order to
POULTRY TRIBUNE
Book Dept. Mount Morris, Ill.

A-B FIVE

FOR POULTRY - HOGS

8-02 32.50

ASK FOR FREE BOOKLET

900 DOSES

FOR LIVE STOCK

HOW TO KEEP POULTRY AND STOCK HEALTHY, KILL WORMS, PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS, DOUBLE EGG DEMAND, INCREASE PRICE AND PRODUCTION.

AMERICAN BEAUTY FIVE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

SPECIAL OFFER

OUTDOORS 50¢ FOR 8 MONTHS

OUTDOORS
The Sportsman's Magazine of the Middle West
Crammed from cover to cover with interesting stories and pictures on fishing, hunting, canoeing, boating, dogs, etc.
It features up-to-the-minute information on new equipment, guns, tackle, dogs, etc. tell you the best places to go and how to get there.
The complete 1934-1935 issue will be the most rich monthly sports magazine ever published.
SEND FOR YOUR FREE TRIAL COPY TODAY!
OUTDOORS, 422 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

USE THIS COUPON

Name _____
Address _____ (P.T.)

SPECIAL NOTICE!

For a short time we are allowing large price reduction on our breeding stock and supplies. This is your opportunity to secure the breeders and a variety of supplies at great savings. Send for our informative literature. It is free for the asking.
EAGLE ROCK LOFTS, Box 95, VERONA, N. J.

Dr. Jull's New Book

"POULTRY BREEDING"

By MORLEY A. JULL, Senior Poultry Husbandman, Bureau Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Egg production is the most important branch of poultry husbandry. The number of eggs per bird is the most important factor affecting economic returns.

"POULTRY BREEDING" tells how to develop a high laying strain, good egg size, how to secure good fertility and hatchability and how hatchery operators can get better results and improve the quality of their chicks. The book discusses sex-linked crosses, inbreeding, and crossbreeding, and many other problems of practical importance. Just published. 288 pages, 6x9 ins., cloth binding. Price \$3.75.

POULTRY TRIBUNE, MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

74 MAGAZINES FOR \$1.00

	1 Year—12 Issues
POULTRY TRIBUNE	1 Year—12 Issues
HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE	1 Year—12 Issues
COUNTRY HOME	1 Year—12 Issues
PATFINDER, weekly	1 Year—12 Issues
WOMAN'S WORLD	1 Year—12 Issues

Clip this ad, attach \$1.00 bill, and write your complete name and address on margin. If any magazine is a renewal or extension, be sure to designate it. These prices are good only to U. S. A. Send order to:

Poultry Tribune Mount Morris, Ill.

Salsbury Moves Into New Building; Offers Short Course On Diseases

Charles City, Iowa.—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, here, reached another milestone of progress when they moved into a new building said to be the most modern and best equipped laboratory building in the country occupied by any institution specializing in poultry disease control.

Not only have the office and manufacturing facilities been increased, but the new building contains separate units for research work, a separate unit for the manufacture of bronchitis vaccine, the manufacture of which will be started at once, as well as a separate unit for the manufacture of fowl pox vaccine. It also contains larger quarters for the diagnosis of birds. The building formerly occupied by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories will be used for Dr. Salsbury's School of Poultry Diseases. Dr. O. J. Mayfield, Beltsville, Maryland, recently joined the research department of this company, and will also serve as one of the instructors in the School of Poultry Diseases. Dr. Mayfield was graduated from Iowa State College in 1928, and has since been in government service, first with the Bureau of Animal Industry, then the Food and Drug Administration, and finally as veterinary zoologist at Beltsville.



The new office of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories.

These increased facilities will enable the School of Poultry Diseases to respond to a request for a shorter course than the four weeks' course which has heretofore been offered. A two weeks' course is now offered for hatcherymen and others who cannot leave their business for four weeks at a time. This course will be offered during the late spring and summer with courses starting June 4, June 18, July 16, August 6, August 20, September and September 17. This two weeks' course will include the fundamentals given in the four weeks' course, but it will be entirely practical, all material of a highly technical nature having been eliminated.

Nopco Enlarges Fair Exhibit

Harrison, N. J.—In line with the plans of the Chicago Century of Progress authorities to create a bigger and more complete exposition in 1934, the National Oil Products Company has expanded its booth exhibit to include seven departmental displays, as compared with one in 1933. This expansion has been made possible by the use of a number of mechanical exhibition aids.

While the principal emphasis will be placed on the use of Vitonol, a concentrated concentrate, as used in a number of foods, such as milk, bread and ice cream, the use of cod liver oil for chickens, calves, hogs and domestic pets will be shown also. Many other products of the National Oil Products Company will be illustrated likewise.

Bagby Hens Set New Records

Sedalia, Mo.—A pen of hens owned by the Bagby Poultry Farm, here, ranked first at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest during the months of February and March, according to word received from Prof. C. G. Card, head of the poultry department at Michigan State College.

The high 10 hens in Bagby's pen produced 285 eggs for 294.65 points in March. This was the highest monthly record both by point and eggs ever made at the Michigan contest. In addition, Bagby's entries in the Illinois, Missouri and Texas contests have been making excellent records, ranking first at Illinois and second at Missouri.

Bronchitis Vaccine Is Liked by Users, Questionnaire Shows

During recent months, there has been an extensive discussion of the efficacy of bronchitis vaccine for the prevention of infectious bronchitis (laryngotracheitis).

During the past year, I have personally vaccinated about 30,000 birds on twenty-two poultry ranches where the disease has existed for more than three years. This is the first year bronchitis has not been present on these ranches.

Eight of the twenty-two poultry ranches were emergency vaccinations that is, vaccination was given after the first symptoms appeared. In every one of these cases, we have been able to prevent the further spread of the disease by immediate vaccination of all the birds.

Recently a questionnaire was mailed to poultrymen who had flocks vaccinated against



Showing how to apply the new bronchitis vaccine.

bronchitis. An impartial study of the 80 replies received furnishes ample proof of the value of immunization. It also reveals why results in some cases have not been entirely satisfactory. Often the fault lay, not in the vaccine, but in the method of application.

THESE 80 poultrymen resided in 26 states and Canada; they used a total of 53,500 doses of vaccine. Of the 80 replies, 66 were favorable. These 66 poultrymen had used a total of 46,700 doses.

In all but one case the flocks were liable to exposure, the disease having been present on the farm from one to ten years previously.

In studying the 14 unfavorable replies, a very good reason for the unfavorable report can be found in a majority of instances. There is J. H. C., for example, who purchased a 100-dose bottle, held it beyond the expiration date indicated on the package, and then vaccinated 400 fowls with this stale vaccine. The losses, he reported, began about two weeks later. Over 100 birds died of bronchitis. Yet it might easily have been avoided by simply holding the plain directions which accompanied the package.

TWO SERIOUS errors were made by R. H. W., who purchased a 500-dose bottle. He vaccinated 1,500 birds, three times as many as he had purchased vaccine for, and also allowed some birds to go without vaccination. His loss was appalling, about 400 birds, starting about three weeks after the vaccination.

With regard to these cases, let me point out that "stretching" the vaccine to get more doses per bottle than allotted defeats its object. It only tends to cut down the percentage of "takes." Further, it is absolutely necessary to vaccinate every bird in the flock.

When the dose is too small, birds which do not "take" acquire the disease from the vaccinated birds as it is so the birds which have not been vaccinated at all.

In a few cases, it is not possible from the data presented to determine just why successful results were not obtained.

In 16 flocks, the vaccine was used after

an outbreak started. Of these, 10 very definitely stated that vaccination stopped further spread of the infection.

One poultryman's problem was to stop the disease which regularly appeared in his hatchery chicks at the age of four weeks. He vaccinated at five weeks and thought it checked the disease but not perfectly, probably because the birds were too young for entirely successful vaccination.

In those cases where laying birds were vaccinated, 17 poultrymen reported no effect on production and seven noticed "some decrease."

It has been our experience that vaccination occasionally causes a slight decrease in production and this very definitely falls on the third and fourth days after vaccination, if it is observed at all.

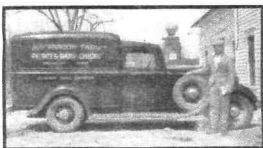
The average poultryman can vaccinate his own flock successfully against bronchitis, providing he will faithfully follow the instructions which come with the package. It is equally important that he procure a vaccine which has been made according to the specifications of the scientists who developed the vaccine.

It should be remembered that bronchitis vaccine consists of an active agent. It must be used while still in fresh condition, and must be used in accordance with rules based on sound biological principles.—Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D.

* * *

Baby Chicks Delivered in Heated Truck to Customers

A. D. Pierce, owner of Alder Brook Farm, Brooklyn, Conn., delivers by truck all the chicks he sells in his section of the state. He does this work himself so that if advice on the care and management of the chicks is needed he is there with the buyer to see it at the right time. The truck shown here is



Mr. Pierce with his heated chick delivery truck

hot water heated, thereby eliminating all danger of the chicks becoming chilled in transit between the seller and the buyer, even during the coldest weather.

Pierce hatches chicks every week of the year. He has 1,400 breeding birds on the home farm. He is a successful poultryman, always having sought and valued the confidence of his customers. Twenty-seven years ago he started in the poultry business with a setting hen and a dozen eggs on a rough farm near Plainfield, Conn.

* * *

Molasses May Replace Corn in Poultry Ration

As a result of experiments carried on during a part of two years, A. R. Winter, Ohio State University, has concluded that cane molasses can be used to replace corn, pound for pound, up to 10 parts of the ration used for starting and growing chicks, laying hens and fattening birds. He found that molasses adds to the palatability of the ration, causes increased water consumption, is slightly laxative in action, and has a favorable influence on the health and appearance of the birds. Cane molasses furnishes carbohydrates in easily available form and carries considerable vitamin D.

Some ready-mixed rations include molasses, and poultry raisers who wish to include them in home-mixed rations can secure molasses in several forms for mixing.

Each time a hen goes broody she usually loses at least two weeks of egg production.

No Matter Where You Live, Enter for \$1500 in 201 Cash Prizes



When You Go to Buy

When you go to your favorite hatchery, feed store, hardware store or drug store look for these products advertised in April Hatchery Tribune. You will find them of good quality and up-to-date. If you cannot find them at your dealer's store, write and we will tell you where you can obtain them.

Look for These Products Featured in May Hatchery Tribune

Wayne Feed—Allied Mills.
Brooder Boxes—Anderson Box Co.
Poultry Wires—Bussey Pen Products Co.
Carus Potassium Permanganate—Carus Chemical Co.
Conkey Feed—The G. E. Conkey Co.
Dri-Foot Poultry Litter—The Dickerson Co.
Dawal Peat Moss, "Dri-foot" Poultry Litter—Duwal Export & Import Co.
F. & E. Chick Pick—Frizelle, Eales & Co.
Coridene—The Gladd-O-Lac Co.
Feeders and Fountains—Hoelt & Co.
Feeders and Fountains—H. D. Hudson Mfg. Co.
Lederle Tetracycline—Lederle Laboratories.
Indine Suspendoid—Merck, Indine Vermicide
Merck—Merck & Co., Inc.
Nepco XX—National Oil Products Co.
OK Peat Litter—The O. K. Co.

Feed Equipment Remedies

P. & C. Trapnest Records—Producers & Consumers Co.
Masco Egg-Grading Scale and Candler—Prospectus Mfg. Co.
Parina Feed—Parina Mills.
Egg Caster, Wire Tray Basket—Rockford Fibre Container Corp.
Salsbury Remedies—Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories.
Crystalline Poultry Grit—Charles L. Strong.
"Black Leaf 40", "Black Leaf 40" Worm Powder—Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Torit Fire Gun—Torit Mfg. Co.
Whitening Disinfectant—C. H. Whitmeyer Laboratories.

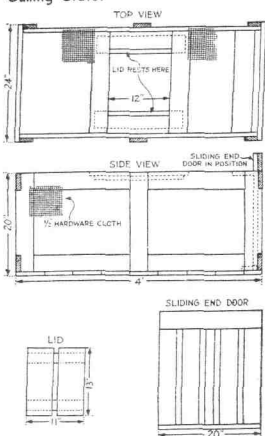
DEALER MAGAZINE OF THE

HATCHERY POULTRY INDUSTRY TRIBUNE

MOUNT MORRIS ILL

POULTRY TRIBUNE for June, 1934—Page 17

Culling Crate



One of the handiest pieces of equipment on a poultry farm is a culling crate. In addition to its use in catching hens for culling, this crate can be used in catching broilers and pullets in the brooder house. Poultry can be driven from range shelters into it for vaccinating, worming or moulting, and birds of all ages may be caught in it for transportation from one location to another.

Card Rewrites Lippincott Book

In selecting some one to bring up-to-date the book, "Poultry Production," by W. A. Lippincott, late professor of poultry husbandry, University of California, it would have been difficult for the publishers, Lea and Febiger, to have made a better choice than L. E. Card, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Illinois, for few men in the poultry industry keep in closer touch with new developments in all branches of the industry, and also have the ability to condense them to include only essential information and present that information clearly.

In rewriting this book, Professor Card has presented the essential information of most recent developments in poultry husbandry, as well as retained fundamental facts which have changed little. Since he also sought the help and advice of experts in places with which he was not familiar, the information in this book should be authoritative.

It is written principally for use as a textbook, but the same information is necessary for the practical poultry raiser. It perhaps is more technical and scientific than necessary from the standpoint of a poultry raiser, but this does add to its value as a textbook as well as for the genuine student of poultry husbandry.

An excellent chapter on "The Business of Poultry Keeping" points out the many factors which influence the profits derived from a flock of poultry and offers a number of suggestions not usually found in poultry books. It is well indexed, well illustrated and has a good list of references, which, of course, always is of great aid to a student.

This revised edition contains 723 pages. For the poultry raiser who wants a new, up-to-date book which tells much of the "why," as well as the "how," of poultry raising, this book should be valuable.

Thousands of poultry raisers will remodel old poultry houses or build new ones this summer. In planning the poultry house some very important points must be taken into consideration. Two of the most common questions encountered in poultry house construction are covered in "Poultry Tribune's" new Leaflet No. 16, "Answers to Housing Questions"—three cent stamp.

Durst Solves Cockerel Problem With Direct Marketing

"I used to think cockerels a necessary evil in the poultry business," declares Walter Durst who raises White Leghorns on a small Wisconsin farm, "but now they bring me a pleasing profit and I no longer count with dismay the cockerels in the spring hatches."

Three years ago Durst was hatching 2,000 chicks. Since that he has increased the number until this year he will pass well over the 10,000 mark, and all because he found a way to produce and market cockerels at a profit.

"When I purchased the large size incubator and knew that I was really on my way to make the poultry farm a success I spent many hours planning a heating arrangement whereby the hot water from the incubator boiler would also take care of the battery brooders. I did this with the result that heating the brooders now costs me five cents a day against a cost of a dollar a day before, and I have the incubators and brooders under one roof saving time and labor. When this was accomplished I turned my thoughts to the marketing problem."

Durst had, from the first, been sold on "good feed." He has sometimes enlarged his plant, installed a home made feed mixer with a ton capacity and a grinder, both operated by electricity. On his eight acres he raises alfalfa and mangle beets. For these he has built a large barn and put a root cellar under his 175 x 16 feet laying house. The range allowed to his chicks is plowed, disked and seeded each year to rye, rape and alfalfa.

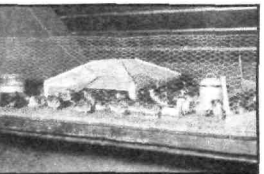
HE HANDLES English, Tom Barrons exclusively, and by careful culling and the purchase of high class males has brought his flock to an enviable standard. He has many customers for baby chicks but will reserve, as he does each year, 1,000 pullets for himself. These, with three hundred old hens will make up his laying flock for next winter.

A careful study of feeding the cockerels has led to a finished bird which brings top prices at an exclusive market in Evanston, Illinois.

"I feed them right or not at all," Durst says, "plenty of dried skim milk and a ration the mixing of which I carefully watch. The result is a yellow flesh, not the white liver product so often found on restaurant tables in broiler season, and of course I get a little premium for this."

By using battery brooders he can handle his chicks in larger numbers and three weeks earlier than before. By "second brooding" them on fresh ground with a ration of wheat to secure rapid growth the cockerels mature early. At seven and eight weeks he has two pound broilers. These he dresses. He is very particular about the process as well as the method of packing and shipping.

"I can truthfully say that the broilers have taken the worry out of the whole poultry business for me. I lay the difference between loss and profit to the reduction in price of fuel in heating the brooders during a rather long season, to a balanced ration, mixing the feed myself, and to the securing of a permanent market by personal visits. Broilers are certainly no longer a loss."—May L. Bauche, Wts.



(PT—Horseshoe Farm Photo)

At PT Experimental Farm the turkeys are started in one of the laying houses by placing the electric brooders on top of the dropping boards. Sand is used for litter. When the poulters grow large enough to hop over the wire enclosure they are allowed the run of the whole floor.

Wisconsin Woman Sells Direct Furnishing Sunday Dinners

Eggs are the hook upon which Mrs. Anna Hawley, Rock county, Wisconsin, hangs her marketing problems. The idea of selling a whole dinner right from the farm is not original, but this farm woman has made it

its details in a way that may be interesting to others who have faced the same problem.

"I began," says Mrs. Hawley, "by selling eggs from my flock of Rhode Island Reds to individual customers in the city three miles from home. One Saturday a woman asked if she could have a chicken the next week. I hesitated, for I had not planned on selling any of my flock. She was a good egg customer and I hated to refuse. Why yes, I guess so," I told her, "how large?" That was the beginning. Before spring I had sold all but my best layers, and this I kept for breeding purposes. I also decided to increase my flock of mother yearlings so that I could supply both egg and poultry customers."

The secret of the success which followed, Mrs. Hawley believes, is in the record book she keeps. For each egg customer she has a page upon which she enters the particular needs of that family not forgetting such details as "not over four pounds," "not too fat," "fat," "will be home in August," "Charles' birthday Sept. 15," "Three children," "entertains her club first Wednesday in October." "That year I took a strip of land near the house for an extra garden," Mrs. Hawley says, "and as soon as the early things became marketable I explained my plan to each one. I am making a specialty of salad greens," I told them, "and of mother yearlings not found in the average garden. Of course I'll have the ordinary truck garden vegetables, too. May I serve you?"

THE response was immediate and pleasing. From the first green onions and tender lettuce led to the last squash, carrot and cauliflower. Mrs. Hawley arranged family baskets, suiting the needs and tastes, guided by her note book, of the family. Unless the housewife gave special orders, which she seldom did, the week's basket contained the vegetables which were at their best. "I'm so glad I do not know what is coming," was a frequent remark as she delivered her Saturday morning basket.

Brussels sprouts, egg plant, endive, parsley, red, green and yellow peppers, celery, ground cherries, red and yellow tomatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, early and late, sweet and sour, yellow, red and green, all these and many more lent variety to the Sunday dinners fortunate enough to receive the Hawley baskets. All of this, of course, was in addition to the poultry and eggs.

Some women who entertained generously and had no flower gardens found bunches of flowers tucked in along with the parsley while others welcomed table decorations for birthdays and anniversaries. Children always shouted with joy over the popcorn and pumpkins at Halloween time.

How can you remember it all?" many ask her. Mrs. Hawley just smiles and trusts, not to her memory, but to her note book.

For ducks and geese she always requires special orders as tastes differ, but with every thing else this farm-business woman takes the responsibility of pleasing her customers and when she presents her bill at the end of each month no one has ever complained that it was too large.

"I am more than satisfied with my marketing plan," she says, "but without eggs and poultry, especially my Rhode Island Reds, it would not have been a success. In fact it would not work at all for the eggs are the real foundation of the Saturday marketing in any city household."

Dinner: "Two eggs—grade A—strictly fresh, poached medium soft, a dab of creamery butter and a sprinkling of red pepper."

Walter: "Yes sir; and what kind of red pepper—dark or light?"

Plan to Control Worms This Summer by Regular Treatment

While round worms in poultry can be prevented fairly well by using clean range and otherwise following a strict sanitation program, the situation is quite different with tape worms.

These do not depend upon being transmitted through the ground, but are transmitted through such intermediate hosts as flies and certain beetles and worms. Last summer seemed especially bad for tape worm infestation, and many flocks of poultry were difficult to get into high production last fall due to tape worms, although the infestation in many cases had not been suspected before the pullets were housed.

In most flocks, it probably would be the best policy to plan on giving at least two worm treatments this summer—one after the birds have been on range for a few weeks, and another just before the pullets are brought into laying house. Treatment for both round and tape worms can be given at the same time, and such a practice should result in stronger, healthier pullets to go in the laying house next fall. If nothing is done until they are placed in the laying house, it may take some time to eliminate the worms and get the birds back in good condition.

A car of eggs is about 400 cases.

Plans for Egg Cooling Cabinet

PT has arranged with R. B. Treat, manager of the Western Egg Auction, for a plan of an egg cooling cabinet. A service loaded is now available, and it may be had from the service department of PT for a 3-cent stamp. See page 9.

Facts, Nevertheless Explanations

(See Page 6)

Many years ago the Colombian emerald mines were so amazingly rich that only the largest stones of the finest water were kept. The little ones and chips were thrown away. The chickens pecked at all of the gravel having a tendency to tuck away some of these brightly colored, smaller emeralds into their gizzards to assist the processes of nature. Now, that large and perfect stones are rare, a careful eye is kept on the flock; by the government, which owns the gizzards by law. The rest of the lot is at the disposal of the individual owner, but not the gizzard. Armed guards and fences of the toughest barbed wire surround these emerald regions. (From Edwin C. Hill, "The Humane Side of the Neut.")

On a hunting trip Mr. John G. Rand of Ballston, Oregon, crippled a wild goose by a shot into the wing. Feeling sorry for the injured bird, Mr. Rand took her home and turned her into the barnyard with the rest of the flock. In time, the goose became tame and performed all the duties of a good cow dog, by bringing the herd home from pasture and seeing to it that each cow went into the right stall. This clever, honker made awfully good debate by bites in the leg. Sometimes she had to work hard, but she never gave up until she succeeded in driving each animal into its proper place. After about a year's time she yielded to the maternal impulse and, raising a family of eight goslings, found herself too busy to keep up her job as a cow dog. A freak cyclone struck the Santa Clara Valley. Brooder-houses, chicken coops and dog kennels were lifted into midair, spilling their contents. The Santa Clara ranch was the only one affected, although earlier in the year two similar storms occurred in that section. The conformation of the hills is believed to be responsible for these indescribably powerful updrafts. (From a United Press dispatch.)

An exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition shows a number of eggs which Dr. B. H. Willier, University of Chicago, had equipped with small glass windows. This mechanical feat, which required a great deal of skill, enabled him to watch the growth of embryos on which he grafted various sections of yolk to determine what organs developed from different sections of the yolk.

EARN ONE OF THESE BOOKS!

HERE is a chance to earn one of our poultry books by performing a slight service for us. You doubtless have friends or neighbors who raise chickens but do not take any poultry magazine. Why not introduce Poultry Tribune to them? The price is only 25 cents a year. They would appreciate the opportunity to subscribe, if you would just call it to their attention. No one who is at all interested in poultry could turn it down at that price.

And here's where your reward comes in: Send us 50c for TWO new subscriptions at 25c a year, we will send you any one of the books, *free to you*. For FOUR separate subscriptions, with \$1.00, you may select two books. For SIX, with \$1.50, three books. For EIGHT, with \$2.00, four books. For TEN, with \$2.50, all five books. Here are the free books:

• Practical Poultry Houses

Real blue prints of several approved types of poultry houses, including Ohio Brooder House, Missouri Straw loft, Washington Laying House, a Two-Story House, etc. Many pointers on modernizing your poultry house, even if you are not ready to build a new one. Valuable data on ventilation, lighting and labor saving equipment. Well illustrated. Paper binding.

• Poultry Disease Manual

Discusses common poultry diseases in language that the average man can understand. Contains a handy diagnosis chart that enables you to find out what disease has invaded your flock. Treatments, medication, and preventative measures are fully described. 96 pages, paper covers, illustrated.

• Breeding & Culling by Head Points

You can pick out the poor layers by simply studying the head. The comb, position of eye, contour of skull, etc., all have a meaning. Nothing complicated. Written by Prof. H. H. Steup, based on actual experiments. Illustrated with 44 life-size illustrations. 64 pages, paper cover.

• Turkeys

A 150-page book by Prof. A. C. Smith of University of Minnesota. All about modern methods of raising turkeys on a commercial scale. Also about the famous Minnesota system. Valuable information on marketing and disease prevention. Well illustrated.

• Poultry Record Book

A complete and simplified bookkeeping system for poultrymen. Every step is carefully explained. Contains record pages for an entire year; spaces for inventory, credits, debts, home consumption, incubation records, etc. 5 1/2 x 11 inches, hard paper, durable binding.

Remember, you must send us the number of subscriptions and the amount specified. To secure one book you must send two separate subscriptions. One single 2-year subscription at 50c will not count the same as two separate subscriptions at 25c each. If any subscription is renewal or extension be sure to specify. These offers are good in U. S. A. only. Get busy today and earn one of these free books.

POULTRY TRIBUNE

POULTRY TRIBUNE, Dept. 188, Moun. Morris, Ill.

I enclose \$..... for one-year subscriptions at 25c each. Please send me the books checked in list below. I enclose the names and addresses of new subscribers on separate sheet of paper.

My Name.....

My Address.....

Books will be sent to your own address unless you instruct us otherwise

Schedule of Rates:

2 subscriptions @ 25c.....	\$.50
4 subscriptions @ 25c.....	1.00
6 subscriptions @ 25c.....	1.50
8 subscriptions @ 25c.....	2.00
10 subscriptions @ 25c.....	2.50

Prices good in U. S. A. only

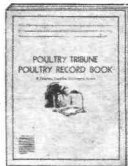
Send us full amount

Free Books Offered:

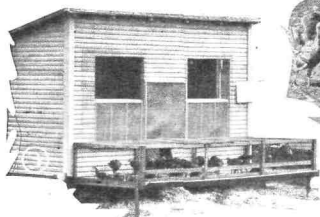
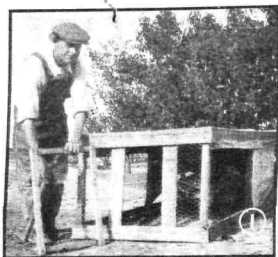
Check (x) to receive as a reward with each TWO subscriptions

- ☐ PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES (with Blue Prints)
☐ POULTRY DISEASE MANUAL
☐ BREEDING & CULLING BY HEAD POINTS
☐ TURKEYS
☐ POULTRY RECORD BOOK

Write name and address of your subscribers on Separate Sheet



- (1) Some turkey raisers brood their incubator hatched poults with turkey hens. The hen is confined to the coop, which is moved frequently, while the little poults run out on range.
- (2) Other turkey raisers brood their poults in a modern brooder house, using a modern brooder stove. With this system an abundance of free range is supplied.
- (3) Still other turkey raisers raise their poults in confinement. In some instances they are placed on range at about 12 weeks of age, while other growers keep them in confinement on wire floors during the entire growing period.



by H. L. SHRADER
Federal Extension Poultryman
United States Dept. of Agr.

THE American public certainly likes its turkey. One reason may be advanced that it's the sentimental or patriotic food to eat on festive occasions; it may be because of the vitamin and hunger-satisfying content of the meat; or it may be because people just naturally like the taste of turkey.



H. L. Shrader

The last two years have seen more turkeys raised (and eaten) than had been consumed in any similar period. To be sure the price was lower, but so was the cost of raising, only possibly you didn't cut the corners enough on the cost of raising (some growers did). If you are speculating on the future outlook for your turkeys, do not forget that the appetite of the consuming public has been developed, and safer and cheaper rearing systems are being devised.

LAST YEAR at peak holdings there were 16 million pounds of turkeys in cold storage, yet when the 1933 crop was raised and fattened the warehouses were practically empty. Look how the market for fresh killed turkey meat has lengthened. The month of August saw the first early birds being moved to the eastern markets by an enterprising Iowa concern. The same firm created quite a sensation by sending a full car of live turkeys to New York late in March; and the market price quoted that week was

25 cents for young toms and 20 cents for hens. Does that sound like the turkey was to be eaten only at Thanksgiving or Christmas time? Yes, the marketing time for turkeys has been lengthened and with the return of higher food prices the consuming public is not going to forget how good those birds tasted.

THIS EARLY season demand has brought about a change in the source of supply of hatching eggs. The California turkey raisers, located in the warm sunny valleys, demonstrated the practicability of producing early hatching eggs, then shipping the eggs or poults to other climates. The Texas turkey raisers followed suit and have developed a market for hatching eggs in the Corn Belt. A cooperative shipping association sold over 10,000 hatching eggs and one farm in south Texas has been stocked with 1,500 hens to help supply this particular trade.

The 1930 census reports that only 10 per cent of the farms in the United States raise turkeys and they average only 26 birds per farm. That means that a large percentage of birds that come to market are brooded in small lots by the natural brooding method. In Gonzales county, Texas, I visited a well-arranged and low-cost natural brooding system. The poults were hatched in an incubator and then given to a turkey hen. Poults and hens were

confined to a brood coop 6 feet long, 2 feet high and 2½ feet wide. The frame was constructed of light strips and the sides and top were covered with two-inch mesh wire. One rancher told me he built his coops of two by fours because the cow hands on the place were inclined to handle the turkey "creeps" a little rough. Full-sized swinging doors make up both ends of the coop and a swinging partition is placed inside about 2 feet from one end. A strip of canvas 2 feet wide and 6½ feet long is tacked across this end on top of the wire. This canvas covered section makes a sort of a sleeping and warming room for the hen and her little ones.

THE FIRST few days the swinging partition is lifted so the baby poults can come out into the larger room for exercise and food. Later the hen is given access to this room, but the youngsters are then allowed outside. Feed and water are kept nearby and the youngsters never get in the habit of ranging far. In times of sudden storms they know just where to find their protection and the mother is at home calling for them. The success of this system depends on giving the old and young birds a clean "tablecloth" every few days, which is accomplished by moving the coop a short distance. Moving the coop and carrying feed and water mean plenty of work but when you visit such turkey raisers who have

Three Management Plans for Growing Turkeys

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified Ad Rates

(Cash with Order)

1 Month 25 a word
2 Months 45 a word
3 Months 65 a word
4 Months 85 a word
5 Months 1.00 a word

Minimum ad accepted 10 words.
Figures and initials count words.
Count carefully and enclose full remittance.
Be sure to specify under what heading your ad is to appear. In changing or renewing ad, also specify the heading.
To insure insertion in our July issue, your ads must reach us by June 15.
Send copy and remittance to Classified Ad Dept., Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

ANCONAS

CARTER'S Champion Ancona chicks, bred to lay and pay. Investigate Champion quality. Write for free catalog. \$5.75 per 100, prepaid for cash, with order. Carter's Chickery, Box 15-D, Eldorado, Illinois.

ANCONA Shipment, \$6.75-100; \$30.25-500. Postpaid. Glueck Chickery, South City, Wis. No. 9210.

AUSTRALORPS

INTERNATIONAL Australian breeders' quarters. Importers' world champion \$25.30-26.10 special record hen. Illustrated literature. Compliance Certificate No. 101. Osterme Farms, Holland, Michigan.

PURE BRED Italian game birds. White Leghorn direct. Chicks—\$12.00; eggs—\$4.90; cockerels—\$4.90. Write for free catalog. Osterme Farms, Holland, Michigan.

AUSTRALORPS, good layers, electric hatched, \$10.00 and up. Write for free literature. \$7.00. Augusta Hatchery, Augusta, Ill.

AUSTRALORP chicks, eggs. Wilmer Gilchrist, Havana, Illinois.

AUSTRALORPS—WHITE

WHITE Australorps chicks. Superb lines. Compliance Certificate No. 91. Osterme Farms, Holland, Michigan, etc.

BAVY CHICKS

MAEL MOORE money with Scher's chicks, individually selected. All leading breeds. Real quality at reasonable prices. Write Scher's Export Chickens, Dept. 6, Evanston, Illinois.

MINORCA Accredited chicks, Hatcher's Breders' Illustrated. Antigen method. Free arrival. 100. Lehigh, Ancona, heavy cockerels—\$6.75; White Rock, Orpington, Wyandotte—\$5.50. Brahma, Game, Langshan—\$7.50. Free literature explaining two weeks' eggplant, marriage, Compliance Certificate No. 101. Scher's Hatchery, Appleton, Wis. No. 100.

FOR 1934 SUCCESS, get Iowa Master Breeder Chicks. Free vitamin stock. Big type, big eggs. Famous for genuine quality. Free catalog. Iowa Master Breeder Inc., Sioux City, Iowa.

BAVY CHICKS, all varieties. Quality first. Best Hatchery, Indiana, Wisconsin.

FOR immediate orders—White and Brown Leghorn, Buff, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, Heavy Bantam, White Game, White Game—\$7.45. For A grade add 10c per chick. Pheasant—\$10.00. Eggs—\$1.00. All chicks backed by 14 day incubity guarantee described in literature. Can ship C. O. D. Immediate delivery. Order direct. Glendale, Ill. 21. Millions. Indiana.

PREPARED baby pullets—reasonable. Assorted baby pullets—\$3.00 per hundred. Send \$1.00. Baiter, O. D. Elm Street, Box 5, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Compliance Number 112.

LOOK! BABY CHICKS

40 breeds. Baby pullets, and cockerels. Stock B.W.D. Tested by Poultry, neither. Compliance Certificate No. 20. Augusta Hatchery, Augusta, Illinois. Best quality. Turkeys, Goldings, Guinea, Tating, Free. Nabob Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, O.

WHITE Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Red, Black, Lehigh, Hatched day old pullets, also started chicks, including cockerels, eggs. Write: K. A. Hatcher, Mount Morris, Ill.

SALES. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CHICKS. Superior quality, hatched to Smith all electric machinery. We require a half price. Write: White Hawk, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, White Game, White Minorcas—\$8.35. Lehigh and Ancona—\$6.25-100. \$31.25-500. Light—\$10.00-100. Heavy—\$12.50-100. \$25.00-500. Prompt shipment. C. O. D. We pay postage. Chicks free. Scher's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Gambler, Ohio.

CORNISH—DARK
BILLY, RICHMOND 1934 New York Show. Nine ribbons with clean entries, including cockerels, game, White eggs. Stock. Joseph Cornish Farms, Amityville, L.I., N.Y.

THE CORNISH Fowl book—\$1.00. Fred Butler, Utica, New York.

DUCKS
PREPARED White slushy ducks, drakes, eggs. Broodside Poultry Farm, Richmond, New York.

DUCKS, eggs, postpaid. 150 beautiful, healthy Pekin layers. Iris Griffs, Nelson, Missouri.

PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

WHITE Indian Runners. The wonder layer. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

DUCKS
PREPARED White-white runner eggs, excellent layers. 12-25. Postpaid. 100-250. Silver Crest, Bloomer, Alton, Ill.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

LEGHORN—S. C. WHITE
PULLETS—Bogart bargain egg offered. Big type. Tom Horn, White Leghorns, Black averages method. Eggs, White eggs. All breeders R.W.D. Woodstock, Atlanta, Georgia. Write for free catalog. \$5.00. 8 weeks \$2.80. 4 weeks \$2.00. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Farms Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

If you have
anything for sale in July, a P. T. classified ad will help you. Send in your copy to reach us by June 9th.—Class. Ad. Jim.

The truck for the farm is A BIG ECONOMICAL VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX

And Chevrolet gives you the biggest, huskiest truck in the economy field—the lowest-priced Six in the world



When you buy your truck, go straight to the heart of the matter—get the facts about the engine. If it isn't *valve-in-head*, if it isn't a *Six*, think twice. Because you simply can't get all the power you want, *plus* peak economy, with any other kind of engine. Six cylinders blot out vibration—cut down wear and tear. Valve-in-head construction gives you more power on *less* gasoline. Combine an engine like that with a body and chassis that are

truck-built throughout, and you have a hauling outfit that more than earns its keep. You have, in fact, the fastest-selling farm truck in the world—the handsome, sturdy, reliable Chevrolet. And that's not all. Big as it is, efficient as it is, powerful as it is, this truck costs less to buy than any other Six on the market.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value



190,000 miles through desert heat and still has original pistons—J. L. Bain of El Centro, California, who owned this Chevrolet truck, says it was still hauling 6 to 7 tons of hay a trip when he traded it for a 1934 model. "The only expense we have had," he writes, "was the replacement of one wheel bearing."

**CHEVROLET
SIX-CYLINDER
TRUCKS**