

JULY, 1934 Vol. 40 No. 7

# POULTRY

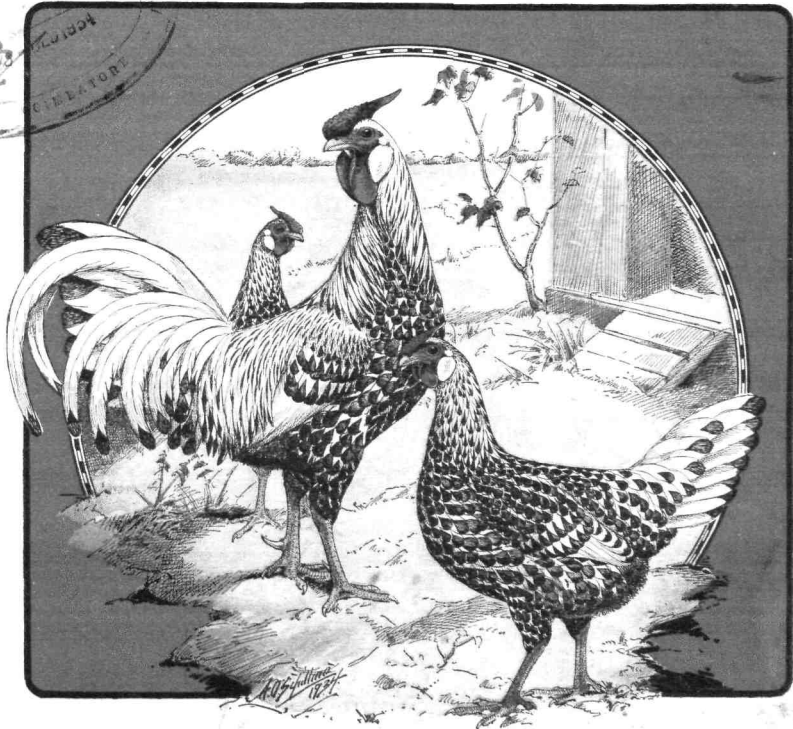
## TRIBUNE

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Central Edition

POULTRY INSTITUTE  
MEMBER



14 Suggestions to Boost Egg Income  
Bruckner Tells How to Skin Broilers





# EGG-ATORIALS

By O. A. HANKE  
Editor

## Planning Ahead!

**A**NYONE who makes an appreciable part of his or her income from the poultry industry which last year totaled nearly \$600,000,000 in national income will be interested in the period covering the remaining six months of 1934. Many branches of agriculture are discussed in the nation's magazines and newspapers these days, but rarely ever does a story appear about the poultry industry. All the while the poultry industry is making interesting history.

Without a subsidy of any kind, solely through the influence of low prices and the reduction in chick output, effected through the operation of the hatchery code, the poultry industry now finds itself in a position where it has 15 per cent fewer young birds on farms than a year ago and 29 per cent less than at the high point of 1930. Laying birds in flocks are at the lowest point in ten years.

It would seem that the first part of the law of supply and demand is ready to operate. The supply has been reduced. Now if the demand remains constant, or increases somewhat, the price of poultry products should improve.

The better poultry raisers no doubt have more nearly their normal supply of poultry than the poor poultrymen. When natural laws are allowed to operate the most efficient and most deserving operator profits by good methods. If the old economy which recognizes profits as the aim of business is allowed to continue, it would appear that many forward looking poultrymen may look ahead to a season of fair profit.

**B**UT we must not overlook the fact that a large part of the grain producing section is suffering from the most severe drought in several decades. How high will grain prices be this fall and winter? It is too early to attempt an answer to that question. It is a factor with which poultry raisers will have to reckon.

And we must remember that no control methods have yet been evolved for poultry production. If the months ahead prove exceedingly profitable, more folks will grow chickens next year. Then the supply may be too great again and prices may slump. That's the history of the poultry business for a good many people . . . in and out. Maybe it will always be that way, because to date, production control plans for other agricultural commodities haven't won much farmer support by higher prices.



Much of the editorial inspiration for the helpful articles which appear in Poultry Tribune each month is obtained from Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm, owned and operated by Poultry Tribune and located one mile from the editorial office here in Mount Morris, Md. This farm, Poultry Tribune editors also have an opportunity to become familiar with much that is new in poultry equipment, feed, remedies, and supplies.

Poultry Tribune, published monthly in the interest of 400,000 progressive poultry raisers, contains many advertisements which feature these new products of manufacturers. You are invited to patronize these reliable firms which offer feed, remedies, equipment and stock.

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# Suggestions Covering 14 Points to Boost Egg Income



In merchandising quality eggs an attractive package is a distinct advantage.

by **DR. M. A. JULL**

Senior Poultry Husbandman  
U. S. Dep't. of Agr.

**B**ETTER eggs for the consumers means larger checks for the producers. Eliminate the wastage that occurs in marketing the thirty odd billion eggs laid each year and producers and distributors would profit thereby and the consuming public would look with more favor upon the egg as an article of diet. Eggs are not like some cheeses; they do not improve with age.

During the past few years notable strides have been made in conserving the quality of eggs as laid, for the average quality of eggs sold to consumers is far above that of 20 or even 10 years ago. What next for further progress? How can farmers and commercial poultrymen take advantage of existing knowledge in order to produce eggs that will completely satisfy the consumer and increase

their egg revenue?

Consumers may not know much about the finest egg quality obtainable but they do have preferences for certain kinds of eggs. In the first place, they do not want dirty eggs; they do not want eggs very uneven in size; they do not want "stale" eggs; they do not want eggs showing "germ" development; and they do not want eggs of poor interior quality. Critical consumers go much further than refusing to buy these kinds of eggs and demand eggs with a small air-cell, that is stationary or immobile, a thick white that stands up well when broken out of the egg, eggs free from blood or meat spots, and a thick yolk that is well centered and stands up well when broken

out of the egg. Some consumers prefer brown-shelled eggs while others prefer white-shelled ones; according to a recent survey conducted among consumers in New York City, the largest egg market in this country, a slight majority stated a preference for white-shelled eggs. Some consumers prefer straw-colored yolks while others prefer light-colored yolks.

**PRODUCERS** should realize as never before that if they wish to increase their income from eggs they must do everything possible to produce the kind of eggs that consumers prefer, realizing that consumers buy eggs on external appearance and internal condition or quality. If producers wish to get the most money for their eggs they must bear in mind at all times that eggs are a very perishable product and that the two worst enemies of egg quality are heat and the rooster.

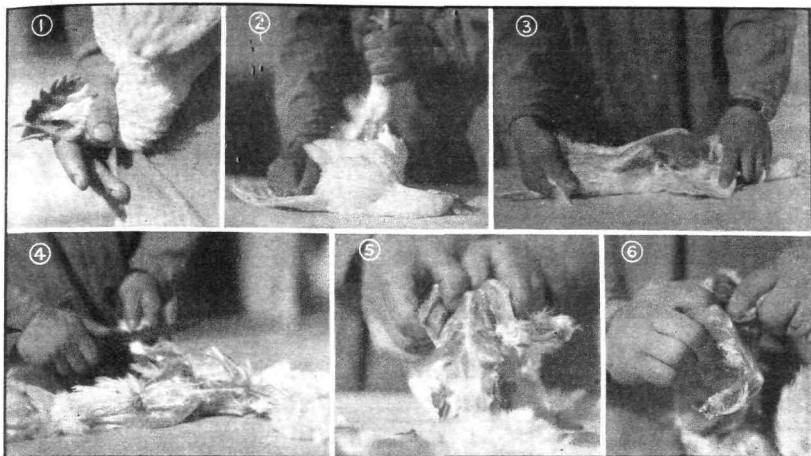
The next thing for producers to bear in mind is that the management of the flock and the diet the layers receive have an important bearing on the quality of the eggs laid. Mismanagement frequently results in dirty and cracked eggs, fertile eggs that sometimes show germ development, and eggs with enlarged air-cells, watery whites and weak yolks as a result of excessive evaporation due to heat.

The diet given the layers may affect

shell strength, the flavor of eggs, the color of their yolks, and the nutritive value of eggs. The size of eggs, the quality of white and color of yolk may be improved by breeding and selection. Under proper conditions of management and with good diets it is safe to say that at the very moment that eggs are deposited in the nests most of them are of sufficiently high quality to meet the most critical consumer's requirements. The main problem for the producer is to see that correct conditions prevail for producing eggs of superior quality and then to maintain that high quality. In order to do this he must:

- 1** Produce eggs of good size by selecting for breeding purposes each year birds which lay good sized eggs and by feeding well balanced diets. Egg size is inherited and can be increased by selection. Protein feeds of animal origin, especially milk, are superior to vegetable proteins in maintaining good egg weight. Eggs marketed should approximate 24 ounces to the dozen and above all they should be uniform in size.
- 2** Produce brown-shelled eggs reasonably uniform in color and white-shelled eggs that are free from tints, which can be done quite readily by applying the progeny test and eliminating from the breeding pens not only all birds that lay tinted eggs but also the sires and dams of pullets that lay tinted eggs.
- 3** Produce eggs with thick shells by eliminating from the breeding pen each year all birds that lay thin-shelled eggs and feeding the layers plenty of oyster shells or other forms of calcium carbonate (the shell being composed largely of calcium carbonate) and plenty of vitamin D (such as is found in cod liver oil) or give the birds access to adequate sunlight because a lack of vitamin D often results in thin-shelled eggs. Confined layers should receive from one-half to 2 per cent of their diet in the form of tested cod liver oil or other feed rich in vitamin D.
- 4** Produce eggs having good quality of white because eggs having a high proportion of thick white may hold up better in transit than eggs with so-called "watery" whites and the yolk usually remains less mobile. Do not allow the layers to have access to cheese weed or other relatives of the cotton plant because hens having access to such plants sometimes lay eggs having "pink whites."
- 5** Produce eggs that are uniform in yolk color, neither too dark or too pale, because most consumers not only prefer yolks approximately straw color but they want uniformity of yolk color in each dozen eggs they buy. Dark

(Continued on page 9)



# Skinned

New Way to Sell Broilers  
Beats Picking Feathers

by J. H. BRUCKNER  
Cornell University

"WHAT shall I do with my broilers?" How many times will that question be asked during the next few months?

This broiler problem is a real one on many poultry farms. A survey made last year among the poultrymen of New York State showed that the marketing of broilers was the biggest marketing problem facing the producers. Well, there isn't any sure fire 100 per cent system that can be followed, but the following suggestion will help in many cases where there is a possible retail or even wholesale outlet. A number of farmers in Eastern New York have tried it and report fine results.

About a year ago, the poultry department at Cornell University faced this task of selling a number of broilers. A considerable number of chicks had to be disposed of at the end of a series of nutrition experiments. These chicks were not large enough to sell as broilers but space was at a premium and they could not be held for another two to four weeks. Not only were the birds smaller than most people prefer, but the labor of picking them would be excessive, considering the price which could be obtained.

Some one suggested that the birds be skinned and only the breast, legs, and giblets be saved. This idea seems rather



## The Method!

The skinning and cutting up is simple and is much faster than picking, bleeding, and plucking. In fact, this is one of the points which make it desirable.

With a great deal of practice, a skilled "skinner" can dress 40 to 45 birds per hour. Of course, the average is considerably below this, and an average of 20 to 25 per hour is safer to figure on. The size of the bird also has considerable to do with the speed.

(1) The birds are killed by dislocating the neck. Hold the birds legs in the left hand. Grasp the head with the right and stretch the neck, at the same time bending it back. The skull is dislocated from the neck vertebrae and the blood collects in this place. A number can be killed at one time as the skinning can be done when the birds are cold.

There are several different methods of skinning the bird. Individual operators usually work out their own system. The bird is placed on a table at a height convenient for working.

(2) The skin between the thigh and the body is torn and

(3) then worked over the breast and over the joints of the wing, then down over the side and thigh. The operation is repeated for the other side.

(4) After the bird is skinned the legs and wings are severed with a knife. Usually the wings are left on down to the second joint.

(5) The thumb is inserted between the shoulder blades and the body.

(6) The attachments are loosened and the breast separated from the back.

The above operation may sound a little difficult but with a little practice anyone can become quite proficient.

(7) After the bird has been dressed, the legs, breast and giblets should be placed in cold water to cool. Do not put them in a container until they are cool.

A very neat package consisting of several breasts, four legs, and the giblets can be made up and possibly wrapped with cellophane. It has been found advisable to sell the complete broiler; that is, legs, breast and giblets.

This way of disposing of your broilers may not solve your marketing problem, but a number of farmers have tried it out during a time when the demand for broilers was very low and they report that the results have been very favorable.

# Broilers!

revolutionary at first, but it was decided that it would be worth a trial.

Just how the consuming public would react to this "new deal" in "skinned broilers" was unknown. Did they like it?—you bet they did. The first lot was disposed of in no time. Soon orders were coming in for more. A local dinner club was persuaded to serve this new style broiler. This led to a great many sales. The best part of the story is that the demand has kept up even during the season when broilers are almost a drug on the market. Practically all the birds from the numerous nutrition trials have been disposed of in this way.

It was soon found that the demand for this style of dressed bird was greater than for the regular broiler. Unless a satisfactory price can be obtained for the "skinned broiler" this may not be desirable.

EVERYONE wanted the "skinned broilers." Why? Well, for several reasons. Everyone knows the average housewife hates to dress a chicken. Probably that is one chief reason why chicken is not seen more often on the American table. This skinned and cut up broiler was the answer to many a housewife's wish. Chicken cut up and ready for the pan! Was it delicious? Did it sell? It sure was and it sure did. A few thought that removing the skin took away some of the flavor. Possibly it does, but it was noticed that those who complained were in the minority and it was also noticed that they came back for more. The demand for this type of broiler has continued and made possible

(Continued on page 9)



# HOMEMAKING

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



## Grand Champion Featured Chicken!

"It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home," wrote Edgar Guest. What a joy it must be to have developed such skill as to be the world's acknowledged Grand Champion of Home Canned Foods! It means the mastery of many small details, performed with scientific accuracy; patience and labor well done; a practical, homely application of the science of modern nutrition, all gained as a part of this "heap o' livin'." Poultry Tribune readers will be glad, with me, to meet such a home maker, a farm mother of a son and two daughters, living on a forty-acre farm, devoted largely to the culture of berries. Each year she raises between three and four hundred White Leghorn chicks, and cans from three to four hundred quarts of home grown foods, yet finds time to be a 4-H Club leader! I am happy to know and to have you meet Mrs. William Klingberg.—Mrs. E. J. TILTON.

by GERTRUDE KLINGBERG

**N**O WORDS can adequately picture the scene in the Klingberg farm home at the arrival of the wonderful news—for which I had secretly longed for but scarcely dared hope to receive—telling me that I had won the Grand Championship honors at the 1933 International Canning Contest! While I had great confidence in my canned chicken, having won sixteen blue ribbons in canning at the Wisconsin State Fair, I hardly anticipate winning Grand Championship honors in a field of more than 150,000 entries.

Home canning grows more and more popular with the thrifty housewife, since most all foods may be canned and stored away for an indefinite period without losing food value or flavor. Successful home canning depends largely upon efficient care, dependability of equipment, and the correct methods employed. Before starting canning, have everything ready to eat—good equipment, convenient, clean working space, and the product to be canned at the peak of maturity. Failure to properly cleanse and thoroughly test covers, inspect rubbers and jars, may prove costly. Good rubbers should not crack but should rebound when stretched.

May I say that rubbers should not be used a second time? They are inexpensive, and a jar of fruit is too great a price to pay for such a trivial economy. Covers should be closely examined and imperfect ones discarded.

To insure safety, I fill each jar half full of water, put on cover without rubber, and dip to a 45 degree angle. If no seepage results, jar and cover are safe to use. Before starting to can, have an ample supply of covers and jars on hand. Many women still use the open ket-

tle method of canning; some prefer oven canning; others choose cold pack jar method. I prefer the hot pack jar method. While vegetables and fruits may be safely packed in jars, cold, I do not recommend it, particularly for meats and vegetables. Heat penetration is more rapid and thorough in processing when foods are packed hot. Pre-cooked meat has a more natural and fresh flavor. Jar space is saved when foods are pre-shrunk by pre-cooking. The open kettle method is suited to conserves, jams and preserves of fruits.

**O**NLY when extreme care is used is oven canning safely assured. If the exact temperature of the oven cannot be ascertained, oven canning should be discarded in favor of hot water bath or steam pressure cooker. Cold packed foods are packed raw, or blanched—food dipped first in boiling water, and then into cold water—then boiling sugar syrup or water added before processing. Blanching necessitates enormous quantities of water, and this is a serious handicap when all water must be carried from a well. Cherries, raspberries, blackberries and similar acid fruits, cold pack successfully and safely.

The hot pack jar method has many advantages. Food is first given a short cooking, then packed hot into jars as for cold pack. Meat is seared, or partially cooked, shrinking it, driving out all gases and preserving vitamins. The hot food is then packed into jars, partly sealed, and processed immediately. At the end of the processing period, remove jars—one at a time. Seal. Do not attempt to tighten seal after jars have cooled. This breaks the seal.

I find the use of my pressure cooker and

gasoline stove far more economical than the hot water bath method. It saves time, fuel, and labor. Temperatures throughout the entire sterilization period must be uniform. A variation of even a few degrees draws out the juices, and injures the quality of the canned product. All non-acid foods should be canned in a pressure cooker if possible. Other methods increase danger of spoilage, and food poisoning. To remove all probability of spoilage, due to bacterial development in home canned foods, all canned foods should be heated to the boiling point for at least 15 minutes before serving. Acquaint yourself with the underlying essentials of canning before attempting to can meats. Can the easy to can foods first. Meats require the greatest care.

**C**HOOSE only the foods in the pink of perfection to can. It requires the same amount of fuel, time, labor and patience to can a second grade food as a first. When your arduous task is completed, store the fruits of your labor in a cool, dark place, where the temperature is even, preferably 40 to 50 degrees.

Delicious chicken dinner is the work of but a few minutes when the cellar shelves are well stocked with canned chickens. A chicken dinner fit for a king is ready at a moment's notice for unexpected guests. What a feeling of security this gives you!

Canning chicken is the most exacting canning I encounter. I caution against the slightest carelessness in poultry canning. Cleanliness and care begin with the killing, and continue through the bleeding, dressing, singeing and washing of the bird. Careful cooling for at least 12 hours before canning

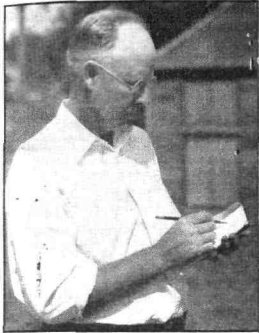
is another highly essential requisite of success. I aim to cut a chicken in 11 pieces, leaving the breast whole, and cutting directly in line with the joints. I never attempt to can a bird unless it is sufficiently plump to provide the necessary fat definitely to eliminate the use of lard or butter which tends to destroy the delicious chicken flavor. I always par-boil or fry before canning chicken. Rolling in cracker crumbs, or flour, interferes with heat penetration, impairs flavor, and injures the appearance. I can the light and dark meat in separate jars, and the bony pieces, such as backs and necks for soups in a third jar. I process for 80 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

My World's Championship entry was composed of:

- 1 jar grape and blackberry cocktail.
- 1 jar breast of chicken (8 breasts).
- 1 jar baby carrots.
- 1 jar pickle-pears.
- 1 jar green beans.
- 1 jar red raspberries.



Mrs. Klingberg received her honors in the 1933 International Canning Contest on a jar of breast of chicken which was entered with her balance of meat. Mr. Frank C. Ball, president of Ball Brothers Company and one of the contest's sponsors, is shown here admiring the jar of chicken.



WE NEVER let a July go by without vaccinating all of our pullets with chicken pox vaccine. This is not nearly as big a job as many imagine it to be. We just see that all go into the roosting sheds the night before, drive them out into a catching crate early the next morning, and as we use the "stick" method we go through them in a hurry. I have never had a vaccinated bird develop pox in the last seven years.

I ALSO never like to let vaccination go by without giving each bird a worm treatment. There are usually not so many worms this early as later but to let them go all summer usually results in a heavy infestation by fall.

I AM still feeding green feed quite sparingly to our turkey poult. A little is very good for them, but large amounts frequently cause impaction and sometimes serious losses.

If on range, however, where they pick it off themselves, there is no danger of over eating. To make proper growth, turkeys must have a high protein content in their feed.

IN THIS section of the country so far this season we could have gotten along very well without any roofs on our buildings. Nevertheless, we are still living in hope of rain, so I just bought 100 gallons of liquid asphalt roofing and we are giving most of our colony houses and all range shelters a good heavy coat.

By working between dust storms this dry weather makes an excellent time to paint, and most of our small buildings are getting two much needed coats.

I never could figure out any actual economy in letting buildings go unprotected.

TO GET CASH to buy feed for your pullets this summer, sell the old hens as soon as they stop laying. If you cull out and sell the hens which stop laying early in the summer you not only will get cash for them, but will save the feed they would eat the next few weeks, and you probably will get about as many or more eggs from the remaining hens as you would get if you kept loafers.

WHEN THE hens are being culled, do not keep them confined too long in tight houses or close crowded coops. Hens are rather easily overcome by extreme heat.

HENS WHICH have been persistently broody during the past spring probably should be sold with the cull hens, as broody hens are seldom profitable egg producers, and, in any case, should never be kept for breeding.

WHEN YOUR laying flock is at its smallest size this summer, give the laying house a complete cleaning and disinfecting. The hens probably can be shifted from pens to pens, or to another building during the cleaning.

The house should be thoroughly scrubbed, walls and ceiling brushed, windows washed, dropping boards and roosts soaked clean, nests

# Timely Tips!

by A. P. LOOMIS

Sup't. Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm

cleaned out, and when the whole house is clean, it should be thoroughly disinfected and fresh litter and nesting material put in it.

POULTS SHOULD be taught to roost as soon as possible, for the sooner they learn to roost, the less trouble there will be from crowding.

IF YOU are raising turkeys, remember that the all important thing in growing healthy birds is to keep them away from chickens and older turkeys, and on ground where no chickens or turkeys have ranged for a couple of years, or else raise them in confinement. If you do not follow this practice, you are heading for almost certain trouble.

IF YOU have difficulty with chicks picking insulation board, you may be interested in the recommendation of a subscriber who says to mix skimmed milk and cement to the consistency of paint, and apply it to the insulation board. She says it is cheap, very durable and a perfect preservative. It gives the building a nice appearance, looks much like stucco, and the chicks won't eat it.

PROPER COOLING of eggs is being advocated as one of the most important steps in producing high quality eggs. The importance of this practice has been realized more keen-

sacks. The one illustrated holds six cases of eggs, but a larger or smaller humidifier can be made in the same way. It is 48 inches high, 34 inches square at the top and base (outside measurements). The pan at the top should be two to four inches deep. The frame is built of 1½ inch lumber braced at the base and on three sides. The base is slatted so if the floor is damp the cases are protected.

As long as the pan at the top is kept filled with water the burlap will remain moist, taking up the water like a wick. Evaporation from the burlap keeps the air in the humidifier cool, and the eggs will be kept considerably cooler than if kept in the open.

This simple humidifier can be used either in a cellar or any other building suitable for egg storage. It is preferable, of course, to use it in a building in which the temperature does not go above 70 degrees.

Cane molasses can be used to replace one-tenth of the corn in a ration.

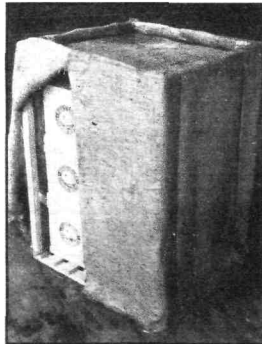
ROOSTERS SHOULD by all means have been taken out of the flock before now, but if yours are still with the laying hens, pen them separately or sell them.

MOST GLASS substitutes deteriorate more rapidly if exposed to direct sunlight. If you have glass substitute in your windows, hinge the windows up against the ceiling, or store them where the sun cannot strike them. If this is done each summer, it will add several years of usefulness to the material.

GROWING BIRDS on range usually do not need much special attention during July, except to be sure that they have plenty of good growing mash, grain and fresh water before them constantly.

A RANGE feeding program which has been recommended during the past year involves hopper feeding of grain and mash to the young stock. One feeding authority claims that by this system of feeding the acidity of the first part of the intestinal tract is markedly increased with the result that tape worms are not able to live there. This system also slows down growth and likewise maturity. He feels that this condition develops a more rugged bird.

SOME OF the late hatched cockerels should be caponized when they weigh one and one-half to two pounds. By keeping the capons until after the Christmas holidays, the birds will be larger than uncaponized cockerels of the same age, and probably will be worth



(Photo courtesy Arthur Ego Meyer, Mesquite)

This is a home-made humidifier to keep eggs cool.

ly with the adoption of the auction market type of selling in the East and graded buying in other sections of the country. While there are many types of cooling equipment, a very economical cooler can be constructed as shown in the accompanying picture.

This is simply a frame covered with burlap

## 200 Approved Products!

A new leaflet just released lists more than 200 products such as brooder stoves, brooder houses, mash hoppers, fire guns, fencing material, laying house equipment, etc., which have been approved after test at Poultry Tribune Experimental Farm. The leaflet is available to Poultry Tribune subscribers for three cents in stamps. Address: Poultry Tribune, Service Department, Mount Morris, Illinois.



(PT Experimental Farm Photo)

With a little practice, almost any poultry raiser can caponize successfully. It is important to have a good set of caponizing instruments.

around twice as much per pound. Caponize only heavy breeds for the market, but Leghorn capons will make fine meat for home consumption next winter.



# Questions and Answers

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

by J. H. FLOREA  
Service Department

## Feeding Brewers' Grains

Can brewers' and distillers' grains be used in poultry feeding—A. L. E. Mo.

Answer: According to information from the United States Department of Agriculture, brewers' and distillers' wet grains are seldom used except for feeding dairy cattle. They can be used in feeding other kinds of livestock, but the cost of handling them and the difficulty in keeping them in a wholesome condition greatly limits their use.

The brewers' and distillers' dried grains can be used in a poultry ration, although they have been used in the past only to a limited extent. They are quite high in protein, but they have a high fiber content which makes it necessary to limit their use about the same as the use of wheat. They are quite high in protein feeding. Distillers' dried yeast grains are less nutritious than the corn grains and may be used to replace about half of the oats used in a poultry ration.

## Formula for Whitewash

Can you give me a formula for a whitewash suitable for use on the outside of a building?—J. C. Mc.

Answer: A weather proof whitewash for exterior services may be made as follows: (1) slake one bushel of quicklime with 12 gallons of hot water; (2) dissolve two pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc in two gallons of boiling water; pour (2) in (1) then add two gallons of skimmed milk and mix thoroughly.

Alum added to a lime whitewash lends adhesion. An ounce to the gallon is sufficient. A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, then added to about five gallons of boiling water and it in turn added to about five gallons of thick whitewash will give it a gloss like oil paint. Two applications should be made each year—one each in the fall and spring. To insure penetration in cracks and crevices, the operation is preferably done with a high pressure spray pump.

## No Chicks During July and August

Our local hatcheries tell me that no hatcheries are going to hatch chicks during July and August this year. Is this true?—J. S. Mo.

Answer: The National Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Code Coordinating Committee has requested all hatcheries to cease operation during July and August this summer, and indications are that hatcheries are planning to follow this suggestion.

Chicks started during the middle of the summer are usually more difficult to raise, and pullets from such chicks usually come into production the following spring just when there is an overabundance of eggs on the market anyway, and it is felt that the production of July and August chicks usually is not profitable either to the hatchery or to the buyer.

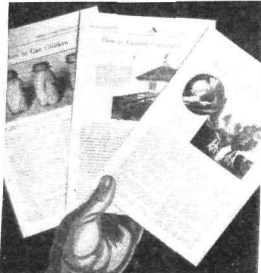
## Infectious Bronchitis Vaccine

What do you know about the success in vaccinating for infectious bronchitis?—A. W. Cal.

Answer: As with any new product, there have been reports for and against the use of bronchitis vaccine. From the experience of several veterinarians who have used a great deal of this vaccine, we believe, however, that it will give satisfactory results if a good vaccine, made according to the instructions of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, where the vaccine was first developed, is used. It also is very important that the vaccine be used before the expiration date given on the bottle, and that it be administered in the amount and in the manner recommended.

If you have had infectious bronchitis in your flock in previous years, or there is a logical chance that your birds will be affected by it this year, we would advise you to vaccinate. If you have never had the disease in your flock, and there is little chance of getting it, we would suggest that you do not vaccinate.

Send your poultry questions to Poultry Tribune's Service Department.



## 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 Tapeworms in Poultry with list of worm remedies—6 cents in stamps.
- No. 2, How to Control Coccidiosis in Chickens—3-cent stamps.
- 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, Starting 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. 19, Controlling Cannibalism, 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, Financing 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, insulators, etc.)—3-cent stamp.
- Bul. 1, How to Build a Range Shelter for 125 pullets—15 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)—15 cents.
- Bul. 5, Blue Print and Plans for Two Story 1500-Bro House—25 cents.
- Bul. 6, Blue Print and Plans for 20x40 Shed Roof House—15 cents.

Clip this list and mail to

Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

# Egg and Poultry Prices!

Egg Prices Begin Annual Climb—Much Less Young Stock on Farms—Outlook for Lower Production.

(Written June 14)

Under the stimulus of lower production and lower egg quality, egg prices have started their annual summer climb and likely will continue on the upward trend for the next four months.

Production, as judged by egg receipts at the four principal markets of the country, is about 20 per cent lower than last spring. Production in the midwest, as shown by receipts at over 200 receiving plants, is about 10 per cent lower than last year.

That production will continue lower than previous years is assured by the fact that the number of young birds in the flocks of crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture is down almost 15 per cent from last year. The 20 per cent below the high record of 1930, on May 1. Fewer chicks and young chickens were on hand in farm flocks April 1 and May 1 this year, than in any previous year. Records for those dates beginning in 1927. The number of layers in farm flocks on May 1 was also the smallest in the ten years records for that date; so with fewer chickens being raised, the number of layers during the coming twelve or fifteen months seems likely to be materially less.

Since the hot dry weather, which has covered a large part of the country, has cut down both production and egg quality, eggs have been going into storage at a considerably slower rate. On June 1, there were 7,815,000 cases in storage compared with 8,062,000 a year ago, and an average of 7,442,000 for the past five years.

The most unfavorable part of the picture is the high consumption of eggs since Easter. The trade output of eggs in New York City during May was the lowest of the past ten years. It has improved considerably in the last week or two, but still is low. Consumption in the four leading markets is about 15 per cent lower than last year. Until city dwellers are enabled to buy more eggs and poultry prices cannot get too low. Consumption of a lower supply. Evidently, the higher prices of approximately 3 cents a dozen this year have served to cut down consumption enough to counterbalance lower production.

Most poultry prices likewise are a little better than last year. Broiler prices have held up unusually well this spring, due to the much smaller number coming to market. The demand for well feathered, high quality broilers has been very good all spring, but, of course, the seasonal trend in broiler prices is downward at this time, due to the heavier supplies of broilers from late hatched chicks. They may not drop to the extreme lows usually reached in late summer, however, due to smaller summer hatchings this year.

Highest prices on five egg auctions follow: Flemington, N. J.—June 1, 23½¢-26¼¢; Cincinnati, N. J.—May 31, 23-25¢; Easton, Pa.—June 1, 19½¢-25¢; Brockton, Mass.—May 31, 24-26½¢; Wooster, Ohio—May 31, 17½¢-19½¢.

## PRICE COMPARISON CHART

The egg prices listed represent the highest quoted for that city. Figures are from the Produce Packager.

| City         | June 9, 1933         |                       |                      |                            |                        |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|              | Eggs<br>per<br>dozen | White<br>per<br>dozen | Blue<br>per<br>dozen | Sprinklers<br>per<br>dozen | Therms<br>per<br>dozen |
| New York     | 21                   | 18                    | 18                   | 13                         | 20                     |
| Chicago      | 15½                  | 12½                   | 10                   | 26                         | 13                     |
| Philadelphia | 18                   | 16                    | 16                   | 10                         | 16                     |
| Minneapolis  | 18                   | 16                    | 16                   | 10                         | 16                     |

| City         | June 16, 1933        |                       |                      |                            |                        |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|              | Eggs<br>per<br>dozen | White<br>per<br>dozen | Blue<br>per<br>dozen | Sprinklers<br>per<br>dozen | Therms<br>per<br>dozen |
| New York     | 23½                  | 16                    | 16                   | 15                         | 10                     |
| Chicago      | 19                   | 15                    | 13                   | 18                         | 12                     |
| Philadelphia | 19                   | 15                    | 13                   | 18                         | 12                     |
| Minneapolis  | 19                   | 15                    | 13                   | 18                         | 12                     |

Grades of poultry are so varied in different cities that it is difficult to find corresponding grades. In this table these grades are based on terms which, in the final analysis, mean the same.



## Lots More Eggs After Using NOPCO XX

"My hens have laid more eggs since using the NOPCO XX than in a year of about four dozen eggs a week," says one poultry-woman.

"Last week I found my Class 1, large #1 eggs, had nearly doubled their usual number. It must be the NOPCO XX, as other feeds are the same as formerly," another poultry raiser states.

Feeding NOPCO XX daily has solved the problem of summer egg production and egg quality for thousands of poultrymen who have had similar results.

You will know why thousands of poultrymen and women have enthusiastically written us telling about the extra money NOPCO XX Vitamin D Concentrate (U. S. Patent #1,678,454) in Cod Liver Oil has earned for them, if, the next time you order mash, ask for one containing NOPCO XX. You will know mashes containing genuine NOPCO XX, properly mixed, by the NOPCO XX Guarantee tag, which is enclosed. By this practice and one-pipe direct at low cost. Save money.

A free copy of the story of Vitamin D and NOPCO XX, "20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding" is yours for the cost of a postcard addressed to:

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.**  
2847 EBBES ST., HARRISON, N. J.



**Raise them on WIRE FLOORS**

Wire floors break health and lower mortality. Use chicken hardware. Buy from quality, heavily advertised. Buy wire fabric and one-pipe direct at low cost. Save money.

Ask for FREE Catalog  
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Valuable new book explains Capon Profits. Many illustrations. Tells how to make Capon, other methods. Retail price of book \$25. Sent free for only 10¢ in stamps or 5¢ in cover postage and handling. Write today.

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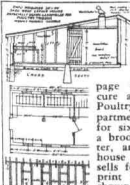
Reasonable prices in 10¢ offers write us they will take all our customers can ship of PR Royal Squabs in 12 1/2 lb. crates. Children prefer, one pound when only 25¢. Get heavy, point head 10¢ extra. Order for 40¢. Single 5¢. Minimum order with shipping charges, please. Catalog.

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**ALARMS and BROODERS** Most complete line of alarms in U. S. Heating outfits for incubators, brooders & waterers. Fly killers, etc. Free catalog and valuable data.

Low Electric Co., Dept. E., Box 1436, San Diego, Calif.

## Poultry House Plans



If you would like to build a new poultry house, but are not certain of the type of house you prefer, you will find a number of plans listed in the service leaflet box on page 8. You may also secure a blue print book from Poultry Tribune Service Department which contains plans for six different laying houses, a brooder house, a range shed, and miscellaneous poultry house equipment. This book costs for 75 cents. A building print of the 20' x 40' house shown here may be secured for 15¢ from Poultry Tribune's Service Department, Mount Morris, Ill.

## Skinned Broilers

(Continued from page 5)

the disposal of these small birds thruout the year.

The selling of the breasts and legs helped solve the problem of serving for the busy housewife. No longer need she worry about the fact that each chicken had a back that some one has to get. White meat and dark meat, a breast and two legs. What could be nicer? Of course, in the larger broilers the breast is cut in two and one half served with a leg. How many broilers should she order? This is no longer a question. Another desirable thing about this type of serving, is that there is practically no waste.

AFTER it was discovered that the public took to this type of broiler, records were kept on the dressing percentage, time for dressing, and comparative returns. It was found that as a general rule the dressing percentage was 50 per cent. That is, a two pound broiler would produce one pound of breast, legs and giblets. In order to determine the selling price, possible profit, etc., it would be necessary to do a little simple arithmetic. The dressing percentage where broilers are sold dressed (killed, bled and picked) is about 10 to 12 per cent. The two pound broiler mentioned above would produce about one and three quarter pounds to be sold. Produced in most cases it will be preferable to sell the birds alive or dressed in the customary way. However, under some circumstances where these methods fail, this method can be opened up. It's something different and it has a real appeal in that the housewife can prepare it as easily as a steak.

## Boost Egg Income

(Continued from page 4)

straw-colored yolks are produced on diets having adequate amounts of yellow corn, alfalfa, grass, and other feeds rich in pigments called xanthophyll. Pale yolks are produced on such feeds as white corn, wheat, oats, and barley, all of which are deficient in xanthophyll, but unless some substance such as cod liver oil is included in the diet pale yolks are apt to be deficient in vitamin A. Cottonseed meal should not be used in excessive amounts or the eggs may have dark or olive-colored yolks when placed in storage for a short time. Olive-colored yolks may also result from layers having access to such weeds as pennyworts and shepherd's purse. The desired color of the yolk for any market is readily attained by giving the birds the proper diets and by keeping them confined until noon, since most of the eggs laid each day are laid in the forenoon. Investigational work has shown that hens fed the same diets lay eggs differing in their yolk color. If trapnesting is practiced it should be possible to select and breed for uniform yolk color, although the influence of diet on yolk color is at present regarded as much more important.

- Produce eggs of desirable flavor. Do not allow the layers excessive amounts of rape, raw onion, fresh fish or other feeds that may cause bad flavors to be imparted to the eggs. Certain layers in some flocks produce off-flavored eggs even on normal diets; they should be eliminated from the flocks.
- Produce infertile eggs except during the breeding season. Fertility and hot weather are two of the egg producers' worst enemies because in the case of fertile eggs a temperature of 77° F. or over leads to germ development, which in turn results in many millions of dollars being lost annually by producers because of "blood rings" and rotten eggs. Remove all male birds from the flocks immediately after the last batch of hatching eggs is collected.
- Produce clean eggs (a) by keeping the layers and nests clean, especially when the layers are given access to range, (b) by providing good soil drainage, (c) by screening the droppings boards, (d) by allowing approximately 4 square feet floor space per hen in the laying house, thus avoiding over-crowding, (e) by providing one nest for about every 4 hens in the flock, and (f) by keeping the layers confined till noon to keep their feet and feathers clean. Never wash eggs that are to be sent to market.
- Gather eggs three to four times daily in hot weather and twice daily at other times.

## Take YOUR POULTRY TROUBLES



To Your Local Dr. Salsbury Dealer

JUDGING by reports from our Diagnostic Department for the first six months of 1934, many of the common poultry diseases seem to be unusually serious this year.

Even before trouble reaches your flock, you will therefore want to know about some one to whom you can go for dependable help and information. Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer is the man for you to see. He may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed dealer, produce dealer or a poultry supply dealer. And as a member of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide Poultry Service, he is well qualified to advise you. See him now for free advice and information that will help you in combating such seasonal diseases as:

- Coccidiosis
- Range Paralysis
- Worm Infestation
- Limber Neck

Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer will also be glad to explain how you can prevent severe poultry losses from the following diseases through vaccination:

- Pox (Sorehead)
- Roup & Colds
- Bronchitis
- Cholera & Typhoid

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—an early visit to your local Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Service Station may save you much in the way of valuable birds and poultry profits. If you are unable to find out who our dealer is in your town, write us and we will send you his name.

**DR. SALSBUARY'S Laboratories**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA, U.S.A.

"A NATION WIDE SERVICE"

NOT A POISON

Harmless to human, live-stock, poultry, made of red soil

**K-R-O**  
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢  
READY MIXED inc. bait to buy \$1.00.  
All druggists.  
K-R-O Co. Spring  
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RESULTS GUARANTEED

**COSTS 1/2 KILLS SLICE LIKE LIGHTNING!**

**JUST PAIN THE ROOST**

Watch your egg production mount when you apply Pratts Roost Paint to kill lice and mites. Simply brush it on roosts—24 hours later the lice and mites are gone. Pratts—the only 100% active Roost Paint—keeps them from coming back. No handling of birds. Results guaranteed.

**FREE BRUSH WITH EVERY CAN**

- 1 Pint . . . \$1.25
- 1 Gallon . . . 6.00

If dealer can't supply, check size, and mail remittance to PRATT FOOD CO., Rm. 634, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Pratts' ROOST PAINT**

**BIG MONEY Making FROGS**

START BACKWARD! Little Wagon, Little Steer. No food to buy. Breeders lay 10,000 eggs, Bullfrogs sell \$1.00. Frog in back "Frogs in the States" is the name. American Frog Canning Co. (Inc.) New Orleans, La.



News . . .

(Continued from page 2)

Entry fees will be the same as last year, and a number of national club meets are expected to select this show. Club secretaries are requested to get in touch with Arter, R. 9, Fort Wayne. Arrangements are being made for outstanding judges in all classes.

**Dr. Denison Tries New Egg Wrapper**

Ainsworth, Indiana—Dr. E. L. Denison, Oakdale Farm, in keeping with his efforts to have his products arrive in the best condition, is conducting tests by packing hatching eggs in green sextant paper. A shipment of high quality hatching eggs has been sent to the West Indies wrapped in this paper, which excludes rays causing rancidity. It is believed that hatching eggs so wrapped will keep several days longer in transit under varied temperature conditions.—*T. G.*

**Illinois Hatcherymen Meet June 29**

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois hatcherymen will meet in the Centennial Building, here, Friday, June 29, to discuss the hatchery code. All hatcherymen in the state are invited to attend the meeting and will have an opportunity to bring up objections or suggestions for improvement after a section's operation under the code. The meeting will prepare suggestions in resolution form to be forwarded to the International Baby Chick Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, July 30-August 2.

**Bishop Ships Birds to West Indies**

New Washington, Ohio—Seven copies of breeding birds were shipped to Bonaire, Dutch West Indies, May 31, by Ernest J. Bishop,



Bishop and his assistant holding birds ready for shipment.

S. C. White Leghorn breeder here. Bishop breeds the Barron strain of Leghorns, importing breeders direct from Tom Barron, Catford, England.

A similar shipment was made last year to Port of Spain, an even greater distance than the present shipment, and all birds arrived alive and in good condition.

**Rubber Tractor Tires Bring Saving**

Hale Center, Tex.—Use of tire equipment is increasing on all farm implements. The above equipment is owned by Moody Prothiers, here, large operators with diversified



Moving faster and smoother on rubber.

crops, who have their tractors and wagons equipped with tires. They are very enthusiastic about the savings in time and money and the improved operation brought by the Firestone Low Pressure Tractor Tires.

Entrants in Poultry Tribune's Seventh National Chick Growing Contest should remember that the completed entry must be received by the contest editor not later than two weeks after the chicks are eight weeks old.

**NOW—IT'S EASY •• FEED MOLASSES IN POWDER FORM**



Good news—Molasses feeding troubles ended. No more sticky messy job of mixing liquid molasses. No more sticky balls to cause scouring. MOLASKA is simply pure, unadulterated molasses with the water removed. A smooth dry powder—mixes as easily as any dry feed ingredient. Distributes evenly in mash—each bird gets correct amount. Economical—contains 28% more sugar—22% more carbohydrates. Only 1% of MOLASKA is water compared with 30% in liquid molasses. Think of savings in shipping cost alone. Ask your dealer for MOLASKA or write notes for FREE Sample and Booklet.



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

Buy Now! Since closing down part of our plant we have discontinued Utility grade and now offering "A" quality at Utility prices and "A.A." quality at "A" prices. All bloodtested with Anagers for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All rearers removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14 day livability, which means replacing losses for first 7 days at 1/2; and last 7 days at 1/3 of original price.

|                                      | Wolf "A" Quality Mating |       |       | Wolf "A.A." Quality Mating |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
|                                      | 100                     | 500   | 1000  | 100                        | 500   | 1000  |
| S. C. White Leghorns                 |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas        |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| Barned Rocks, White and Buff Rocks   |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| New Hampshire Reds                   |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons    |                         |       |       |                            |       |       |
| Jersey Black Giants                  | 7.50                    | 37.50 | 75.00 | 8.00                       | 40.00 | 80.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds                | 6.30                    | 31.50 | 63.00 | 6.50                       | 32.50 | 65.00 |
| Assorted Olds and Ends               | 6.30                    | 31.50 | 63.00 | 6.40                       | 32.00 | 64.00 |

For 25 chicks call for price list for the highest quality birds—also for the C.O.D. form for orders.

**WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 1, GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

**BOS QUALITY CLASS "A" PULLETS**

SEVERAL THOUSAND healthy, sturdy, well developed pullets ready for immediate shipment. 6 wks., 8 wks., 10 wks., 12 wks., 14 wks. In stock. All trace bloodtested stock. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, C.O.D. on approval. Also Zipping Items. Catalogue free. Low prices.

**BOS HATCHERY R. 2P ZEELAND, MICH.**

**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 over. Also hens and breeding fowls. C.O.D. on approval. "Unimpaired" before you pay. Cashier returns. Code Compliance 1960.

**FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box P. R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

**A NEW BOOK Poultry Breeding**

By DR. M. A. JULL  
U. S. Dept. of Agri.

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, in-breeding and cross breeding, 350 pages, 600 illus., cloth binding. Price \$3.75, postpaid. Order from POULTRY TRIBUNE, Mount Morris, Ill.

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Just the price of the Iodine Vermicide Merck. • There is no added expense because of loss of growth or loss of egg production. • Use Iodine Vermicide Merck this year and save money. Write for copy of the booklet: "Facts About Iodine"

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Treat 100 to 500 Hens  
without hiring extra help?



**JOSEF BECHTOLD, Pawling, N. Y.**

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How to Make Money

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

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Poultry Tribune .....3 years  
Am. Turkey Journal.....1 year  
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**Club C**  
Poultry Tribune .....3 years  
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"Market Growers Journal" is published twice a month, for the truck gardener and vegetable grower, covering such subjects as planting, fertilizing, irrigation, packing, shipping, marketing.  
Both for **\$1.00**

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

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Poultry Tribune .....1 year  
American Fruit Grower.....1 year  
Market Growers Journal.....1 year  
American Turkey Journal.....1 year  
All Four for **\$1.35**

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

**"POULTRY TRIBUNE"**  
DEPT. 3222 MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

## J. B. C. A. Convention Will Consider Special Hatchery Problem Each Day

Cleveland, Ohio.—One important subject of interest to the hatchery industry will be taken up each day of the four-day convention of the International Baby Chick Association, here, July 30-August 2, according to J. A. Hannah, Pres.

The first day will be known as "Poultry Improvement Day" with M. A. Jones, senior poultryman, U. S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry, as the chief speaker.

Tuesday will be known as "Business Session Day" when the annual meeting and business of the International Baby Chick Association will be transacted.

Wednesday will be known as "General Poultry Outlook Day." It is hoped that Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, will be present to speak on that day. If he is unable to be present, he will be represented by a representative from the Department of Agriculture. In addition, a number of other speakers of national prominence will discuss different phases of the poultry business on this day's program.

Thursday will be devoted entirely to reports from the Coordinating Committee on the hatchery code which has been in operation during the past season. This will be open to discussion and resolutions may be offered to change or amend the code as the meeting may think advisable.

During the afternoons John C. Hammond and William H. Burrows, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give demonstrations on chick sexing to groups of 20 persons. Each person will be required to register in advance for this demonstration. An outstanding entertainment program has been arranged for each evening of the convention, including a boat trip on Lake Erie, Tuesday night, and the annual banquet Wednesday night.

The commercial exhibits at the convention this year will be the largest in several years, according to J. B. C. A. officials. These exhibits are an education in themselves, as they cover equipment used in every phase of breeding, hatching, and raising poultry, and the exhibit is recognized as the outstanding display of poultry equipment in the country.

## A. O. Schilling Is Married

Rochester, N. Y.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Artist A. O. Schilling and Miss Theal E. Robbins, here, May 24. As one of the foremost poultry artists and judges, Schilling is well known among poultrymen all over the country for his work in judging, painting and photographing, as well as writing, and his many friends will be pleased at this announcement. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling will reside at 271 Laureton Road, Rochester.

(Artist Schilling has just been reengaged by Poultry Tribune to provide a series of cover sketches. Congratulations and good wishes from the whole PT staff.—Editor)

## Reserve Room Early for A. P. A. Meet

Chicago, Ill.—Poultrymen who plan to attend the American Poultry Association Convention, here, August 6-8, should make reservations at the Morrison Hotel, where the convention will be held, in advance. If requests for reservations will be addressed either to the attention of Mr. Folger or A. P. A. Convention Reservation, they will be given special attention, suggests D. E. Hale, Northwestern Yeast Company, and vice president of the association. This will be especially helpful to those who desire a low priced room.

## Sir Edward Brown Is Writing Reminiscences Of Life Work

London, England.—Since retiring from administrative responsibility for the National Poultry Council, Sir Edward Brown has, in response to numerous suggestions at home and abroad, been engaged in writing his reminiscences. During the nearly sixty years he has been engaged in promoting the poultry industry, nationally and internationally, his inquiries, extensive travels and constructive labors, have brought him into contact with many people of all ranks and classes.

As founder of the World's Poultry Science Association, father of the World's Poultry Congresses, and promoter of the National Poultry Council, he has taken a leading part in the creation of a great and important industry. That fact is universally recognized as indicated by the conferment upon him of LL.D. by McGill University in 1927, and Knighthood by His Majesty King George in 1930.

## Bureau Urges Use Of New Cases

New York City.—The name of the National Poultry Bureau has been changed to the National Poultry and Dairy Package Improvement Bureau, as more nearly describing the aims and activities of the bureau.

The change was made at a meeting of leaders in the poultry and dairy packing, case manufacturing, shipping, producing and research lines. The goal of the association is to eliminate most of the used shipping containers, and to encourage the use of new containers, and the designing of new types of packages. S. S. Wurtzel is executive director of the bureau.

Those attending the meeting told of the much higher damage claims resulting when second-hand fillers and cases were used in shipping eggs and other poultry and dairy products, as well as the loss in flavor and lower market price often secured due to the poorer impression given by the use of such material.

## Poultrymen Warned Against "Rocket"

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, here, has issued a warning to its customers, stating that no representatives of the company are to be employed in business, and advising poultrymen to investigate material used by strangers who offer to clean and spray a poultry house.

This warning was issued as a result of complaints from a western state that two strangers came into a community offering to clean out poultry houses and treat them for mites at a certain set price. They left the impression they were representatives of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, and agreed to use genuine Carbolineum, which they assured the flock owners would keep mites out of the building for a year's time. A few weeks later, however, the poultry houses were again swarming with mites. When the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company was consulted, it was found that the men were impostors, and the material used was not carbolineum, but a cheap, inexpensive concoction which the men apparently had mixed themselves.

## Miss. Battery Contest Continues

State College, Miss.—The Mississippi Egg Laying Demonstration begun by the poultry department and extension service at the Mississippi State College, here, last year, will be continued this year, according to a recent announcement.

This egg laying contest uses individual laying batteries. Each entry will consist of six pullets with the records of the high five birds counted.

Information on this contest may be secured by writing G. R. Sipe, Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

## Artz Features Certified Poult

Woodstock, Va.—Among the first hatcheries in Virginia to become state certified was that of Artzdale Farm, here, owned by E. Elmer Artz. It is Virginia Certified Hatchery No. 2.

This year Artz is making a specialty of their mammoth Bronze turkey poult which are Virginia state certified and bloodtested, he announces.

### R. O. P. Breeders Will Meet During I. B. C. A. Convention

Cleveland, Ohio—One of the most interesting and important annual meetings in the history of the United States Record of Performance Federation will be held in the Public Auditorium, here, July 31, at 1:30 p. m.

This is on Tuesday of the week of the I. B. C. A. Convention in Cleveland.

At this meeting, U. S. R. O. P. rules and grades probably will undergo a number of changes to make them more rigid and yet more easily understood, by R. O. P. breeders, as well as customers who buy R. O. P. hatching eggs, chicks and breeding stock. An amendment to make possible an executive committee will be voted upon.

All delegates from state R. O. P. associations are urged to attend this meeting, and all poultry breeders, hatcherymen and others interested in R. O. P. work are invited to attend. States belonging to the U. S. R. O. P. Federation are: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Officers of the association are: C. N. Whittaker, Lawrence, Mich., president; L. C. Beall, Jr., Vashon, Wash., vice president; Estace Combs, Sealyville, Kans., vice president; and F. C. Plinston, Springfield, N. Y., secretary-treasurer.

### Case Before I. C. C. May Affect Cost Of Shipping Poultry And Eggs

Chicago, Ill.—Transportation costs on dairy and poultry products may be increased in many instances if an adverse ruling is given on the private car case now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the Shippers Private Car Protective Association.

Heretofore, almost anyone with shipments large enough to warrant their use might lease and keep under their control what is known as private refrigerated cars. Such cars are used by the large shippers of butter, eggs and poultry, such as cooperative marketing organizations, independent shippers and marketers, creameries, produce dealers, meat packing plants, and some cannery.

An adverse ruling would mean that the smaller shippers, including most of those named above could not any longer use private refrigerated cars, but would have to depend upon railroads to supply them. According to testimony given before the commission, this would mean higher charges for icing.

### Code Approved for N. Y. Market

Washington, D. C.—A code of fair competition for the live poultry industry of the metropolitan area of New York, has been approved by President Roosevelt and became effective April 23.

The code specifies that a better system of daily market quotations, more accurately reflecting actual supply and demand conditions, shall be worked out for the industry. This will affect poultrymen all over the United States, as prices paid for live poultry on the New York market have acted as a guide in all other principal markets.

The code also attempts to eliminate racketeering and monopolistic practices in the industry.

### Lee Takes Vacation Trip To Europe

Los Angeles, Calif.—After 55 years service to the poultry industry, George H. Lee, founder of the George H. Lee Company, Omaha, Nebraska, is taking a well earned vacation by a trip to Europe this summer. He and Mrs. Lee sailed from here June 15, going by way of the Panama Canal.

For the past three years, Lee has spent most of his time in Los Angeles, although keeping in very close touch with affairs of the company in Omaha, and directing the research work of the company.

### Roofs Should Get Attention In Summer Repair Work

Among the remodeling and repair jobs which should be attended to during the summer, that of roof repair is one of the most important.

Allowing leaky roofs to go unrepaired can result in serious loss. Moisture which comes through holes in the roof quickly rots out sheathing and framing, as well as any ceiling material such as insulation board, or straw. Not the least of the evils of a leaky roof is



Range shelters covered with insulation board should be given a thorough coating of liquid asphalt roofing. It can be applied with a brush.

the moisture which drops to the floor causing wet litter and insanitary conditions.

A roof should always be inspected each summer and the necessary small repairs made. By frequent inspection and proper repair, it is possible to add several years to the life of a roof and avoid much of the annoyance and loss resulting from leaks. The variable temperatures, storms and wind of winter usually always leave some weaknesses in the roof, such as weakening the coating, opening up seams, loosening nails, or leaving openings around chimneys and ventilators.

When such weaknesses are discovered the cracks and seams can be filled with a plastic cement. When all such holes have been filled and the roof firmly nailed down again, it should be coated with an asbestos asphalt, or other type of roofing coating. These materials can be secured in liquid form which is easily brushed on. They not only cover the surface of the roof, but penetrate into the felt base.

Do you want more information on one or more special phases of poultry husbandry? Do you for example want to know how to vaccinate for chicken pox? Then refer to the service leaflet box on page 8.

### F. A. Wohlford, Arkansas, Wins May House Remodeling Contest

Winner of the May contest is F. A. Wohlford, Arkansas, who was awarded the first prize of \$5 for his letter telling how he plans to remodel his poultry house for greater comfort of the birds and convenience in caring for them.

Ten \$1 prizes were awarded as follows: Rufus V. Davis, Tex.; Mrs. L. D. Riley, Mich.; James E. Davis, Tenn.; S. C. Bulker, W. Va.; E. D. Potter, Maine; Mrs. Alfred W. Mayfield, Ill.; Dora Whetstone, Kans.; Mrs. John P. Taylor, Ill.; J. D. Copeland, Ill., and Eugene I. so Griffin, Wis.

### This Month's Cover!

On the cover this month is shown a pair of Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, drawn by Artful A. O. Schilling. Hamburgs are among the oldest breeds of domesticated poultry, with their exact origin unknown. The spangled varieties, however, were developed in Britain and have been bred in the north of England for more than two centuries, according to Sir Edward Brown of England. They were listed in the first edition of the American Standard of Perfection, issued in 1874.

Silver-Spangled Hamburgs are most popular in this country for exhibition purposes as they are beautiful birds, but they also have a reputation as good layers of white-shelled eggs. In fact, they were known as the "Dutch" everyday fowls in England in years gone by. They have a white skin. In size they are similar, or slightly smaller, than Leghorns.

## MIX IT MASH!

Just one dose  
No Handling of Birds

Use this easy, time-saving, low cost way to rid your flock of poultry roundworm. "Black Leaf" Worm Powder is nicotine in new form—no odor—no taste—no toxic effect on birds. Mixed in mash, and fed once in ordinary way, it passes to the intestines where intestinal juices act on the powder releasing the nicotine. One dose kills the worms where they live and grow. Sold by dealers—or, 100 bird size sent postpaid for \$1.00 and your dealer's name.

**PELLETS ALSO**  
"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets made from Worm Powder are available for individual dosing, 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. Pellets are included in every package of Powder for birds' use.

**N.R.A. Made by the makers of "Black Leaf 40"**  
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky.

## Gets Roundworm

### NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

A Superior  
**CROSS BRED BROILER CHICK**

Produced by mating Barred Rock males with Hubbard Farms New Hampshire Reds. This Cross Bred chick gives you the advantage of the Barred Rock broiler plus the livability, rapid, uniform growth, and full feathering of our Reds. Send for Special Broiler Circular and Prices.

**FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**  
Code Certificate of Compliance 750

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 184, WALPOLE, N. H.

### BALANCED BREEDING

### Feather Remover

Amazing new discovery—simply add to water and all feathers, down and pin feathers are quickly and easily removed. For ducks, geese, turkeys and poultry. Absolutely harmless. Costs less than one cent per bird. See trial box, this month.

THE ERNEST G. HAUSEN CO.  
Box 208, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin

### THE CLIPPER

The Mower that cuts it, will cut all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can cut tall grass and weeds between rail fences, iron fences and wire fences. If your dealer does not handle write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., INC.  
Dept. P, Dixon, Illinois

### FAUNILIN

**TOTAL DUST FOR POULTRY 1** WORM & LAXATIVE COMPOUND  
FOR DEWORMING YOUR FLOCK. DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER. \$25.00 LBS. \$25.00 TON. SAMPLE ANALYSIS DIRECTIONS ON REQUEST. 5 LBS. POSTPAID \$1.00

HENRY A. FISCHEL, INC. 418 N. 31 ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

### For The Long Haul "With Poultry"

You just gave more than just Eggs. You must have your Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Golden Bantams and Blue Game Hens. You must have your White Leghorns, White Game Hens, and White Game Hens. You must have your White Leghorns, White Game Hens, and White Game Hens. You must have your White Leghorns, White Game Hens, and White Game Hens.

2500 EARLY PULLETS AND COCKRELS at 10¢ per bird. 2500 EARLY PULLETS AND COCKRELS at 10¢ per bird. 2500 EARLY PULLETS AND COCKRELS at 10¢ per bird.

# Poultry Tribune Patterns . . .



- B270. Attractive Frock. Designed in sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 3 1/2 inch fabric.
- B258. Slenderizing Lines. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52. Size 44 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch fabric with 3 1/2 yard contrast.
- B259. Two Piece Frock. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 years requires 1 1/2 yards of 3 1/2 inch fabric with 1 1/2 yard of bias facing 1 1/2 inch wide.
- B267. Summer Ensemble. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 39 inch fabric for the ensemble, with 1 1/2 yard contrast.
- B266. Accessories Set. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 3 1/2 inch material for the set, with 1 1/3 yard contrast.

**HOW TO ORDER**—To order any of the items shown on this page, write your name and address plainly, give correct number and size wanted. Enclose 12 cents for each separate pattern ordered, and address your letter to Pattern Dept., Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill. Every Pattern means allowing. Patterns will not be exchanged. It requires about two weeks to fill an order.

**SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK.** Send 15c in silver or stamps for this up-to-date Spring 1934 Book of Fashion, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns. Also some songs for the needle, illustrating 50 of the various simple stitches—all valuable hints in the home dressmaker. Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

### ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?

Any change of address should be reported well in advance DIRECT to Poultry Tribune, NOT to your postmaster, or to agents. Magazines will not be delivered or forwarded if incorrectly addressed. Help us keep our mailing list correct.

Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Ill.

## Worms Cause Most Damage While Chicks are Growing

The full damage won't be realized until pullets begin in late next fall, but worms get in their best ticks during the summer growing season. Growing chicks are more susceptible to worm infestation than healthy, mature birds, and most troubles from worms probably get their start during the growing period.

This is especially true when chicks run with older birds, or on ground recently used by older birds. Round worms, at least, are spread through the ground and insanitary conditions, while tape worms are spread principally through intermediate hosts, such as flies and certain worms and insects which chickens eat.

While it is possible, then, to prevent round worm infestation fairly well by sanitation, it is almost impossible to prevent tape worms in the same way.

About the only logical procedure is to follow a systematic plan of worm control during the growing season, and after the birds are mature. This should consist of reasonable sanitation and range rotation with regular treatment to remove worms which have secured a start.

In most types of treatment, the same ingredients do not expel both round worms and tape worms, so it becomes necessary either to use a combination treatment, or to administer two different materials.

Some companies have developed treatments which are given approximately once a month throughout the life of the bird. These consist of both worm treatments and tonics to improve the general health of the flock. These and other companies also provide special special treatments, which may be given whenever needed. Worm treatments may be secured in the form of powder to be mixed with the mash, or as a liquid or capsule to be given in individual treatment.

At one time it was believed that a single treatment would expel all of the worms and eliminate any further difficulty from that source. It has since been found that while this may be true with round worms, tape worms are more persistent. Frequently, the bodies of the tape worms are expelled, but the heads remain buried in the intestinal tract and grow again. This accounts for the fact that examination of birds a few weeks after a treatment has been given may reveal the presence of tape worms again. This does not necessarily indicate that the treatment was not good, but merely substantiates the present belief that if the birds are to be kept free of tape worms, a more or less constant and regular program of treatment and sanitation must be followed.

While sanitation alone, as has been stated before, will not control tape worms, cleaning the house and dropping boards thoroughly and disinfecting them after treating the birds and removing the litter and droppings to a considerable distance or storing them in a fly proof storage pit, does aid in controlling these parasites, for if flies and other carriers do have the expelled worm segments and eggs available, they cannot carry them to uninfested birds. \* \* \*

## \$10 Prize Contest

During the past seven months, Poultry Tribune has enjoyed two different contests. The January, February, March, April and May covers were prepared by Fred Good, nationally known artist and winner of many coveted awards. The June and July covers were painted by A. O. Schilling, who specializes in poultry paintings.

Look back over the last seven issues of Poultry Tribune. Which cover did you like best? Mail a postcard to the Contest Editor, Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois today mentioning which month's cover you liked best and state in one simple sentence why you preferred that particular cover.

This contest closes July 31. First prize will be \$5 in cash; second prize will be \$2 and there will be three \$1 awards.

*Will you be the winner of one of the 201 cash awards in Poultry Tribune's \$100 Chickening Contest? If you are planning to file a completed report, be sure to get your entry in before chicks are ten weeks old. The record should cover the first eight weeks of brooding.*

## The Grab Bag

Each month the editor has picked from among the free bulletins offered by advertisers those which he feels are of most interest and help. Want any of them? They don't cost a cent. . . . This "grab bag" will just send a penny postal card to the address given here. The booklet will be mailed to you. Do not send requests for any of these booklets to Poultry Tribune. You must write direct to the address listed.

● **Spraying Equipment for Various Uses** is outlined in a little booklet which has just been prepared by an outstanding manufacturer of sprayers. Poultry raisers who want additional information about spraying equipment should write for this little booklet. Address: The Campbell-Hausfeld Co., 754 State Ave., Harrison, Ohio.

● **Boosting Growth, Flock Health and Hatchability with Vitamin G** is the theme of a new leaflet which contains some very valuable information for poultry raisers. Tells all about the new milk product Kraco. Address: Kraft-Ploce Cheese Corp., Dept. P.T., 400 Bush St., Chicago, Ill.

● **How Insulation Board Helps Poultry Profits** outlined in a little booklet in which poultry raisers tell how they get more winter eggs by having their poultry house lined. This 42-page booklet is a handy. Address: The Insulate Co., Dept. P.T., 1209 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

● **What to Do With Egg Yolks** is a new booklet which has just been prepared to show how to use the egg yolks which are left over from the baking of angel food cakes. The booklet contains about 70 recipes involving the use of egg yolks, and also gives many helpful hints for cooking and housekeeping. Address: Hagen-Companys, Dept. P.T., Lawrence, Kansas.

● **Prevent Fox, Cankers and Many Forms of Roup** is the title of a new leaflet which explains how poultry raisers can cut their winter losses by vaccination. This is information which every poultry raiser should have now. Address: Dr. Salsbery's Laboratories, 349 Jackson St., Clarksville, Iowa.

● **Poultry Bands of every description** are described in the new 30-page catalog of a company which also sells trimmers, the cards, special numbering and lettering machines, hand attaching pliers, etc. Address: National Band & Tag Co., Dept. 897, Arcoret, Ky.

● **Siding Roofs—A Roof Repair Manual** tells how to repair the roof on the poultry house, the roof on the home and the roofs on all other farm buildings. Explains in detail how to do the work. Tells what material to use. Explains how to fix skylights and gutters back proof. Address: The Hubbard Company, Dept. P.T., 1111, New York City.

● **A New Size Barrel** is the title of a little leaflet which explains that semi-solid buttermilk can now be purchased in 200, 100 and 65 pound sizes. It tells how to feed semi-solid buttermilk. Address: Consolidated Products Co., Dept. P.T., Danville, Ill.

● **Powdered Malasse for Poultry Feedings** is described in a new leaflet. Any poultryman can mix this dry malasse into his feed ration. Address: The Malassa Corp., 7409 Stanton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

● **The Story of Inanible Grid and How Hens Need Teeth to Grind Their Food** is told in a little booklet which all poultry raisers will find of interest. Address: Stone Mountain Grid Co., Inc., Dept. P.T., Lithonia, Ga.

● **Chicken Picking Simplified** by new product. Four in water. Feeds out of the bucket, including pinfeathers. This is great aid to the poultryman. Address: The Ernest G. Hansen Company, Dept. P.T., Fort Madison, Wia.

"Things have come to a pretty pass," grumbled farmer Gray. "Why, even my hens are demanding a cut in their working hours."

"Ridiculous!"

"But they are! Every time they come off the nest, they say, 'Cut-Cut-Cut!'"

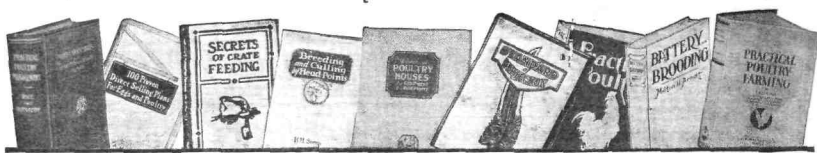
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# Books for Poultry Raisers

## Practical Poultry Farming

By Prof. L. M. Hurd, of Cornell University. The first edition of this book received enthusiastic endorsements from leading poultry authorities; high praise from users in every state and many foreign countries. After four large printings 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. 480 pages, 161 illustrations, cloth binding.

**CHAPTERS:** The Business of Poultry Keeping—Starting A Poultry Enterprise—Choosing a Breed—Voluntary House Construction—A House for Laying Hens—Hatching the Eggs—Requirements for Brooding Chickens—Brooding, Feeding and Rearing Chickens—Choosing a Breed—Feeding the Laying Stock—Strutting—Artificial Illumination—Marketing Eggs and Poultry—Culling and Selecting Poultry for External Character—Selection and Management of Breeders for Egg Production—Principles of Breeding Poultry for Egg Production—Poultry Diseases—Turkeys, Guinea Fowls and Peafowls—Ducks, Geese and Swans—Pigeons—Pheasants. Price \$2.50

## Standard of Perfection

Published by the American Poultry Association and the only recognized authority. Followed by all judges in all poultry shows in the U. S. and Canada, and by all successful breeders. Describes the shape and color of every section of every variety of Standard-bred fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and bantams. Latest 1935 revised edition, 600 pages, over 200 wonderful illustrations of perfect fowls, perfect and defective sections, feather patterns, etc. Study this book and know the quality and value of your fowls. Cloth Binding \$3.50; Leather Binding \$5.50

## Battery Brooding

By Milton H. Arndt. Step by step, and detail by detail, this new book presents the whole subject, goes into minute details as to care of the birds from hatching to finish; includes common mistakes; and suggests ways of saving labor, time, feed and money. Illustrated, 320 pages. Cloth binding.

**CHAPTERS:** Origin and History of Batteries—What are Batteries—Plans of Batteries Nine on the Market—What Batteries Accomish—Batteries in Modern Poultry Farms—Methods for Raising Chickens in Your Battery Room—Your Chick Supply—Operation of Batteries—Cold Liver Oil—Feeds and Feeding Practices—Sanitation—Feathering—Marketing the Battery Birds—Diseases—New Developments and Tips for Battery Brooders—A Look into the Future—Bibliography. Price \$2.00

## Poultry Breeding

By Dr. M. A. Jull, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This new book tells how to develop a high laying strain, good egg size, how to secure good fertility and hatchability. The book discusses sex-linked crosses, inbreeding, and crossbreeding, and many other problems of practical importance. Just published. 330 pages, 6x9 ins., cloth binding.

**CHAPTERS:** Breeds and Varieties and their Significance—Sex and Reproduction—Mendelian Inheritance—Inheritance of Color Characters—Function of Morphological Characters—Inheritance of Physiological Characters—Inheritance of Linked Characters—Inheritance of Eye-Laying Characters—Inheritance of Egg Characters—Breeding Practices—Poultry Breeding Improvement—Plans—Purposes and Methods of Poultry Breeding. Price \$3.75

## Poultry Husbandry

By Dr. M. A. Jull, Chief Poultryman of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. An encyclopedia 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 text and reference list. 639 pages, 6x9 inches, well illustrated, bound in blue cloth. Price \$4.00

## Practical Poultry Management

By James E. Rice and H. E. Botsford both of Cornell University. You will find "Rice and Botsford" 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. One of our best sellers. 592 pages, 219 illustrations. Third Edition. Cloth binding. Price \$2.75

## 100 Proven Direct Selling Plans

This book compiled by O. A. Hankle tells how to sell eggs and poultry direct to consumer at top prices. This is the secret of success. Each plan has been tested out. Explains how to sell by parcel post, by egg routes, to summer resorts, to restaurants, to hotels, to tourists, to retailers, etc. 160 pages, illustrated paper binding. Price \$1.00

## Poultry Record Book

A complete and simplified bookkeeping system. Contains record sheets for a whole year. Everything fully explained, you can't go wrong. It pays to keep records, and this book will show you how. Price 60c

## Sexing Baby Chicks

By Masui and Hashimoto, eminent Japanese veterinarians and scientists. A new book, published in 1933, printed in clear face type, profusely illustrated with elaborate diagrams, original photographs and practical directions, describing carefully and fully every step in the technique of separating the sexes in day old chicks. Chick sexing is the greatest advance the poultry industry has ever made—it will revolutionize the baby chick business.

**CONTENTS:** Problems in the Poultry Industry, Chick Sexing by the Japanese, The Development of the Sexing of Baby Chicks in Japan, Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Poultry, The Structure of the Oviduct and the Genital Emunence, The Method of Sexing Baby Chicks. Price \$5.00

## Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment

By Dr. B. F. Kaupp, 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-mortems. Cloth, illustrated, 342 pages.

**CHAPTERS:** Anatomy of the Foot—Physiology of the Foot, Blood and the Circulation—Sanitation—External Parasites—Diseases Due to Protozoa—Diseases of the Digestive Tract of Poultry—Diseases Due to Bacteria—Coccidiosis—Diseases of the Respiratory Passages—Diseases of the Liver—Diseases of the Urary and Urinary—General Diseases—Parasites—Diseases of the Nervous System—Bacteria of the Intestinal Tract of the Poultry—Anatomy of the Egg—Egg Malformations—Fracture—Venom—Anesthesia—Cultivation of Birds on Caponizing—Food Poisoning in Poultry—Poultry Heredity—Disease Chart—Glossary of Terms. Price \$3.50

## Hatchery Management

By R. C. Hartman and G. S. Vickers. This new book tells you all about how to start a hatchery; where to locate it, how to hatch quality chicks, where to find buyers, and hundreds of other facts and secrets based on the experiences of some of America's most successful hatcherymen. 29 chapters, 21 tables, 116 illustrations, 350 pages. Cloth binding. Price \$2.75

## Practical Poultry Houses

Compiled by Poultry Tribune. This book has REAL BLUE PRINTS of several approved types of poultry houses. Valuable housing information, even if you do not expect to build now. Information on ventilation, lighting, and labor saving equipment. 9x11 inches, paper cover. Price 75c

## Breeding and Culling by Head Points

By Steup. 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 conducted at Kansas Agricultural College. Well illustrated with 44 life size illustrations. 64 pages, paper cover. Price 75c

## Turkey Production

By L. E. Cline, a new revised and enlarged edition, covering every phase of the turkey industry. Special stress on marketing and disease control. 436 pages, 6x9 ins., well illustrated, cloth binding. Price \$3.50

## A Living From the Land

How to establish yourself in the country and make the land contribute a major portion of your living expenses. Chapters on financing, soils, poultry, fruit, special crops, milk supply, marketing. By W. B. Durgess, Secy. Agrs., State of N. J. 110 pages. Price \$1.50

## Raising Ducks for Profit

By Roy Pardee, successful Long Island Duck farmer. Covers the construction of buildings, house, incubator, brooding, feeding, by-products, marketing, diseases, etc. 48 pages, illustrated paper cover. Price \$1.00

## Town Lot Poultry Farming

Contains valuable information for the city man who wants to raise good poultry on limited space. Practical information about housing, yards, feeding systems, exhibition fowls, etc. 96 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Price \$1.00

## New Road to Independence

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

**POULTRY TRIBUNE**

**Book Dept.**

**MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.**