

**1947 INDIANA
Poultry Blue Book and Buyers' Guide**

Published by

The State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc.

Catalyst

Indiana

85.8%

Can't Be Wrong!

85.8% of the 34,940,000*
hatching egg capacity in Indiana
operates under the Standards of
The National Poultry Improvement
Plan.



Buy Plan Chicks for Planned Results

"Planned" breed improvement

"Planned" pullorum disease control

"Planned" official supervision of flocks, hatcheries,
production, distribution and advertising

See the index for complete listing of Indiana Hatcheries participating in this cooperative program with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

or write to

L. A. Wilhelm, Executive Secretary,
State Poultry Association of Indiana
Perdue Poultry Building, Lafayette, Indiana
Indiana NPIP Administrator
Office and Hatchery, 901 Main St.



This emblem on the Chick Box
or case of Hatching Eggs is Protection for the Buyer.

*The hatching capacity of Indiana hatcheries Oct. 1, 1946, according to the State Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3 MATINGS

for

FLOCK IMPROVEMENT OR COMMERCIAL EGG PRODUCTION



Build and maintain profitable egg production and high egg quality with R.O.P. cockerels or stock from these 3 matings. For commercial egg production buy U. S. Certified chicks from selected hens mated to 250 egg or more tested R.O.P. males that produce our own 95.8% layers.

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These single male matings consist of R.O.P. hens from families with high egg production records many of which are progeny tested. Others are from progeny tested dams and sires. Males are from pedigree, trussered hens over 270 eggs. Eggs and chicks from those pens will serve as the best possible foundation stock for your breeding program.

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This mating consists of pure-bred pullets from R.O.P. hens which we are importing under the Indiana R.O.P. Breeder's Association. Many of these pullets will qualify as R.O.P. hens and be in our R.O.P. Matings next year. Pullets are carefully selected for good body type, standard weight, and egg quality characteristics. This mating is sired by R.O.P. males from dams with egg records of 210 or over. Eggs and chicks from this stock mating will prove an excellent source of breeding for poultry improvement.

U.S. CERTIFIED MATINGS

Chicks are from carefully selected layers mated to R.O.P. male birds from dams laying over 250 eggs. All layers are of standard body weight, free of standard disqualifications, and officially bloodtyped under the U. S. Pullorum Controlled stage of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. All hatching eggs selected for sale or used in our own incubators must weigh at the rate of 24 oz. per dozen or more. Hatching eggs and chicks from these matings are highly recommended for the commercial egg producer.

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BREEDING FLOCKS need a ration that's rich in vitamins to help fowlly flock health and produce eggs that will give you high hatches of growing, livable chicks. Many of the country's most successful poultrymen are giving their birds these necessary health resources by feeding vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets along with grain.

FUL-O-PEP SUPER GREENS Pellets are fortified with Nature's Right Vitamin Combination, Concentrated Spring Range, and other vitamin-mineral sources. This vitamin-base helps brooders produce big, lumpy, livable chicks with deep yellow-colored shanks . . . helps increase hatchability . . . helps maximize proper food intake for maximum egg production . . . and helps layers gain maximum feed resistance to colds.

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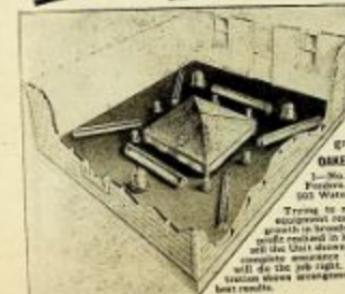
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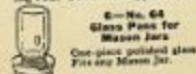


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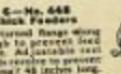
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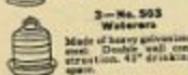
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**The Indiana Poultry Blue Book
and Buyers Guide**

The Official Year Book of the State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc.
Founded in 1918

M. V. Flock, Editor

L. A. Wilhelm, Business Mgr.

Cover Page Photo courtesy of Look Magazine

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The State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc., a non-profit corporation, is the coordinating organization serving the Hoosier Poultry Industry. Through its Baby Chick Department, the R. O. P. Department and the Turkey Department, it serves as a clearing house for problems facing farm flockowners, market egg producers, hatchery flockowners, poultry breeders, hatchery operators, broiler producers, turkey growers, veterinarians and feed and equipment manufacturers—anyone interested in any phase of the Indiana Poultry Industry.

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1049 qualified—70.07% highest qualifying percentage in the entire U. S., of any breeder trapneting over 1,000 birds.

254.5 Average Egg Production.

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441 hards laid from 200-250 eggs.

608 birds laid over 250 eggs each.

Remember, it's the breeding program behind the chick that counts when you make up your mind about purchasing chicks and breeding stock for 1947. You can't see our 36 year old breeding program when you look at a Manwaring chick—but you know it's there.

Write for catalog and prices on U. S. Certified and U. S. R. O. P. Leghorn Chicks. Produced on U. S. R. O. P. Breeding Farm.

Manwaring Lehorn Farms

Montezuma, Indiana

Looking Ahead With the Poultry Industry

G. E. Wood, Purdue University



Dr. G. E. Wood
Department of Agricultural Economics
Purdue University
"Short" is a native of Oregon and a graduate of Oregon State College. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin and has taught at the University of Illinois, the University of Michigan, and the Agricultural Economics Department at Purdue.

The poultry and egg outlook for 1947 is favorable relative to 1946 and returns should be well above the pre-war level. A high level of production seems justified for the year ahead.

In spite of this there is considerable uncertainty and a growing pessimism within the industry concerning the outlook for 1947. Some of this is justified and some is not. The weakening of markets for both poultry and eggs following the decontrol of meat prices made the industry take another look at the market situation. This is a healthy sign and suggests the need for a review of the fundamental price factors underlying the industry.

The principal demand factor affecting poultry and egg prices is normally the level of national income. We have seen the poultry industry expand substantially since 1941 in response to a growing demand. In the last few years, however, the industry has felt the impact of an abnormal though temporary demand factor—the shortage of red meat.

Under normal conditions the substitution of poultry meat and eggs for red meat is not very important. During 1946 and the first two-thirds of 1947 the situation was reversed. As the industry entered the 1946 marketing year, it looked as if this new demand factor—short supplies of red meat—would be a continuing one. Consumption of eggs had been strong during 1946 and the first half of 1947. The situation was reversed. As large cattle markets began to develop during the OPA holiday of last July and August,

Following the return of meat controls in September, the earlier price movements again appeared to be correct. Retail meat supplies virtually disappeared and the industry found itself in the middle of a boom. Instead of reaping these high prices in their artificial setting, many poultrymen felt that a new level of prices was in the making. It was an extreme blow when meat prices were suddenly decontrolled and prices for both poultry and eggs sagged from their artificially high level. Consumers shifted back to red meat as quickly as they shifted to poultry products earlier.

As consumers experience continuing high retail prices of red meat they will shift back to a normal level of consumption of poultry and eggs at satisfactory prices. Much, of course, will depend upon the level of demand through 1947.

Strong Demand in 1947

We are now in the immediate post-war inflationary period. It is impossible to predict how long it will last. This period continued for 18 months following World War I and the current predictions are that it will carry to an end around or after mid-1947.

It now appears that 1947 will be another year of high income, approximately that of 1946. The 1946 national income was about the same as in 1945 when it reached approximately 158 billion dollars.

In December 1946 our total employed labor force was 35 million people, an all-time high. As long as this situation continues, we can expect to consume at favorable prices all the poultry and eggs and red meat that we can produce. If the business recession anticipated for 1947 occurs, we must expect some cut back in the demand for poultry and eggs. Prices of poultry and eggs will probably decline to approximately the 1944 or 1945 levels.

The red meat situation will behave more normally during 1947 as a factor affecting poultry and egg prices. Meat imports in the first half of 1947 were larger than ever before. Large cattle marketing will be down about 20 percent. Large cattle marketing will more than offset the decline in peak

The cover features a woman smiling while holding several chickens. The title 'AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL' is at the top, with 'The New York Edition' below it. The date 'JANUARY 1947' is at the bottom right, along with the price 'FIFTY CENTS'.

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New Year Gift - A Million Copy Monthly

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For: More than 400 wide-awake advertisers with something to sell to the ~~more than~~ two billion poultry market.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

310 So. Clark St.

Chicago 5, Ill.

production. Marketings of both cattle and hogs will be heavier in the last half of 1947 than a year earlier.

The prospect of a business recession after 1946-1947 makes it unlikely that there will be much demand for storage eggs during the spring months. Traders will be more cautious regarding forward commitments.

Export demand will decline to near pre-war levels during 1947. If foreign countries are forced to buy American dried eggs without the benefit of the various relief programs, it is likely that they will seek other sources of supply or shift to lower cost foods.

The over-all demand for both poultry and eggs will be somewhat lower in 1947 than a year earlier, with markets probably being much weaker in the last quarter of the year. This situation will be further aggravated if the anticipated business recession should materialize late in 1947.

Large Supplies in 1947

The number of layers on U. S. farms in January 1 will be about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier, and egg production will be down approximately the same amount. The carry-over of storage eggs this January 1 is about two million cases—about four times the normal carry-over. It is significant that many of these eggs are of low quality, particularly in the mid-west, and will likely go to driers and breakers.

With a smaller proportion of current marketing likely to go into storage during the spring months, consumer supplies may be only moderately below those of 1946. Egg supplies in the last half are expected to be smaller than a year earlier.

Breeder production will undoubtedly continue large during the first half of 1947 in view of abundant feed supplies and reasonably favorable feeding ratios.

Smaller Supplies After 1947

The marked expansion of the poultry industry encouraged by wartime demand has now run its course. Most of it occurred in the corn belt states where the large number of small farms

flocks could be expanded easily and quickly. Some contraction is imminent and unavoidable. The fundamental question is—what will be the nature of the adjustment and who will bear its brunt?

When feeding ratios narrow and profits don't come so easily, producers who will be hit hardest will be the semi-commercial and commercial flock owners who have not succeeded in bringing costs down in line with lower prices.

Favorable price ratios during the last few years have encouraged many marginal poultrymen to expand production. While these producers are scattered throughout the United States, they tend to be more numerous in the corn belt. Many such producers carried poultry as a sideline enterprise. This entire group will be in a very vulnerable position in the years ahead. Much of the contraction will occur in such flocks.

The farm flock owner who increased his production facilities during the war will be the last to contract. Unless such producers decide to become semi-commercial poultrymen, it seems inevitable that the size of these flocks will decline.

Planning for 1947

The year 1947 does not appear to be a good year to expand operations. Producers should find it profitable to maintain a high level of production,差不多 than the last few years.

This is a good year to buy your chicks early. Feed them well through the spring and summer in order to hit the early fall markets. It will pay predators to buy quality chicks.

Feeding ratios should be favorable during most of 1947. It should be profitable to feed liberally in order to maintain a high rate of lay.

Keep a large proportion of pellets in your laying flocks. You should find this to be profitable during 1947.

Don't become discouraged if prices decline and profit margins narrow. This is a good year to plan for lower prices. Do those things now which will help you reduce costs. It will represent dollars in your pocket from here on.

To Present and Prospective Poultry Producers

Sherman White & Company is interested in encouraging the raising of good chickens by reliable persons. We will aid producers to increase their flocks and facilities, help other to get started and provide supervision in obtaining reasonable costs and profitable results.

Call at one of our offices or drop us a card for details.

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Goodland, Indiana

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REILEY LEGHORN FARM

TWELVE MILE, INDIANA

Large Birds - Large Eggs - Produce Large Chicks

25 Years Intensive Breeding

Excellent Livability — High Production

**Every Male On Our Farm Is An
Individual Pedigreed Wing-Banded Bird**

22 Years Tested for Pullorum Disease

Tube Agglutination Test for 14 Years

Quality Chicks — Reasonable Prices

NEWCASTLE DISEASE



Dr. H. E. Bates
Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University. Dr. Bates is a native of Terre Haute and M. S. degree from Indiana State University. He did his Ph.D. work at Mayes Graduate School and is now Associate Professor of Veterinary Science at Purdue.

Newcastle disease is an infectious, highly contagious, or readily transmissible disease that affects chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, pigeons and possibly other species of domesticated and wild fowl. The disease is relatively new to the North American continent, having been recognized first, in 1944, in California where it is believed to have been present since 1931. To date, or within the past 18 months, further recognition of the disease has been made in 21 states widely scattered throughout the nation. In these states are found the country's most intensive poultry-raising areas, and included among them are 3 of the 12 states of the North Central region.

The cause of this disease is a filterable virus, or an extremely small living agent that can be seen only with the highest powered, or electron microscope. Other means than visualization of the agent itself are used in the laboratory for identification of it and mention is the only sure way of recognition of the disease.

The symptoms of the disease and some of its characteristics are suggestive of other diseases. Droopiness and depression or loss of appetite, common to many diseases, are noted. Audible breaking in the form of crackling, wheezing and sneezing sounds may be noted; in some cases these may be so mild as to escape other than the observer's notice. The respiration may be rapid or labored due to feather breathing. These respiratory symptoms generally occur usually those under two months of age, commonly after an addition to the flock or sudden change in environment.

Symptoms of brain or nerve involvement. These include twisting of the head and turning of the head to peculiar positions, moving in circles, falling backwards, drooping of the wings, inability to use the legs, and rhythmic coarse twitching of the neck, wings and legs. Some one or all of these nervous symptoms usually occur in at least 30 per cent of the members of the infected group. In adult stock, egg production commonly shows a sharp decline, and within the course of a few days may stop entirely. Six to eight weeks may be required for return to the previous or expected production. All members of a flock are believed to contract the illness. The losses to death are generally greater in yearlings than in adult stock; in the former, 50 per cent or even more of the fowl may die, while in adult stock the death rate may seldom exceed 5 per cent.

The disease is readily transmitted by contact of normal fowl with the intestinal droppings, saliva, or mouth of diseased fowl. This "Contact" may occur by transfer of these infected materials for considerable or long distances, on crates, feed sacks, containers or visitors' shoes or other clothing, and possibly in similar mechanical manner by insects. The causative virus may gain exit from diseased fowl in or on eggs produced for a period of several days even before any symptoms are observed, and also from individuals whose disease may be so mild as only to interrupt very temporarily or not at all the production of eggs.

The apparent wide distribution of this disease has already enjoyed and its known infectivity for wild as well as domesticated fowl indicates the difficult problem that the control of it may prove to be. The present state of knowledge of the disease seems to show that it "weakens link" or the least complex place for attack on it lies in the protection of young stock in which the greatest losses by death have occurred. To this end, any eggs produced during the active or symptomatic stage of the disease or for a safe period of possibly 30 days following the full resumption of production should not be used for hatching.

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The "Charolais Quints", world's only quintuplet calves, have been fed on Wayne Feeds since 12 days old. Dr. L. J. Smith, Veterinarian, chose Wayne Calf Feeds to help care and keep the "Quints" alive because he knew from experience with his own herd that he could DEPEND ON WAYNE for high quality "Full Strength" nutrition. It pays to feed

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Martin's Quality Chicks

A Hatchery and R. O. P. Breeding Farm

Wholesale	good livability, rapidity of growth,	Catalogues
Retail	A breeding program that pays in quick feathering and high egg production.	on request

Barred Rock, White Rock, White Leghorn and New Hampshire R. O. P. Chix, Eggs and Stock, Also R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Mated to R. O. P. Males.

Martin's Ramsey Hatchery

BOX 200, RAMSEY, INDIANA

purposes and all eggs produced during the week preceding the proven outbreak should be discarded from the hatchery. Any unusual breakings of eggs should arouse suspicion of trouble, and crating materials thus soiled should be burned or disinfected with 2 per cent creosol or other accepted agents. Eggs should not be received or shipped at a hatchery in close proximity to breeding quarters. Stock showing symptoms suggestive of this disease should not be sold by or accepted from any agency dealing in this stock.

The control of spread of the disease is young adult or adult poultry is likely to be much more difficult accomplishment, especially if wild-life reservoirs of the disease become established. Nevertheless, since it is well known that the individual animal in the early or active stage of the disease is a potent spreader of it, their movement should be restricted. Such stock should not be "unloaded" immediately after market in the present, usually confined fear that marked economic losses will occur. Waiting-tiling sale of them for a period of two weeks, or until the chances that spreading the disease have been largely eliminated, would be of considerable benefit to the industry. After recovery from the disease, adult flocks may become equally as profitable as if

chances of spread of the disease from them to young stock, through the egg or otherwise, appear to be slight. Crates used in handling live poultry should be prohibited from being brought onto one's premises on the basis that these crates may have been in close contact with infected fowl. This could best be attained by using one's own crates in marketing the poultry and by disinfecting same immediately upon return from the market or by placing one's poultry in the buyer's crates at the edge of one's premises and as far away as possible from the home flock.

Preliminary experimental trials with vaccination against this disease are now being conducted and in time should provide information on the supplemental benefits that this procedure can provide in the control of the disease.

Since the control of Newcastle disease is likely to remain associated with procedures for its prevention, further experience with the disease and observation on its destructiveness may emphasize more effectively the procedures required for its control. In other words, the present largely voluntary measures may need to be supplemented by equitable measures for justice to all concerned, or by law, for the protection of a 3-billion dollar poultry industry and, in addition, of a highly valuable wild-fowl population.



Protect the health of your poultry flock. Invest a little more in some poultry now so that it is not necessary to bring contaminated eggs or the premium every time you market poultry.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

IF YOU KNOW ABOUT



...That's All
you need to
know about
**THE CONTROL OF
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A thin film of "Black Leaf 40" sprayed on the roost gives off fumes which kill lice while the house perch. No powder, no handling of fowls, no loss of production. "Black Leaf 40" is the poultryman's friend.

Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength

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Under N.P.I.P.

We hatch: Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshires
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Maybe you can use Tip-Top Chicks.
A card or call brings our reasonable prices.

TIPTON HATCHERY

ROY D. GIRARD, Proprietor, Tipton, Ind.

1947 Purdue Poultry Short Course and Hatchery Schools

Purdue—August 4 to 16

Indianapolis—October 20 to 31

The 29th Annual Purdue Poultry Short Course and Hatchery School will be held at Purdue University, August 4 to 16, 1947. This same school will be repeated at the 2nd Annual Poultry Short Course and Hatchery School which will be held at the Purdue Marquis Agricultural Center, Ninth and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 20 to 31.

Enrollment at both schools will be limited to 125 students each. Applications for enrollment should be made direct with the Poultry Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

The picture below shows the 194 students enrolled in the 28th Annual School held last August on the Purdue

campus. Of these 196 students, 82 were in attendance for the first week and all but 11 in the group were in attendance for the second week. The first week of the school was devoted to lectures and laboratory sessions on housing, feeding, management, breeding and marketing with a dinner get-together one night.

During the second week, class work and field trips were devoted to selection, culling, diseases, pullorum testing and National Poultry Improvement Plan regulations with night sessions until 8:30 on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. On Wednesday evening the State Poultry Association Staff put on a barbecue that was enjoyed by 160 people.



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with a

CONCRETE POULTRY HOUSE

More modern poultry houses on American farms will increase egg production and poultry profits.

For healthier, more productive flocks, build a concrete poultry house. Concrete has no crevices for lice and other parasites; keeps out rats, weasels and vermin; it's easy to keep warm,

clean and dry; dries away with the need for frequent, costly repairs.

Write for free booklet, "Concrete Poultry Houses," showing layouts of poultry, incubator and brooder houses of various types approved by state agricultural colleges.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

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- Concrete Making

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My Impressions of the Delmarva Broiler Industry



Joe W. Skaggs
Executive Poultryman. Joe is a native of Southern Indiana. Poultry graduate, at Cornell University, A. G. E. Backergraves, was his teacher. He spent three weeks of his vacation the past summer visiting broiler men in the Eastern section of the United States.

There was not the least bit of doubt that this was it! The long broiler houses, with their tile chimneys, were showing up with increased frequency on both sides of the road. At first it was just one house about every mile or so, but when we finally reached the very heart of the district, nearly every other farm had one or more long, shed roof broiler houses.

We sometimes speak of our "contrasted broiler territories" in Indiana. But it is not likely that a stranger would recognize them as he drove through. You need to know when and where to look to see the Indiana broiler plants. Not so, on the Delmarva peninsula. You can't help but realize that here is an area that has put "all out" in broiler production. Over 100,000,000 broilers produced in 1945 in an area about the size of six typical Indiana counties. It amounts for about one-third of all commercially produced broilers in the United States.

The country itself was fairly level. Small fields of wheat were ripening as we entered Maryland at the point where the Annapolis ferry crosses the Chesapeake Bay, and drove toward southern Delaware. The soil was visibly stony in the heart of the broiler area and considerable acreage was wooded—evidently not sufficiently productive for cultivation.

In these short days of visiting, one can see only a relatively few plants, and certainly can not get a thorough insight into the operations and practices of the industry, but I did gather a few impressions which may be of

The Delmarva broiler producers seem to be neither better nor poorer poultrysmen on an average than are our own producers. The broiler mentality to marketing age is about the same as in common in Indiana. The rate of growth and feed consumption per pound of gain is comparable. Producers apparently operate on a smaller margin of profit per bird than is expected in Indiana, but they usually run more broilers per operator. They have decidedly fewer alternative opportunities than do we in the Mid-west who can choose between such enterprises as chickens, hogs, dairy cattle, beef cattle or sheep. On the peninsula, broiler production developed after the laying flocks had been virtually forced out of business because of leukosis and after the development of good refrigerated transportation had nullified the previous advantage enjoyed by the area in the early strawberry market. Delaware farmers still do a great deal of market gardening but poultry accounts for 25% of their cash agricultural income.

A number of the practices commonly followed in Delmarva broiler management differ from ours because the conditions of climate and soil differ from ours. It must be borne in mind that the peninsula is practically surrounded by the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is mild. Barely does the temperature get down to zero, and when it does, it usually warms up to above freezing by noon, if I am told. The natives would talk about "zero" weather, but further discussion would reveal that they really meant freezing. Humidity, and hot weather are much worse problems there than is cold weather. The houses, consequently are almost firmly built, according to Indiana standards. There is no insulation; no double walls. In fact when a cleaning crew throws a forceful stream of water against a wall of a typical broiler house, it is not unusual to see the water gushing right through the cracks in the wall.

Economy of construction fitted right in with what seemed to be the thinking of many producers who believed during the early development of broiler

The "Chick of Today" vs. the "Chicken of Tomorrow"



Yes, we were lucky in winning first place in the Indiana's "Chicken of Tomorrow" contest at the 1946 Indiana State Fair. Our first-prize pen was an entry of Barred Crossbreds—Barred Rock males with White Rock hens. (We've been mating this cross for over ten years.)

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production that it would probably be only a short lived opportunity. Investments in buildings was held to a minimum in many instances. Dirt floors prevail. There are no foundations,—merely concrete block pillars about every eight feet with a dirt fill top of them. These have frequently been no grading done. If the ground rolled, the house followed the curvature of the earth. Many of the buildings are not painted.

The dirt floors were a revelation to me. I had been brought up to think dirt floors in the chicken was undesirable. I still believe that it is true in most of Indiana but the dirt floors in Delaware have much in their favor.

In the first place they are not really dirt, but sand. They are relatively dry because all the surrounding ground is sandy and dries rapidly. After each brood the top couple of inches are hauled out and fresh sand hauled in. New sandy dirt is probably available in the woods a few rods from the house.

A common practice is cleaning between broods is to hose the house down after the litter has been removed. The sandy floor does not require hosing down.

The fifth is hauled out. The earth absorbs the foul odors. The inside of the Delmarva dirt floor houses rarely odors so common in our concrete floor houses even after scrubbing.

The houses reflect the fact that they evolved from converted shed roof laying houses and frame brooder houses set end to end and built on to an volume increased. Some houses are as much

as 1000 feet long. Coal brooders are used almost universally.

When new houses were built, they followed the same pattern of construction but with a feed room in the middle. A typical set-up is a house 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is divided into 20 rooms, 20 x 22 feet, with a 20 x 16 foot feed room in the middle. Each room has two stoves, 500 cans per stove, making a total capacity of 10,000 broilers. These are under care of one man. On the farms owned by the very large operators, where the feed room is a second floor when used as a dwelling for the owner and his family.

While this type of house has apparently given satisfaction, I can only but feel that we have opportunities for greater efficiency with our one 40-foot wide houses with few or no partitions, and with hot water heating systems instead of the primitive coal stoves with their underlying appetites for more coal and their inability for a regular ashing and removal of ashes. A few wide houses are now being built on the peninsula.

The one important lesson we can learn from their housing is the advantage of their universal use of feed carriers. These carriers,—low slung platform affairs suspended from overhead tracks,—are probably the chief reason why one man can handle 10,000—and in some cases, 15,000 broilers. The carriers are long enough for 5 or 6 bags of feed and several buckets of coal.

Lack of enough feed was a prime problem on the peninsula during the

one-third of all commercially raised broilers in the state are raised in Delmarva peninsula. One year, given million dollars were invested in 1000 new houses which about the size of 20x22 feet or six times larger than

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summer of 1946. The differential, however, between the price of feed hens and there, was not so great or commercial fowl as many may expect. Two and a half to three dollars per ton would cover it in most cases. Unless we make equally efficient use of our labor, our price advantage on feed can be offset. Incidentally, in Delaware, they talked about barrels of corn instead of bushels.

Of outstanding importance is the development of dressing plants in the area. These are both cooperatives, and private or corporate owned. Their capacities will run up to 2,000 birds dressed per hour. Evacuating equipment is being added to a number of the plants.

While going through these plants, I was impressed not only with their efficient on-the-line set ups but also with the waste of by-products. Is an area bewailing the lack of protein feeds, it seems most inconsistent to see an almost steady stream of rich blood pouring into the sewer. Some plants do have machinery for reclaiming the feathers. Others are now making a dog foot out of the entrails, heads and feet from the evacuating plants. Large scale dressing drives home the necessity of finding ways and means of making advantageous use of our by-products.

Among other impressions was the difference between the hatcheries of

the peninsula that I visited and those of Indiana. The hatcheries there had almost no office force. They do not need them. There is no mail order business to mention. Orders are largely for 10,000 to 40,000 chicks, largely for 100 to 500. Most of the chicks are sold on the basis that they will be paid for when two weeks old. Thus that die before then don't count.

Commandable is the service of the Neppos Hatchery Division in gathering and disseminating promptly the reports on the number of chicks started and the number of broilers that will be ready to market. This is an invaluable guide to producers, hatcheries and dressing plants.

Commandable also, is the work of the University of Delaware at their sub-station near Georgetown. Then, in the heart of the broiler producing section, they carry on experimental work under conditions duplicating those found in the field.

Many of the practices followed by Indiana broiler raisers have been learned from the peninsula problem. Their practices have much to command them, — deep litter, self-feed hoppers that work, automatic waterers, no bins, adequate cross ventilation for summer, — but just because something works in Delaware is no assurance that it should be followed here. Or some things we may be able to teach them a thing or two.

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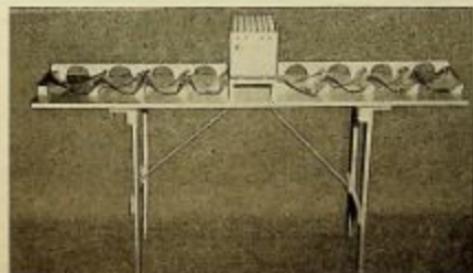
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Year	% Qualified	Avg. Production	Egg Wt.	Body Wt.
1944-45	62%	251 Eggs	26.45 oz. per doz.	4 lb. 11 oz.
1943-44	63%	258 Eggs	26.09 oz. per doz.	4 lb. 7 oz.
1942-43	61%	249 Eggs	26.89 oz. per doz.	4 lb. 9 oz.

We have been trapnesting and progeny testing our
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The State Poultry Association Of Indiana



L. A. Wilhelm
"Tina" as he is known throughout the country, is the Executive Secretary of the State Poultry Association and Indiana KPIP Administrator. He is the author of a few titles. He is the author of the Indiana's said representative in Indiana who handles any problem of the Poultrymen. Past president of the Indiana—Georgia Approved Breeders."

The State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc. was founded in 1918 and is unique in the United States. It is not the oldest Poultry Association, nor the largest. The primary difference lies in the fact that it is the overall vehicle of organization for organized poultry activities in Indiana.

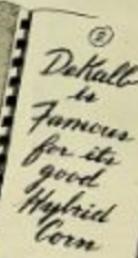
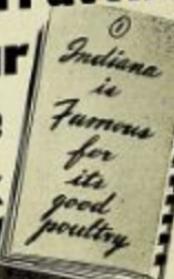
There are 3 types of membership—individual, active and associate.

Through the Association and its 3 active departments—the Baby Chick, R. O. P. and Turkey—the following activities are carried on—Annual State Meeting, Turkey Meeting, Blue Book, monthly SPAT Bulletin, Hospitalization and Surgical Insurance program, International Baby Chick Association, Poultry and Egg National Board, R. O. P. Breeders Federation, National Turkey Federation, Chicken-of-Tomorrow, and the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. In addition, the Association cooperates with county, state and national movements of poultry interest.

The officers of the Association are shown in the group picture taken at the Fall Meeting. Reading from left to right, front row: Shaver, Crayton, Ulman, Stickley and Histen. Back row: Smith, Wilhelm, Lathrop and Livers. Not present was Chas. Lucas, director from Brownstown.



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1 Corn is the foundation for every poultry ration. No other grain can contribute so much to the diet of growing stock, market fowl or laying hens. It is the highest of all grains in nutritive value . . . about 85% digestible, averaging 67.8% carbohydrates, 7.5% protein and 4.6% fat. It is easiest to balance with available proteins, lowest in fiber, and highest in energy.

2 Corn is the cheapest of all grains — from the standpoint of nutrients per pound and yield per acre. If you are buying grain or planting a crop — consider corn. And in choosing a hybrid you will find that DeKalb offers varieties adapted to a wide range of growing conditions — which means that you can depend on early maturity and high yields of high quality feeding grain.



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, DEKALB, ILL.

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DEKALB HYBRID CORN

Air View Of Site Of New Poultry Farm



Dr. J. Holmes
Morris

Chief Department of Poultry Husbandry, Purdue University, has the responsibility of guiding the teaching, research, and extension work of the Department of Poultry Husbandry as the Purdue Campus as well as on the farms of other states and foreign regulatory agencies.

Purdue University has purchased a 130 acre farm on the South River Road near Lafayette, Indiana, for the new Purdue Poultry Farm. The farm is 1 mile west and 12 miles south of the Purdue Poultry Building. This view indicates the location of the farm:

- (1) Wabash River.
- (2) West 45 acres to be used for turkey pasture experiments.

- (3) East 90 acres (site of new poultry buildings).
- (4) Junction of South River Road and Allison Road immediately above this number. There are two residences at the farm. New laying houses will be built immediately above (north) of the farmstead.
- (5) The Purdue Airport is immediately east (right) and the curve is the New York Central Railroad can be seen.

All but about 5 acres of the 45 acre tract of land immediately west of the Purdue Poultry Building has been released for construction of dormitories. Army barracks from Camp Phillips, Kansas, have been moved into the wood lot and range area and have been remodeled for one and two room apartments for married G. I. undergraduates. The Women's Residence Halls will be expanded to the westward (immediately in rear of the poultry building). Proximity to sewers and other utilities made the poultry plant extremely valuable for dormitory expansion.



Site of the
New
Purdue
Poultry
Farm

\$100,000 worth of
buildings to be
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MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS

Victory Bonds To 4-H Poultry Teams

By Melvin V. Flock, Extension Poultryman

It was a happy day for the smiling 4-H Club boys and their coach (picture below) when Wm. Ulman, Kolum, President of the State Poultry Association of Indiana, presented each of the boys with a \$25.00 Victory Bond. Yes, it was a happy day for "Bill" too. He knew how hard these boys and their coach had worked to win the 1946 State 4-H Poultry and Egg Judging Contest. You see, Bill had also coached a poultry and egg judging team which went to the state contest.

Pennsylvanian teams participated in the Annual Judging Contest which was held in connection with the 4-H Club Round-Up, Purdue University, July 31 to 16th. These teams won their right to participate in the State Contest by working their way up through local, county and district elimination contests held during the spring months.

The contest is divided into two sections. The Egg Judging Division was won by the Washington High School

team, Daviess County, which was coached by Ron Frete, Vocational Agricultural Teacher. Three classes of eggs were judged on an external basis and three groups of twenty eggs each were classified into U. S. Government Grades.

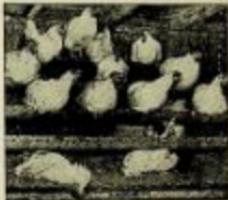
Gladys Thias, Vocational Teacher at Otterbein High School, Benton County, coached the first place team in Poultry Judging. Three classes of fowls birds each were judged on production plus three classes of market poultry.

The Washington team coached by Ron Frete also won first place in the entire contest which is made up of the combined Egg and Poultry contest plus a written quiz on Poultry Production and Management.

Winners of the 1946 State 4-H Poultry and Egg Judging contests are pictured below with their Victory Bonds. They are left to right—Jack Utterback, Don Pennington, Bill Green, Ron Frete (Coach), and Louis Alexander, Washington High School, Daviess County.



REDUCE DEATH LOSSES from TRACHEITIS and FOWL POX with the ORIGINAL Egg-Propagated VACCINES



Let Veterinary Science protect your flock against Tracheitis and Fowl Pox. Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agri. all live vaccines must be made by the chick embryo (embryonated) method.

The year 1946 marked the beginning of Vineland Poultry Laboratories' CHICK-EMBRYONATED VACCINES for the Poultry Industry—the same year we were granted the FIRST license by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. to manufacture live vaccines under the greenest rating, all live vaccines must be produced by the chick embryo (embryonated) method which was developed by Dr. Vineland. Another example of the unguaged role played by Vineland Poultry Laboratories in alleviating the industry with continuous research and development is the famous Vineland Poultry Serum, especially from Infectious Laryngotracheitis and Fowl Pox.

Recent poultry science is making vaccination a practical part of a program to prevent or check losses. This method is simple—convenient—and the benefits are great. Protection of Millions of Birds without Report of Any Loss.

Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are produced under an International Quality Control Program approved laboratory techniques represented in these laboratories. The result is invisible quality and superior products.

To prevent tracheitis and pox, Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are actually grown only inside of eggs from hens which have been immunized with tracheitis and/or pox virus. Then, the vaccine is dried in glass. These original methods make Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines pure and potent. In no other laboratory of demonstrated purity and potency, Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are used regularly by 100 State and Federal Poultry Inspectors.

All Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are trade-marked to warn of imitation. Demand the "original name" trade-mark shown below.

DR. ARTHUR D. GOLDHABT, Director



AND THIS TRADEMARK

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Box 70 IA
Vineland, New Jersey

These birds are suffering from an acute attack of Infectious Laryngotracheitis. Two were recovered and others are grasping for breath.

Losses up to 70% from acute attacks of Tracheitis are not unusual; yet such losses can easily be prevented by vaccination with Vineland Laryngotracheitis Vaccine.

VINELAND TRACHEITIS VACCINE

Recommended for routine vaccination of young birds; six weeks or older, for emergency vaccination of older birds.

VINELAND FOWL POX VACCINE

Recommended for routine vaccination of young birds. It may be administered at the same handling as the Tracheitis Vaccine.

VINELAND PHOENIX POX VACCINE

Recommended for emergency vaccination of laying hens where Fowl Pox prevails.

VINELAND ST. JAMES ANTHRAX

For the detection of Anthrax Disease. A precise control, tested for accuracy by two independent laboratories. One referred to as our own laboratory.

FREE—A very practical, accurate hand-held or dinner control.

Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are produced under an International Quality Control Program approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They may be obtained from dealers, poultry associations, or direct from

19 Years of Pedigreed Poultry Improvement Indiana U.S.R.O.P.

Clelin Willcox



Gleeth or "Chai"—is one of the first birds to be bred by the State Poultry Association at Oklahoma A. & M. poultry grounds. Clelin were descendants of the birds which were reared in the M. P. S. in college. Clelin worked at the Oklahoma Experiment Station here for two years where he had opportunity to work with birds from many sources. He has now joined anotherman from the Prairie of the Southeast, Clelin Willcox, and will work in the same field.

Army Style.

This is the 19th year for U.S. R. O. P. in Indiana—eleven years of steady improvement by Indiana R. O. P. Breeders. Improvement that has well passed those minimum standards begun 18 years ago. Improvement that is still seeking to produce a better quality chick for the Poultry industry.

"The purpose and objective of the Association shall be to produce better strains of poultry possessing an inherent ability to lay heavily and having superior meat qualities." Thus these words taken from the constitution of the Indiana E. O. P. Poultry Breeders Association give you the standard sought by R. O. P. in Indiana.

R. O. P. is the third of the four breeding stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

The very best birds which a breeder has are the ones entered as candidates for ROP. These birds, usually wing-banded or pedigree birds, are carefully selected from hundreds or thousands of pullets. This selection is based more on appearance of the bird and her family background. Only superior individuals with excellent family records for production, livability, fertility, hatchability, egg size, body size, rapid growth and rapid feathering are banded as ROP candidates. These birds must be free from standard disqualifications and must be a true type representative of the breed.

All ROP candidates which make their record and are officially approved and banded are Indiana, USROP hens. The record which the birds must equal or better is to have laid 200 eggs their candidate year. The weight of these eggs must average 2 ounces each or 24 ounces per dozen. The body weight of the birds must be 3 1/2 pounds on light breeds and 4 1/2 pounds on heavy breeds. Before these birds are banded they are again checked for Standard disqualifications and breed characteristics.

A pedigree male or a wing-banded male is not an ROP male. An ROP male is the offspring of an ROP hen and ROP male in single male matings, properly pedigreed and wing-banded and after reaching 6 months of age, is inspected, approved and officially banded. Each ROP male is carefully selected, usually on a family or record basis and must be free from standard disqualifications and be a true representative of breed and variety. Each ROP male shall be a healthy, vigorous bird possessing masculine traits denoting constitutional vigor.

ROM is the fourth breeding stage of NPIP—with these qualifications. An ROM female is an ROP bird that has 50% of her daughters entered in US ROP qualify for US ROP and a minimum of four that qualify.

An ROM male is an ROP male that has 50% of his daughters that are entered in US ROP qualify for US ROP with a minimum of 20 that qualify.

Again, as in the years past, ROP in Indiana continues to grow. More candidates are being entered in ROP. There is an increasing demand for ROP males to head breeding flocks. This demand is being met by Indiana ROP Breeders of White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks and New Hampshires.

Indiana ROP breeders shall continue producing birds capable of wearing a copper band—a band of quality.

The following chart shows the growth of ROP in Indiana:

No. Rop	Breeds	1938-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
No. Pairs Entered in ROP.		11	32	32	12	14	14
No. Pairs Entered in ROP.		10,000	32,000	16,000	12,000	18,000	25,000
No. Females Entered as ROP.		—	32	32	12	12	12
No. Males Entered as ROP.		—	12	12	12	12	12
Total Entered as ROP.		—	32,000	16,000	12,000	18,000	25,000
Percent as ROP.		100%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Percent as ROP.		100%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
No. Standard ROP Males.		1,010	3,210	4,000	4,200	4,600	5,000
No. Standard ROP Males.		1,010	3,210	4,000	4,200	4,600	5,000



SHAVER'S CHICKS

Do !! Produce Profits !!

Because they are

1. Tested to Live
2. Bred to Grow
3. Bred to Lay



All Chicks are from U. S. Approved Pulletum Controlled flocks.
See our Big New Hatchery Building. We're proud of it.

Junction of State Roads 34 and 43

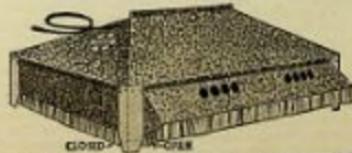
SHAVER'S HATCHERY

Noel Shaver, Owner

Crawfordsville, Ind.

BE WISE . . . MODERNIZE

with CYCLONE Poultry Supplies



THE LAST WORD IN ELECTRIC BROODING

the CYCLONE ELECTRIC BROODER

Ask For Our Free Catalog

THE CYCLONE MFG. CO.

URBANA, INDIANA, U.S.A.

The First Year of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest



E. W. Anderson
Poultry Extension
Farm Bureau. "Re-
cently I have been
involved in this, and
he is a Poultry extension
agent. He took over the
job of Indiana Poultry
extension for St. Cloud
Indiana extension last
year after serving
over 30 years in the
U. S. Army and
experience with a
large feed company
and the State Egg
Board."

The first year of the three year Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest is now history and the contest is out of the Memphis stage. The Indiana 1946 winner was an entry made by Lucian Jones of Jones Hatchery, Lafayette. The winning entry was "Barred-White Hybrid" produced by mating Barred Plymouth Rock males to White Plymouth Rock females. For the last several years Jones has been selling cross-breds of this kind to local raisers. These crossbreds were outstanding in the dressed bird exhibit, according to Mr. G. M. Conroy, Government poultry grade for the Walley Company, Indiana, who was Judge of the Indiana contest.

Second place was won by Frank Conway of Indianapolis. These birds were Buff Orpingtons and showed the excellent results assured from many years of selective breeding for both good meat qualities and Standard characteristics.

Third and fourth places were won by the Riley Poultry Farm, Lafayette, with their white and Barred Plymouth Rocks respectively. These entries were good examples of what can be produced in meat type chickens by following good breeding practices.

At the annual meeting of the State Poultry Association at Turkey Run, Certificates of Merit were presented to the above named prize winners and to their entry of Barred Plymouth Rocks and to Lemo Stonebreaker, Corydon, on a Barred-Hamp Cross entry. These

certificates were presented by Hobart Creighton, Warsaw, who is a member of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow National Committee.

There were many hatcherymen and poultrykeepers who stood on the sides and watched the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest during this first year of its operation. These people apparently wanted to see how the contest would be accepted by the public. Also, they seemed to want to see what the competition would be like. A great increase in enrollment is expected for next year because of this natural curiosity.

Many people are asking about the rules which govern the contest, so a summary of the rules are given as follows. Anyone can enter the contest. It is not restricted to hatcherymen. If any poultryraiser thinks he has birds which are of the ideal type, and could place well in competition against other well finished chickens, they are urged to enter the contest. There is no entry fee, but each contestant must file a separate card for each entry with the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Committee, State Poultry Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

An entry consists of one hundred to three hundred straight run chicks desired, as long as the breeder is able to reproduce the stock. These contestants must be housed separately from other birds on the range and must be marked by some form of distinguishing mark. The 1946 growth period was sixteen weeks. Twenty live birds from each entry were shipped to the contest and fifteen of them were dressed. The best twelve were exhibited in a stand and box pack as a dressed poultry display in the Horticulture Building while the best four of the five live birds were displayed in the Poultry Building during the Indiana State Fair. There was a great amount of interest in the combined live and dressed display of poultry.

CARTER'S HATCHERY

White Wyandottes—Fisher and Zwick Strains

White Rocks—Fisher and Overbrook Strains

Barred Rocks—Dryden Strain

White Leghorns—Brownell Strain

Four leading Breeds from America's BEST carried on by a
Breeder-Hatcheryman of 39 years' experience.

U. S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM TESTED

Quality products at a fair price.

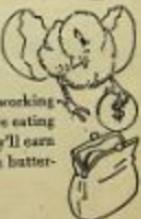
A dependable place to trade.

Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Ten Week Old Cockerels and
Breeding Stock.

Box B

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"The Better They Eat ... The Better You Live!"



Baby chicks, pullets, layers and turkeys are working
for you only when they're eating. If what they're eating
is highly nutritive—as well as appetizing—they'll earn
more for you. So now's the time to call on the butter-
milk-vitamin nutrition in ...

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK EMULSIONS

... for better eating by poultry. The better they eat,
the better you live! So—buy, feed and recommend
Semi-Solid NOW.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY

Danville, Ill. Evansville, Ind. Vincennes, Ind.

The National Committee of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest has set up plans for the contest to run for three years. The first two years are to follow very much the same procedure. Since poultrymen and hatchery operators have been able to see the contest in operation, they realize the advertising value attached to such exhibits as were shown at the Indiana State Fair. They have also seen the levels of quality other entrants were able to establish. Many of these persons who were not in the contest this past year feel they can equal or surpass this year's entries of birds. It is this spirit of friendly competition which makes for progress in breeding work in poultry. Undoubtedly there were many hatcherymen who were not showing their stock to the public this year but who are making plans to enter the Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest this coming year. They have been trying out various crosses on their own farms to determine what breeding stock they have on hand which will "nick" when the strains or varieties are crossed.

For anyone to enter the third year of the contest, it is necessary for them to have been entered in either, or both, of the first two years of the con-

test. Therefore, anyone who is doing a creditable job of breeding should enter this coming year in order to be eligible for entry in the final year of the contest.

The Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest has given wide publicity of the poultry industry to the consuming public. The persons who stopped at the refrigerated showcases and admired the dressed birds in the exhibit were not all poultry raisers. Most of them were much more interested in eating chickens than in raising them. If the contest will stimulate poultry raisers to meet this critical demand for better poultry, then it has done a very good service to the poultry industry.

Louie Jones
Lafayette, Indiana, holding one of the birds from his which won the 1946 Indiana Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest held at the Indiana State Fair. This first prize pen was an entry of Barred Crossbills—Barred Rock Males with White Rock Hens.



Denbo's Chicks

U. S. Approved—Pallorum Controlled

S. C. Reds



White Rocks

Barred Rocks

New Hampshire

Rock-Red Crossbreds

DENBO'S POULTRY FARM

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"Germicidal Lamps"

Extracts from a talk—Farm and Hatchery Sanitation
Presented at the 25th Annual Meeting

By Dr. A. R. Wister, Ohio State University

Germicidal Lamps. Special electric lamps such as the Westinghouse Germicidal Lamp, the General Electric Germicidal lamp, and the Sperry Sterifier produce an abundance of ultraviolet light rays in the region of 3550 Angstrom units. These light rays kill micro-organisms when they shine on them for a period of time. We have observed the following results with a germicidal lamp on Salmonella pullorum:

Distance from Lamp	Time required to kill	Ave. Production Mortality
1 ft.	8 seconds	100% 0%
12 inches	18 seconds	100% 0%
20 inches	1 to two minutes	100% 0%
30 inches	2 to six minutes	100% 0%

Germicidal light rays will not penetrate a film of dust, dirt or grease. They will only kill germs exposed on the surfaces of objects or in the air which are in their direct path.

The lamps produce some ozone forming and some vitamin D rays as well as bactericidal rays. In case a rations is being used which is on the borderline of Vitamin D deficiency, the use of germicidal lamps will result in slightly better growth or egg production and fewer cases of crooked breasts or thin egg shells.

We have observed the following vitamin D effects of germicidal lamps:

Table I

Periods chicks (Bottom of See 1 in. & 6 in. daily)	Weight days	Breast Ash
Unsupplemented controls	400 gms.	48.5%
Supplemented controls	300 gms.	32.3%

Total I

Vitamin D and germicidal lamp	Weight H. W.	Breast Ash	Percent Mortality
Vitamin D and incubator lamp	1.8 lbs.	9	10%
Normal light	3.2 lbs.	14	32%
No Vitamin D and germicidal lamp	2.9 lbs.	15	30%

Germicidal lamps will reduce the bacterial count slightly in incubators and separate hatcheries. However, they cannot be used as a substitute for incubator fumigation. Not many of the lamps used in the direct light of the incubator pass in the direct light of the poultry farm and in the hatchery.

must too short a time to be killed. The lights cannot be used in the hatching trays because they will blind the chicks.

Germicidal lamps have been used in laying houses to observe their effect on mortality of layers. The results obtained at Ohio State have been variable. The following data are typical from a trial conducted during a 28 week period (October 10, 1945—April 23, 1946).

White Rockers—	Ave. Production Mortality
Filtered light	100% 0%
Germicidal light	100% 8%

White Leghorns—	Ave. Production Mortality
Filtered light	90% 0%
Germicidal light	90% 0%

Red Rockers—	Ave. Production Mortality
Filtered light	80% 0%
Germicidal light	80% 0%

The lights are being used under practical laying house conditions again this year, which will be the third year for the test. An outbreak of colds hit the farm a few days ago. The germicidal did not prevent the spread of the infection to the pens in which they were used. It is too early yet to know if the infection will be as severe or the sharp in production as great in the germicidal light pens as in the control (filtered light) pens.

It is believed that the germicidal lights will not take the place of ordinary light bulbs for supplying light rays for stimulation of egg production. (Refer to the trial above with New Hampshire). The light rays are too short.

Germicidal lights should be suspended more than 4 ft. from the birds to avoid injury to their eyes. A person working near the lights should wear glasses or turn the lights off until the work has been completed. Dust should be removed from the lamps daily by means of a clean cloth.

Germicidal lamps may be used as a supplement to but not as a substitute for other sanitation practices on the poultry farm and in the hatchery.



MERKLE'S NEW HAMPSHIREs



Indiana's largest exclusive New Hampshire hatchery

U. S. Approved

Pullorum Controlled

Guaranteed Livability

Fast Growth

Higher Production

All Breeders tube tested by F. C. Tucker, DVM

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H. R. 1

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- Tela-Gosses Farrow Cabinet
- Rust-Rid and Rust-Rid
- Ton-A-Fix Egg Tools
- Dip and Disinfectant
- Plasterboards
- Ratkides (ANTU, Squill, Phosphorus, Gas)
- Drap, Chemicals
- Insecticides, Disinfectants
- Weed Killers—All Types
- Anthracine Oil Carbolicum
- Saponified Grease Solutions
- Wheat Germ Oil

Listings of Indiana Hatcherymen by Towns

~~WILSON~~
Wilson's Feed Store: 0.
ALTON
Salem Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery: 48M: 22;
wh-
Dove Creek Co. Hatchery: 108 W. Jefferson;
wh-
ALEXANDRIA
A. Gandy & Son's Hatchery: 102
S. Court: 100: 22; wh-
Hensel Hatchery & Supply: 114 W. Church
St.: 10M: 22;

AMP
Bob Wiss Hatchery: 208: 12;

AMHERSTBURG
A. L. Miller Hatchery: 201 W. 8th St.: 20M;
Anderson Electric Hatchery: 208 E. Main St.;
T-18;
Eckhardt's Hatchery: 155 Jackson St.; 27M;
14: 12;

Bitter's Hatchery and Feed Store: 1001 Main
St.: 20M;

ANNA
Annan Hatchery: 110M: 18;

FOSTER HATCHERY: 12M;
J. H. Powell: 27;

Harrington-Petley Farm: 18L;
Indiana Co. Farm Bureau Coop.: 48M: 22;

ANTHONY
Anthon's Hatchery: 10M;

ATLANTA
Atlanta Hatchery: 10M: 16;

ATTICA
Atton Electric Hatchery: 113 N. Perry St.;
N-18;

Cook's Turkey Farm: 21;
Harrington-Petley Farm: 21: 20M;

AWERSON'S HATCHERY: 0M;

AZELIA
Azelia Hatchery: 0M: 22;

BELKIN CO. FARM BUREAU HATCHERY, M.
Market Ave.: 14M: 22;

GOV'T. LOPHUS FARM: Box 15;

ALICEVILLE
Aliceville Hatchery: 3rd & Broadway: 10M: 22;
wh-
BIRDSVILLE
McGinnis Indiana Turkey Farm: 24M;

BATESVILLE
Elmer Hatchery: 14M: 22;

The Hammer: R. R. 2: 12M: 22;

Deafie's Hatchery: R. R. 2: 12M;

BEDFORD
Colonial Chick & Feed Stores: 86 W. 10th St.;
Box 200;

Box Grosvenor Hatchery: 84 214 W. St.: 20M;

BELMONT
Belmont Co-Op Hatchery: 102: 20: wh-
Goldsborough and Petley Farm: 12M: 22;

Lindbergh Egg Farm: R.R. 1: 12M;

BENJAMIN
South Central Loplets: 1M;

BLOOMFIELD
Rock Bakery: 42M: 22;

Hammond Mill & Elevator Co.: 21;

Farmers Hatchery & Supply Co., Inc.: 21M;
W. Kirkwood Ave.: 12M: 22;

Hoover Co. Farm Bureau Coop. Hatchery: 109
Main St.: 10M: 22;

BLONDETTVILLE
White-Bittery Coop: 21M;

Gold Star Seedless SPA and 100% Newmarket;

BLUFFTON
Benzinger's Bluffton Hatchery: R. R. 4;
10M: 22: wh-
Benzinger's Hatchery: 118 E. Jackson: 14;
wh-
Bluffton Milling Co. & Hatchery:
Bluffton Co.: 125 E. Wilson: 14M: 14;

BONNIEVILLE
Elmer's Electric Hatchery: 17M: 15: wh-
Waukon County Farm Bureau Hatchery: 2M:
12M: 22;

BRISTOL
Bob Berlin Hatchery: 14M: 15: wh-
Bob Berlin Hatchery: 14M: 15;

BRASSEL
The National Hatchery: 244 W. National Ave.;
14M: 20M: wh-
Harrington's Hatchery: State Road 216 W.: 16M:
30: wh-
BRECKEN
Bitter Hatchery: 14M: 22;
Petley Hatchery: 14M: 22;

BRENTWOOD
Brown Baldyway Co.: 14M: 22: wh-
BROOK
Brock's Feed Services: 14M: 22;

BROOKVILLE
Louis Cedar Hatchery: R. R. 4: 15;

Mackilles Hatchery: 15M;
Stockman's Hatchery and Feed Store: 211
Market St.: 20;

BROWNSTOWN
Loren Ford Sales & Hatchery: 14M;
Bob W. Bell's Hatchery;

Saintsquin Poultry Farm: R.R. No. 1;

BRYANT
Byron Hatchery: 14M: 14;

Flat Hatchery: R. R. No. 2: 14M: 22;

BURKE
National Poultry Farm: 14M: 22: wh-
Nestor ER

Bauer Produce & Canning Co.: 16M: 14M:
22: wh-

CAMPBELLSBURG
Campbellton Hatchery: Box 10M: 10M;

CHILLINGWORTH CITY
Harrington's Hatchery: 14M;

CANNONTON
Shepherd Hatchery & Poultry Farm: R. R. No.
Box 101: 10M: 22: wh-

CAYDEN
John C. Wright;

CHERRYTON
Mrs. A. E. Diane: R. R. 1;

CHESLESE
Elmer's Hatchery: 14M;

CARMEL
Carmel Hatchery and Supply Co.: 18;

Loyal Hatchery: 14M: 22;

CEASAR CHIEVE
Patterson: 14M: 22;

CEASAR LAKE
Taylor's Poultry Breeding Farm: 14M;

CENTER POINT
Dietz's Poultry Farm: 10M: 22: wh-
CERESBURG

Hoover Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery: 14M: 20:
wh-
CHELICEROSCO

Garrison's Hatchery: 14M: 15: wh-

CLAY CITY
Brazoria Hatchery: 14M: 22: wh-

CLAYPOOL
Merrill Poultry Farm: 14M: 15;

Good Chicks Do Not "Just Happen" That Way

They are the result of a continually improved Breeding Program and the most racial selection.

Twenty years ago, when the first Rupp Brothers Hatchery was established, a definite breeding program was at once put into effect. Today there are four Rupp Brothers Hatcheries, all continuing with that program. There could be but one result from such breeding . . . QUALITY CHICKS.

WE HATCH EVERY WEEK OF THE YEAR

Contact demands from hatch and stock raisers keep our hens running at all times. Rupp Brothers can furnish you with highest quality chicks day or every week you want them.

U. S. Approved and U. S. Poultry Tested

All breeding flocks are U. S. Approved and U. S. Poultry Tested.

Every Rupp Brothers' chick is a proven hen. EACH YEAR THOUSANDS OF SELECTED HENS ARE MATED WITH WING BANDED, PEDIGRIED MALES OF PROVEN HIGH PRODUCTION RECORDS.

Combined Egg Capacity Now 345,000

Our fine plants have a capacity of 345,000 eggs per week.

This assures our customers' ability to get chicks when they want them. We Sell Both Wholesale and Retail. Write Today for Latest Folder and Prices. All Inquiries Receive Our Prompt Attention. Quotations by Return Mail.

RUPP BROTHERS' HATCHERIES

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Address Please Name and You

YOUR KIND OF CHICK

This year you can buy the kind of chicks you would like to sell if you were at hatcheryman. They're LETT'S CHICKS.

Broad Breasted Bronze Pouls

WHITE ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS

NEW HAMPSHIREs

40 YEARS BREEDING POULTRY

12 YEARS OPERATING A GROWING HATCHERY

LETT'S HATCHERY

WASHINGTON, INDIANA

Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Cl-Ga

(Continued from page 10)

CLOUTIERVILLE
Daily Turkey Farm; 10K.
COAL CITY
Daily Game Hatchery; 20K.
COLLINSVILLE
Collinsville Hatchery; 10M.; 15.
CONCORD
Lafayette City Hatchery; 100; 14; whs.^{**}
Crestline Hatchery; 100; 14; whs.
Kingsbury Hatchery, Inc.; 43K; 14; whs.
Walney Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 30K; 15.
COLUMBUS
Delaware Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery;
25K; 15.
Cortez Hatchery; 100 Franklin St.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
Garrison Hatchery; 100 Franklin St.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
COMMUNITY
Community Hatchery; 2, 3, No. 1; 15K.
CONVERSEVILLE
Golden Eagle Hatchery; 100 W. 10th St.; 10K; 14;
whs.
Daily Hatchery; 107 Central Ave.; 45K.
CONYERS
Brown's Hatchery; 100K; 14; whs.^{**}
COPTONTON
Simpson Co. Hatchery; 100; 15; whs.^{**}
Quadrangle Hatchery; 10K; 14; whs.
Dominion Hatchery; 114 E. Walnut St.;
10K; 14; whs.
COVINGTON
Covington Electric Hatchery; 10K.
D. H. Steele, R. R. No. 1; 10K.
CRADDOCKVILLE
Daily Hatchery; 15M.
CRANBALL
Crusade Hatchery; 100K; 10; whs.
CRANFORDSVILLE
Gong Agricultural Supply Co.; 302 E. Market
St.; 10K; 14; whs.^{**}
Shaw's Hatchery; 100 W. Main St.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
W. A. Shaw Co.; 10K; 14.
CROWN POINT
Hawks' Hatchery; 15.
CULVER
Walker's Daily Hatchery; 10K.
DANA
Dugay Hatchery & Feed; 10K; 14; whs.
DARLINGTON
Daily Hatchery; 10K; 14.
DARLINGTON
Hans Hatchery; 10K.
DECATUR
Dugay Hatchery; 122 W. Market St.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
Dugay Hatchery; 10K; 14.
DELMERSON
Gates Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 100; 14;
whs.^{**}
Kurtz Hatchery and Feed Mill; Franklin St.;
10K; 14; whs.
DEMPSEY
McKee's Farm Hatchery; 10K; 14.
DEPAUW
Clove Valley Poultry Farm & Hatchery;
10K; 14; whs.^{**}
DETROIT
Elmer's Hatchery; 1, R. No. 1; 10K; 14.
DELTA
Schober Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 10K;
14; whs.^{**}
Kurtz Hatchery & Feed Co.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
Gold Star Indiana EPA and ISGA Membership.

DUNEKIRK
Shatto's Electric Hatchery; 210 S. Washington;
10K; 14K; 10; whs.^{**}
EATON
Shatto's Electric Hatchery; 10K.
ECONOMY
Economy Hatchery; 20K.
EDGERTON
Edgerton Farm; 10K; 14; whs.^{**}
ELKHART
Petterson Hatchery; 103 Baldwin St.; 10K.
ELWOOD
Kingsbury Hatchery & Poultry Farm; R. R. No.
1; 10K; 14.
William Hatchery & Supply; 110 S. 10th St.;
10K; 14; whs.^{**}
ENGLISH
Shatto's Poultry Farm; 91K; 10; whs.
EVANSVILLE
Daily Hatchery, Inc.; 1397 E. Vincennes
St.; 10K; 14; whs.^{**}
McCartry Seed Co.; 102 N. 6th St.; 10K; 14.
Vanderburgh County Farm Bureau Hatchery;
100K First Ave.; 10K; 14.
EWING
Cheaperating Hatchery; 10K; 14; whs.
FAIRBANKS
New London Farms; R. R. No. 1; 10; 40; whs.^{**}
FARMERSBURG
Lark Hatchery; 12K; 10; whs.^{**}
FARMING
Parley Hatchery; 100K; 10K; whs.^{**}
The United Hatchery; 10K.
FLORA
Flora Poultry Hatchery, Inc.; 10K; 14;
whs.^{**}
FLOWERS
West Oak Poultry Farm; 10K.
FORSTANET
Rathke's Hatchery; 10K; 14.
FRUITLAND
Gates Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 10K; 14.
Allen Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 10K; 14.
Reactive St.; 10K; 14; whs.^{**}
Rippey's Larcher Farm; R. R. No. 4; 22K.
Shatto's Hatchery & Feed Mill; R. R. No. 1;
10K; 14.
Quality Hatchery; 2000 Hwy 60 Ave.; 10K.
Louis Schaeferpork, R. R. 1; 20K.
FORSTER
Daily Hatchery; 10K; 14.
Cox's Hatchery; 10K; 14.
Cox's Belt Hatchery; 10K; 14.
FOULKESTON
Fowlerton Hatchery; 22K.
FRUITPORT
Gates Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 10K.
McKinley Ave.; 10K; 10; whs.
Cook's Quality Hatchery; 1000 Franklin Ave.;
10K; 14; whs.^{**}
Fowlerton Hatchery; 1000 N. Main St.;
10K; 14; whs.
Upper's Hatchery; R. R. 1; 10K; 14; whs.^{**}
FRANKLIN
Gates Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 10K.
Shatto's Hatchery; 10 K. Court St.; 10K.
Shatto's Hatchery; 10K.
FREELANDSVILLE
Fitter's Hatchery; 10K; 14.
FREETOWN
United Hatchery; 10K.
FRENCHLICK
Fried Bros.; 2 & 3.
FRENCH LOCK
Charles Galloway; 14K.
Rosen Hatchery; Box 212; 10K.
GALVESTON
Emsey Hatchery; 200K.

BABY CHICKS BREEDING STOCK

BARRED ROCKS

R. O. P. Supervised Trapnesting
Breeders tested each year for
tuberculosis.

**ELMER TEETERS**

R. R. 2, LYNN, INDIANA

Poultry Dressing Equipment

Pickers
Scalders
Gas or Electric
Heat Control
Automatic Water Level
Shipping Coops
Fingers for all Pickers
Drop Pans
Troughs, Etc.
Poultry Pickers
Holding Batteries

W. A. OATES

Distributor of
Poultry Equipment
Garfield 5838 1601 Edwards Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.



Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns — Ga-Ko

(Continued from page 50)

GARYBaldwin Turkey Farm, 2440 Wilmetteck
Road.**GASTON**

Vance Bryan: 51-2; whs.**

Lewellen Chick and Feed Store: 420E: 30;

whs.**

GREENSBURG

Gentry Hatchery: 623I: 40; whs.**

Lukachuk Hatchery: 604: 70; whs.**

GRIMESVILLE

Hodder's Poultry Farm & Hatchery: 200E: 1;

whs.**

HARRISBURGWhite Leghorn Farm & Hatchery:
3 S. No. 2.

Elliott Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery: 2600E:

100; whs.

Gandy Poultry Farm Hatchery: 410I.

Helen Turkey Hatchery.

Louis Hatchery & Farm Supply: 1011 Chicago

Ave.: 100; whs.**

Loyd's Hatchery: 2 E. No. 2: 230E: 15;

Pleasant Poultry Farms & Hatchery: 95W: 1;

GRASSMOOR

Ho-Brook Hatchery: Box 22: 253E: 30; whs.

Box 100: 100; whs.**

Santa's Poultry Farm Hatchery: 100M: 40;

whs.**

GRESHAM CREEK

Hartman Hatchery: 62H: 20; whs.**

GRINDCASTLE

Dunk's G.E. Hatchery: 9 E. Franklin: 14H:

36; whs.

Indiana State Hatchery: 164 N. Jackson:

100M: 20; whs.**

Peterson Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery: 903E: 25;

boxed Hatchery: 43H.

GUERNSEY

Smithfield Hatchery: 20 E. Main St: 123H:

300E: 100; whs.

Guthrie Hatchery: 123 H. State St.: 20M.

GUTHRIEVILLE

Dunigan Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery: 903E: 25;

Gunderson Hatchery: 304 W. Main St.: 100E:

21; whs.

Guthrieville Hatchery: E. E. No. 2: 14H.

GUTHRIEVILLE

Guthrieville Hatchery: 120E: 10; whs.

Hoagender Hatchery: 140E.

GUYER

Mar-Clo Hatchery: 90M.

GUYERSTOWN

Chadless Hatchery: 100M: 1; whs.**

GWTWENTVILLE

Gwettville Hatchery (C.).

HAGERTYVILLE

Gene J. Smith White Leghorn Farm: 11H: 1;

whs.**

HAMILTON

J. L. C. Poultry Farm & Hatchery: 8M: 1;

Mr. Walter Vining: 220E: 7; whs.

HARRISON

Hoosier Feed Store & Hatchery: 122N: 30;

whs.

HARRINGTON CITY

Jacobsen's Hatchery: 47H: 10;

Quality Hatchery: 100M: 10.

HARRISBURG

Tay Horse Farm Supply: 100M: 25; whs.**

Winnerton Poultry Farm: 100M: 25.

HAWTHORN

Hatchery Farm Supply: Box 120: 10; 20; whs.**

Gold Seal Hatchery 100A and HPCA Membership.

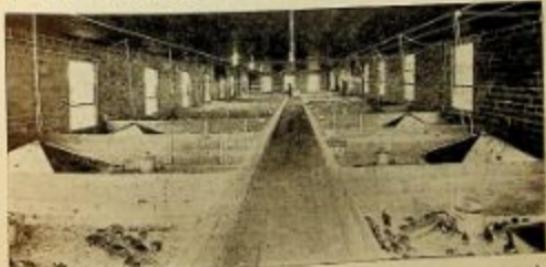
WALLACE'S Paywell Indiana U.S.R.O.P.**BARRED ROCKS**

For more than 20 years the Wallace "Paywell" strain at Hazelton has been bred for good health, heavy layers, large eggs, tame hens, and well balanced meat quality. It's the original strain selected by more of poultry breeders, family flocks, and Poultrymen's associations than any other.

Circular on request



R. C. E. WALLACE
No. 2 N. 2nd St.
Lafayette, Indiana

YE MODERNE METHOD

For Equipped Barns—O-Hay® Brooders by Paywell
Now, more than ever—
THE MAKOMA LINE See your
MAKOMA, ILLINOIS
Makoma Dealer
WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER OF BROODERS

Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Ko-Ma

(Continued from page 50)

KOLNTZ	Col. Hatchery : 48M.
LAFAYETTE	Foster Hatchery, 11 S. 2nd St.; 64; 48; whs. ^{**}
	Jones Hatchery, 10 N. 2nd St.; 64; 48; whs. ^{**}
	Miller Hatchery, 10 S. 2nd St.; 60; whs. ^{**}
	Wallace Hatchery, 1 S. 2nd St.; 60M; 60.
LAGRANCE	St. Louis Feed Store; 14M; 36; whs. ^{**}
LAKES VILLAGE	Mad Hatchery; 50M; 4.
	Swetow Turkey Farm.
LAWNCLEVILLE	Hill View Egg Farm & Hatchery; 34M; 1; whs. [*]
LA-FORTE	Swetow Feed Store and Hatchery, 364 S. Clay; 1; whs. [*]
LEAVENWORTH	West Broad Hatchery; 48H; 35; whs. ^{**}
	G-B-Vine Poultry Farm; 100M; 12M; whs. ^{**}
LEEDS	Leeds Electric Hatchery, 224 W. South St.; 6M; 2L.
	G. E. Hatchery, 100 E. Lorain St.; 6M; 2L.
LEEDS	Civics Hatchery; 8M.
LIBERTY CENTER	Good Luck Hatchery; 14M.
LOGANDALE	Linnier Hatchery; 7M; 40; whs. ^{**}
LUTHER	Luther Hatchery & Breeding Farm, 44 W. John St.; 10M.
LUTHER	Luther's Corner Hatchery; 1M.
LUMBERTON	Lumberton Hatchery; 14M; 4M.
LOGANSPORT	Can Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery, 118 E. Coler St.; 10M; 2L.
	Hilltop Hatchery & Feed, 280 Park St.; 65M; 1; whs. [*]
The Lure Hatchery, 810 Michigan Ave.; 10M; 2L; whs. ^{**}	
LODGE	Cracker's Hatchery; 20M; 30; whs. ^{**}
LOWELL	Crocker's Hatchery; 11M.
LYONS	Lyons Hatchery; 15M.
LYNN	Deacon's Loghouse Farm; 1M.
LYNN	Terry's Hatchery & Breeding Farm, R. R. 1; 10M; 2L.
	Thomas Hatchery; 1M.
MADISON	Colored Chick & Feed Store; 10M; 10L; whs. ^{**}
	Chick'n's Hatchery, R. R. 1; 15M.
	Elmer's Hatchery; 10M; whs.
	Hoover Feed Store, 100M; 10L.
	Marshall Hatchery, 100 W. Market; 10M.
	Nichols Hatchery, R. R. 1; 6M.
MANILLA	Martin Hatchery; 15M.
MARION	Marion Hatchery; 10M.
	Southern Poultry Hatchery; 10M.
	Southern Poultry Farm, R. R. 1; 1M.
MARION	Orr's Hatchery, 147 North St.; 10M; 2L.
	St. Louis Feed Mill, 215 S. Garfield; 2L; 12M.
	Southern Feed Store, 477 E. 4th St.; 94M; 3L; whs. ^{**}
	The Southern Hatchery, 1100 S. Decatur; 5M; 5M; 10M.

Gold line indicates EPA and IPICA Membership.

BUSCO EGG-MASTER CHICKS

White Rocks

Barred Rocks

New Hampshire

High Livability—Fast Growth—Higher Production

A Pullorum Passed Hatchery

CHURUBUSCO HATCHERY

CHURUBUSCO, INDIANA



Write For Full Information
Indiana Representative: B. J. DeWin, Zionsville, Michigan

CUGLEY INCUBATOR COMPANY

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN

Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Ro-Wa
(Continued from page 48)

ROSEVILLE	
CORRY HATCHERY	1000M; 50; whs.*
EVANSTON CENTER	
Arcel Center Hatchery	55M; 35; whs.
EVANSVILLE	
Gould's Farm Hatchery	100K; 50; whs.
East Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery	60M; 35;
South Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery	20K; 35;
South Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery, Potters and Flock Farm	50M; 35;
ST. MARYS	
PEPPER FARM	50; whs.*
AMERICAN PHEASANT	
SAIN T PAUL	
WILSON HATCHERY	20M;
SAN JUAN	
Zodichens Hatchery	100K;
John Zodichens	200K; 50; whs.
SONOMA	
GO. ALEXIS	1K;
Elkton Hatchery	40K; 10; whs.
MURKINVILLE	
WILLARD FARM	100K; 35; whs.*
WELLSVILLE	
Wellsboro Hatchery	100K; 35;
WENATCHEE	
Campbell's Jackson Co. Hatchery	200M; 35;
Anderson Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery	See 107;
W.H. CO.	
Martin Sonnenfeld Hatchery	5, 2; 2; 10K;
Shawnee Shrike Hatchery	1K; 50; 200M;
WILKESBARRE	
Arthur's Hatchery	2K; 1; 10K; 2;
WILMINGTON	
Arthur's Hatchery	60; W. Franklin
WILMINGTON	2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	Southwicks Farm
WILMINGTON	50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	First Frost Farm, 111 W. Washington; CM;
WILMINGTON	50;
WILMINGTON	Third Frost Farm & Hatchery, 12 W.
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	Midwest Hatchery
WILMINGTON	CM; 50; whs.
WILMINGTON	Hatchery, 104 E. Locust; 10M;
WILMINGTON	Former Hatchery and Poultry Farm, N. R. S.;
WILMINGTON	50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	WILMINGTON HATCHERY
WILMINGTON	100M; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	Wilkinson's Farm & Hatchery, See 108;
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	South West Farm
WILMINGTON	100K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	WILMINGTON WHOLESALE HATCHERY
WILMINGTON	100K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	Green Ridge Farm
WILMINGTON	50;
WILMINGTON	Steed Hatchery
WILMINGTON	100M; 50;
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	Mr. F. F. French
WILMINGTON	2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	Grange Hatchery
WILMINGTON	2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	Lake Erie Poultry Farm; 1L; 10K; 1;
WILMINGTON	L. J. Darragh
WILMINGTON	20K;
WILMINGTON	Steed Hatchery
WILMINGTON	100M; 50;
WILMINGTON	
WILMINGTON	Mr. F. F. French
WILMINGTON	2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	Grange Hatchery
WILMINGTON	2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
WILMINGTON	Delaware Hatchery
WILMINGTON	100K; 50;
WILMINGTON	Delaware Hatchery
WILMINGTON	100K; 50;
WILMINGTON	Gold Farm Institute SPA and INCA Membership.

GENEVA HATCHERIES

U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled Chicks

Every Flock Mated With
Wingbanded Males from
R.O.P. Breeders



GENEVA HATCHERIES

GENEVA

INDIANA

E. C. STUCKEY, Prop.

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"A GOOD-RICH FEED
FOR EVERY NEED"

POULTRY AND
HOG SUPPLIES
POULTRY LITTER

TRACK GRAIN—FIELD SEEDS

GOODRICH BROTHERS CO.

Winchester, Indiana

Dick Gilson & Sons Breeding Farm and
Hatchery, 2L; 10K; 50; whs.*
Walton Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery, 10K; 50;
100K; 100M; 50; whs.*
WAKARUSA
Wakarusa Hatchery; 50M; 50;
WALTON
Waldon Hatchery; 50M; 50;
Wood Hatchery; 50K;

Turkey Plan In Indiana



R. L. Wern
Wern, or Lyndon, is
Wern, or Wern and
Brewer. Lyndon's designation
had been for several
years. This Chickens
Article 1945-46
National Turkey Improvement
Plan has been discontinued
and turkey work in Indiana
for two years. Wern has
not yet decided whether
the work "not him" or if it
is simple a question
to Arnett. Some—
anyway he "jokes."

The ground work for the National Turkey Improvement Plan was started in 1937, developed by a National Turkey Improvement Committee. That Plan was intended as a guide for State turkey improvement work, until such time as there was sufficient demand to justify the formulation of a National Turkey Plan.

In 1941 a committee was appointed by the National Federation to develop a turkey improvement plan that could be applied throughout the country. In 1943, the committee presented their plan and it was adopted and became operative September 25th of that same year.

The primary objectives of the National Turkey Improvement Plan are to improve the production and meat quality of turkeys and to reduce losses from disease.

Indiana became a part of the National Plan in 1944 with 6 participants and a total capacity of 198,000.

They had 23 flocks of Broad Breasted Bronze, 1 Standard Bronze and 3 Bourbon Red Sordid or 4,286 Broad Breast Bronze, 442 Standard Bronze and 631 Bourbon Reds.

For the 1945-46 season, Indiana had 9 participants with a total capacity of 358,000. They had 31 Broad Breasted Bronze flocks, 2 Standard Bronze flocks, 5 Bourbon Red flocks and 117 Broad Breasted White flock or 11,123 Standard Bronze, 471 Bourbon Reds and 46 Bourbon Small Whites.

The National Turkey Plan is set up for fair breeding stages. U. S. Approved, U. S. Certified, U. S. R. O. P.

and U. S. R. O. M. At the present Indiana's participants are all operating as U. S. Approved with emphasis on livability and meat production.

It should be understood that it is not a requirement for Chickens Hatcheries operating under the National Poultry Plan to operate under the National Turkey Plan in order to sell turkey eggs in the same hatchery, but in order to do so, all turkey flocks must be tested to the same level or lower as the chicken supply flock for that hatchery.

The National Turkey Plan requires that at least one-third (33) of all turkey supply flocks for any hatchery be inspected. Indiana requires that all flocks must be inspected.

All hatcheries participating in the National Turkey Plan should become acquainted with Regulation 23 in the Miscellaneous Publication No. 356 of the National Turkey Improvement Plan. It reads "The term 'Broad breasted' shall not be used in describing any variety of turkey unless the width of the breast at a point 1½ inches above the keel was at least 3½ inches in width for both toms and hens at the time of selection and inspection.

This regulation has been changed, however, to read "the term, 'Broad breasted' shall not be used in describing any variety of turkey unless the width of the breast at a point 1½ inches above the keel was at least 3½ inches in width for both toms and hens at the approximate age of 6 months.



THE HEDGES TURKEY HATCHERY

• High

• Vitality

• Poulets



• Bronze

• Bourbon Reds



Dr. E. S. Weisner

Owner and Operator

Route 2

Goshen, Ind.



Thornwood Hatchery



U. S. Approved—

Pullorum Controlled

All Leading Varieties



Home of the largest incubators in the world.

Ship millions of Baby Chicks.

Thornwood Hatchery

CRANDALL, INDIANA

"Let's Talk Turkey"

Melvin V. Fisch
Poultry Extension
Agent, State University
of Indiana, is a native of Harrison
County, Indiana, the "Heart of the Hoosier State."
He has a Master's degree in
"Horticulture," and a Bachelor's
degree in "Agriculture." He has
had two years experience in
teaching, extension work in
Texas, and two years
experience in business before returning to
Indiana to work for a
large commercial hatchery
and poultry organization.
At present he is
responsible for County
agent work to move
on Poultry to serve
brotherhood Indiana
Poultrymen.

Have you ever taken time to figure just how much labor you could save in caring for your turkeys with the use of modern labor saving methods and devices? Are you feeding the turkey that will receive the top market grade when it is killed and at the same time give you the most efficient gains?

Yes, these are some of the questions that every turkey grower will be asked to answer during the next few years. We cannot expect the same degree of profit to continue at the rates which have been in existence during the past several years. Turkey meat is no longer considered a luxury item just for the holiday season, therefore it will be necessary to compete with other meats. Turkey growers will be able to meet the competition too, because the turkey industry is in the hands of a small number of large commercial producers who have the advantages of mass production methods. This means then, that if

Indiana growers expect to compete with other areas, it will be necessary to employ all methods and practices which will make for increased efficiency.

What Is Efficient Production?

Efficient turkey production means a well rounded program of good breeding, proper feeding, the best of management and quality marketing.

It is not the purpose of this article to answer your production problems, but rather to cause you to spend some time in analyzing your turkey program.

Good Breeding

Very low quality poultry are still finding their way to Indiana farms. However, we have made great strides in Indiana during the past several years to overcome this handicap, thanks to turkey hatcheries with a good breeding and pulletment control program.

A good quality pullet is one that will live, make efficient gains and at the same time dress out to satisfy market demands. How many turkeys did you market out of each hundred pullets started in 1946? Many Indiana growers are marketing 30% to 35% of all turkeys started, with 90% in the top quality at 22 weeks of age.

While it is a good idea to choose a breed that you like, it is also good business to select one that has strong market demand. During the past several years turkey producers have not been required to pay much attention to the consumer's desires. When turkeys again become competitive with other meats it will be necessary to satisfy this demand.

There is a definite place in the future

Feeding and raising
part of the 25,000 turkeys
shown on the farm of Jim
Kellerman, Commercial
Grazier, December 1946.
Note: Some feeders will
have plenty of capacity and
processing equipment to
handle the job of feeding
large flocks—others will
have to do all work
themselves. Both feed
and waterers must
be large enough to
last several months and
not be easily damaged or
moved during wet per-

**Turkey****Poults****Broad Breast****Small Whites**

Produced under the supervision of the
National Turkey Improvement Plan

in



An Exclusive Turkey Hatchery
If you're interested in High Quality
Poults of Proven Livability—
Contact Us.



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Shaver's Turkey Hatchery

Noel Shaver

Indiana

Crawfordsville

ONE DOZEN EGGS

Eggs

THAT LOOK GOOD-
SELL BETTER

SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS
SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.
111 N. Illinois St., Chicago 11, Ill.
December 1947

program for the large broad-breast turkey, but there may be a time in the near future when the small-type turkey will return the most profit because of consumer demand. In order to be ready to meet this change, if and when it should come about, it may be a good plan for the hatcheries and breeders to maintain a flock of small type turkeys.

If we hope to maintain our present desirable characteristics in the turkey of the future, it will be necessary to do a continuous job of selection and breeding for these characteristics. This is especially true of the large broad breasted. There is a definite tendency to revert to the "Wild Turkey" type through natural selection over a period of years. Then, how don't make the mistake of trying to develop a strain of turkeys with hens and males of the same size by mating averages. You have with small birds. This has been tried a number of times by turkey breeders, but the resulting offspring are just smaller in size with approximately the same "natural ratio" of size and weight between sexes.

Feed Economical Rations

Since the cost of feed is the largest item of expense in the production of turkeys, the ration which has been found by experience or test to give the most efficient gains is most desirable. Since everything that a turkey eats is considered a part of the ration, let's talk a little about pastures. Did your turkeys have all the succulent pasture that they could eat last season, from

the time they went to range until the late fall? If they did please let me know about your progress, because I have failed yet to find an Indiana grower of over 1,000 turkeys that could answer this question "yes". I believe by next year at this time, Leon Johnson of Orange County can say "yes" to this question, because he will have 18 acres of Indiana clover ready for his 15,000 turkeys this spring. He plans to pasture this ladine for short periods throughout the entire season by keeping the turkeys on the move.

There is a question as to how much feed can be saved with a succulent pasture. I don't know the answer as far as turkeys are concerned, but 20% of the feed cost of a growing pullet can be saved with Ladine clover pasture. If near the same results can be obtained with growing turkeys this could mean the difference between profit and loss some years.

Efficient Management Practices

When we talk about "efficient management practices" it is necessary to consider every method or practice that we use in taking care of the turkey from the arrival of the day-old poults to the time the turkey leaves the farm. This problem of increasing our efficiency is so big, that it will only be possible to mention a few of the newer methods of mass production that will save labor and return greater profits.

Probably the greatest change in turkey production during the past few years, has been in the methods of breeding. There has been a very rapid change from the single 10' x 12' brood house unit to the large commercial unit. With the introduction of the large permanent houses also come automatic watering systems, central heating plants automatically controlled by thermometers, and the deep litter idea. As time marched on, turkey growers also found that they could grow just as good poult with a lot less labor by eliminating partitions which were used to separate the turkey pens in small groups. So, today most growers breed several thousand turkeys together in one pen.

In addition to the saving of labor required in caring for individual pens, the large central heating plants also reduced the fuel cost. Take the heating problems on the turkey farm of Lawrence Bartley, Dubois County. Mr. Bartley has two large tile houses 24' x 48' where he broods 5,000 poult at one



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EVANSVILLE 5, INDIANA



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24 trains leave Evansville every 24 hours. We have very fast shipping facilities for customers who are not in our local trade area.

We shall appreciate your inquiry and order.

BE SURE WITH STECKLEY'S

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Barred Rocks

White Rocks

New Hampshires

Rock-Red Crossbreds

U. S. Certified—Pullorum Controlled

White Leghorns

STECKLEY'S HATCHERIES

Kendallville, Ind., Box 1485

time. The two houses were equipped with 16 kerosene stoves when built in 1944. In 1945 a central hot water heating plant (shown in the picture at left) was installed to replace the kerosene stoves. This heating plant which includes the heaters, valves, thermostatic pumps, furnace and other was installed at a cost of \$1,975.00. The fuel cost for the 5,000 units from April 15 to June 15 was \$50.00 or an average fuel cost per peult of 1¢. How much did your fuel cost per peult last year?

Yes, there are a lot of ways that you can save labor in brooding the poultry, but there are even greater opportunities for saving labor after the pullets are moved to larger pens. Feeding, watering, and the moving of equipment are the three big job ranges. Are you using a large number of small feeders that require filling often or are you using a large feeder that holds more feed? There are all sizes of feeders, and individual growers have their preference, but I believe that we can get the feeder no large as well as no small. The main trouble with the large self feeder that holds a ton of feed, is the problem of moving during wet weather. Re-

gardless of the type of feeder used they should be lined up in a row so that the least amount of labor will be used in feeding.

Do you have water piped to the range or do you have to haul it? Under most conditions in Indiana where large numbers of turkeys are grown it is much more economical to have running water and automatic waterers. Some growers pipe water over a mile to their range and do it economically. How much does it cost you to get water to your turkeys with your present system?

Quality Marketing

By 1947, just ten years from today, ever 90% of our poultry will be eviscerated and frozen ready for the oven, according to the leaders in the field of poultry marketing. If this is true, and I see no reason why we should doubt it, now is the time to start evaluating Indiana grown turkeys. Why wait until competition drives you to a quality marketing program?

Will you be growing turkeys in 1947, or will you be forced out of the turkey business because you failed to take a little time in 1947 to talk turkey?

SERVALL STAZDRY

"The Best Litter Buy"

Sterilized, Dustless,

Dries Faster, Lasts Longer

BURK ELEVATOR CO.

DECATUR, INDIANA

The Price is Reasonable.

Distributors for
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin

You'll Need These GLAND-O-LAC Products for Your 1947 Poultry Program

BLOOD TESTING CABINETS



For the first time in years we now have a supply of these handy metal cabinets, so popular with hatcherymen . . . and recommended by many state universities. Alcohol-lamp heated; has porcelain mounted, ruled testing plate. Complete with hot water can, lamp, wick and metal extender can. Also has empty syrup bottle to hold 500 ozns; and there is a bleeding needle, cloth, etc. Wire brackets hold the lid in place so it sets as a table to hold records. You will want one of these cabinets, and antigen to use with it. Ask your Gland-O-Lac Dealer for price.

STAINED ANTIGEN—All Types

We are now ready to supply T. G. formula, K. formula and Regular Stained Antigen. All are government approved. Available in 510, 1000, and 2,500-ozns bottles. See your Gland-O-Lac Dealer.

POX and LARYNGO VACCINES

Gland-O-Lac Vaccines are produced in our new modern laboratories, by the egg-propagated method, (chick-embryo origin) and are thoroughly dependable. We supply Deyrostrachitis, Fowl Pox, and Pigeon Pox Vaccines in 160-dose, 250-dose, and 500-dose packages, complete with directions and everything necessary for use. Your Gland-O-Lac Dealer will have them for you.

THE GLAND-O-LAC CO.

Most Complete Line of Biologicals in America; For Chickens and Turkeys

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Turkey Experiments At Purdue



Ray E. Roberts
Agricultural Re-
search Station
Poultry Depart-
ment, Purdue Uni-
versity, Lafayette,
Indiana. He is well
known to Indiana
farmers and has
written extensively
for his career
activities in the field
of feeding research.

Labor shortages and other difficulties have seriously interfered with our experimental work with turkeys during the past few years. Following a lapse of two years, during which no experiments were conducted, it has been possible to resume studies of the nutritional requirements of turkeys on a limited scale. Difficulties still exist. The expansion of the University housing program units land intended for use as turkey range this season made it necessary to raise all of the turkeys in confinement. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to expand the experimental work with turkeys on the new farm recently acquired by the Poultry Department.

The experimental work during the past two seasons has been devoted to the completion of studies previously started on the replacement of corn and middlings in starting rations with corn and soybean oil meal, and the partial replacement of corn in a growing ration with corn and wheat. New experiments which have been started include studies of the protein requirements and vitamin requirements of turkeys and methods of feeding.

Replacement of Bran and Middlings in Starting Ration with Corn and Soybean Oil Meal

In several trials with chicks, 15 percent each of wheat bran and wheat middlings in an all-mash breeder ration were replaced by 25 percent of ground yellow corn and 5 percent of soybean oil meal. The corn and soybean oil meal ration produced just as rapid growth with less feed required to produce a pound of gain. In two previous trials

with turkeys, the same substitution was made in an all-mash starting ration containing 20 percent total protein, with 10 percent of meat and bone averages, 20 percent of soybean oil meal, 10 percent of dried milk as the protein and vitamin supplements. The weights at 8 and at 12 weeks of age on the corn and soybean oil meal ratios were decidedly below those on the bran and middlings ration.

In an additional trial, with Broad Breasted Bronze pouls, 25 percent of ground yellow corn and 5 percent of soybean oil meal were used to replace the 15 percent each of bran and middlings in an all-mash turkey starting ration containing 25 percent total protein, in which the soybean oil meal was increased from 20 to 25 percent. At both 8 and 12 weeks of age there was a difference of about one-fourth pound for both males and females in favor of the ration with bran and middlings. The growth was quite satisfactory on the corn and soybean oil ration, the males on this ration weighing 6.8 and the females 5.5 pounds at 12 weeks of age. To this age about 0.4 pound less feed was required per pound of gain on the corn and soybean oil meal ration.

Partial Replacement of Corn with Oats and Wheat in Growing Rations

In additional trials with two lots of Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys in confinement and two lots on limited range, a 15-percent protein growing ration containing 50 percent of ground yellow corn was compared to a ration containing 25 percent of ground corn, 20 percent of whole oats, and 15 percent of ground wheat. Both rations were fed as all-mash rations from 12-38 weeks.

The results agree with those of previous trials. The birds on the rations containing oats and wheat made somewhat more rapid gains during warm weather, but those which received 65 percent corn were able to overcome this difference during cooler weather. The slight increase in the amount of feed required per pound of gain on the ration containing oats in this and previous trials indicates that 25 percent of oats in the ration is about the upper limit for maximum feed efficiency.



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U. S. R.O.P. Record, 353 Eggs

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Mentone, Indiana

U. S. R.O.P. Breeders of White Leghorns

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All Chicks U. S. Certified, Pullorum Controlled



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Controls
If you have health limitations
with infections or real disabilities, here is one tool that
will help you. We are installing
CHICK MASTER Incubators
in homes, hospitals and
other places for hundreds of
healthy chicks.
Write for details

Effect of High and Low Protein Starting Ratios on Later Growth

A preliminary trial was concluded last season; another is now underway to determine the effect of a drastic reduction in the protein content of the starting ration on later development. In each trial two lots of Broad Breasted Bronze poultry received a 25 percent protein starting ration during the first two weeks. The control lot was continued on this ration to 12 weeks. From 2 to 4 weeks the other lot received a 14 percent protein ration and from 4 to 12 weeks a 7 percent protein ration. After 12 weeks both lots received the same growing rations, containing about 18 percent protein.

In the first trial, at 12 weeks of age there was a difference of 2.7 pounds in the average weights of the males and of 2.1 pounds for the females in favor of the higher protein starting ration. These differences increased to 2.8 pounds for the males and 2.4 pounds for the females at 16 weeks, after which there was a gradual reduction in the spread between the two rations. At 30 weeks of age there was still a difference of 1.9 pounds for the males and 1.1 pounds for the females in favor of the birds which had received the higher protein starting ration.

In the trial now underway, the differences in favor of the higher protein starting ration at 12 weeks were 2.8

pounds for the males and 2.3 pounds for the females. These differences increased to a maximum of 3.6 and 2.6 pounds for the male and female respectively at 15 weeks. At 16 weeks there is still a difference of 1.6 pounds for the males and 0.9 pounds for the females. Since 34 weeks the males and females in each lot have been kept in separate pens so that when the experiment is completed the feed efficiency for each sex in the two lots can be determined.

In addition to retarding the rate of growth, the drastic reduction in the protein content of the starting ration produced white feathers instead of normal colored plumage. Several of the birds on the low protein ration were almost white in color. Males on the high protein (Figure 1) and the low protein rations (Figure 2) are shown at 12 weeks of age. While all of the birds on the low protein ration did not have as much white in the plumage as the bird in Figure 2, this bird was not as white at 12 weeks as he had been earlier. As can be seen the new feathers coming in on the neck are normal in color. On the same ration which had produced white feathers, later the birds were able to grow normal colored feathers. After a few weeks all of the plumage was normal in color except for some white in the primary and secondary wing feathers.



Figure 1. Male Poulty receiving high protein starting ration at 12 weeks of age—weight, 1.4 pounds. Plumage normal color.



I'M GOING TO MARTINSVILLE
TO GET SOME OF THOSE
TUBE-TESTED TURKEY POULTS
AND BABY CHICKS MY
NEIGHBORS HAVE BEEN
TALKING ABOUT.

CAN'T GO CLEM!
BUT GET ME AN
ORDER, BLANK.

Vitamin Requirements of Turkeys

In a preliminary trial, a ration similar to those used in vitamin studies with chicks is being fed to turkeys. A 28-percent protein starting ration was fed during the first 12 weeks. It was composed of ground yellow corn, soybean oil meal, minerals, vitamin A, and vitamin D, supplemented with TWO-A-D. POUlt Blue Book... Four vitamins—riboflavin, choline, niacin, and pantothenic acid. At 12 weeks the protein content was reduced to approximately 16 percent by adding 100 pounds of ground yellow corn to 100 pounds of the starting ration. To date (24 weeks of age), the rate of growth on this ration compares favorably to that on a starting and growing ration of similar protein content, with the starting ration containing 16 percent of meat and bone scraps and 5 percent of dried milk and the growing ration containing 5 percent of meat and bone scraps. Additional trials will be necessary to determine whether all of the four vitamins which were added are essential and also to determine the optimum amounts of those which are needed.

Methods of Feeding

In several previous experiments starting rations containing 22 to 25 percent protein have been fed during the first 12 weeks. After 12 weeks all-mash growing rations containing approximately 16 percent protein have

been fed. Satisfactory growth and development have been obtained with growing rations containing as much as 24 percent of ground yellow corn.

A trial is now underway to compare the efficiency of this method of feeding to the common practice of changing to a combination of mash and grain at 8 weeks of age. One lot received a 26 percent protein starting ration during the first 12 weeks and since then has received a 16 percent protein all-mash growing ration containing 65 percent of ground yellow corn. Another lot received the same starting ration at 8 weeks and since then has been fed a 20 percent protein mash with grain and oats fed free-choice. Males and females in each lot are in separate pens so that at the conclusion of the trial records will be available for each sex on the relative rate of growth and feed efficiency for the two methods of feeding.

Turkey Bulletin Available

Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 517, "Starting and Growing Rations for Turkeys," is now available. It reports the results of experiments with different levels of dried millet in both starting and growing rations and also a comparison of high and low protein growing rations.

This bulletin may be obtained from the Poultry Department, Purdue University or from your County Agricultural Agent.



Figure 2. Male fowl just receiving new protein starting ration. 12 weeks of age—weight 4.5 pounds. Shows white plumage, with new feathers not yet developed in normal order. A few weeks later was normal color.

Better Baby Chicks Hatching Eggs

BARRED ROCKS — WHITE ROCKS — BARRED HYBRIDS



All flocks selected and pullicorn tested under personal supervision of Wm. Ulman, Purdue '30, 17 years' hatchery experience.



Kokomo Electric Hatchery

507-509 N. Buckeye St.

Phone 7231

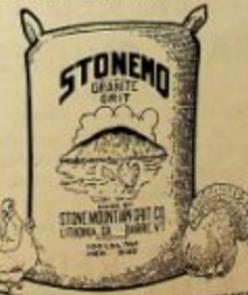
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**FEED STONEMO FOR BETTER USE OF FEED,
BETTER FLOCK HEALTH AND LIVABILITY**

All Sizes—
Chick to
Turkey

At All
Feed
Dealers



FED BY AMERICA'S TOP POULTRY MEN AND
TURKEY MEN

Growth and Expansion of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Indiana



Jonathan G. Michael
"Riley" is one of the best known and most active members of the Indiana State Poultry Association. After graduating from Penn State with a major in Poultry Science, he served for 7 years in the War Department at the War Materiel Air Corps, VZ Day School, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. He then became a Salesman for the Hill Bros. Company or Conover, Penn. His present business interests are in the construction of farm houses and barns. His present work is in his "hobby."

The National Poultry Improvement Plan has shown a steady growth in Indiana since its beginning. The hatchery egg samples we have come from about 4 million in the 1938-39 season to about 29 million for the 1946-47 season. Along with this growth there are many changes taking place. Last year our inspection service contacted 23% of the flocks under the Plan. This year, due to the relaxing of travel and man-

power conditions, 33% of the flocks are to be inspected.

The tolerance for the Pullorum-Typhoid classification this year in Indiana is "less than 4% reaction," which is an improvement over last year's tolerance. This season, regulations are more specific about the testing of farm flocks and specify that all flocks on the farms besides the chickens must be tested. In other words, this includes ducks, guineas, turkeys, etc.

The Flock-Selecting and Pullorum-Testing Agents work closely with the official State agency. In order to maintain the close relationship with these agents, they attend a school each 2 years to renew their permits. This year two Poultry Field Short Courses and four one-day schools were held for that purpose. These schools are held to give the field agents the latest poultry information and to give them their examination to see if they are qualified to administer their part of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the field.

O. M. Eaton

D. T. Eston

HOOSIER RED FARM BABY CHICKS



All Chicks from
Pulorum Controlled Flocks



Barred Rocks White Leghorns
White Rocks Buff Orpingtons
White Wyandottes New Hampshire Reds
S. C. Rhode Island Reds

25 Years in the Hatchery Business

HOOSIER RED FARM & HATCHERY

Ramsey

Indiana

Do You Need—



- Higher Egg Production
- Lower Flock Mortality
- Larger Egg Size
- Higher Hatchability
- Rapid Growth and Feathering?

All of these qualities have been developed in our White and Barred Rocks by eliminating all families from our breeding pens which fail to prove themselves capable of producing progeny with the same characteristics.

Breeders of the World Record White Rock Pen, Storrs Test, 1942. High White Rock Pen, all standard tests, 1945.

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Lafayette, Indiana

WASHINGTON HATCHERY

Seventeen Years of Honest and
Reliable Service



U. S. Approved Pulorum Controlled
Chicks



Barred Rocks S. C. White Leghorns
White Rocks Rock Red Cross
New Hampshire

WASHINGTON HATCHERY

WASHINGTON

INDIANA

The income for Cost of Plan Supervision. With this growth in participation, the amount of supervision of the State agency has naturally increased. The revenue for the official State agency in Indiana is primarily from the sale of leg bands. The remainder comes from fees levied on the participants covering inspection. This year, after careful study and approval by the Board of Directors, the fees have been changed from last year in order to get a fairer rate in comparison to the size of the participant's volume.

In brief, the hatchery rates are as described below:

The bands are 10 each; flock fee, \$5. Initiation Fee for first year participants of \$1.00 per M for the first 50M (with a minimum of \$10.00 plus 50¢ per M over 50M, after the first year). A Flock band is used. Hatcheries of 50M or less pay \$15.00; if over 50M and less than 100M, the rate is \$20.00. For hatcheries over 100M and over, the rate is \$30 per month. In this state all Plan participants must be members of the Baby Chick Department.

In the case of Certified flocks, the fee is now \$10.00. The increase is to cover the inspection service, since all flocks are to be inspected.

Where Does the Plan Participant's Dollar Go? In a study of the use of each dollar paid in by participants, we find the following facts:

The supervision of the Plan is of major importance. In the past 5 seasons the inspection service has been increasing in the field for the better interests of the poultry industry. As a measure of the increase we can look to the cost of inspection which will include the field man's and part time inspectors' salaries, as well as their travel and per diem. In the 1942-43 season this amounted to 32.7% of the

total income. For comparison let's go to the 1944-46 season where the hatchery capacity was about 30% over the 1942-43 season. We find the inspection services costs were 38.1% of the total income. Now let's take this year with an increase of 70% over 1944-45 hatchery capacity. Expenses for the remainder of this season can be estimated fairly accurately. Inspection services will reach a high of 49.8% of the income for the 1946-47 season. In other words, Plan participants are getting more actual field service from each dollar than ever before.

It is of interest to note how administrative costs have gone down each year, when compared on a percentage basis with the total income. In 1942-43 it ran 16.52%; in 1944-45 it was 12.65% and for 1946-47 it will be about 7.07%. Even with the increased number of participants, the administrative cost has declined.

Among the other expenditures, we find the two largest items are leg bands purchased, electrical help and office records. These remain fairly constant over the past five years with a slight decrease on a total percentage basis over the period. Bands purchased have averaged 20.1% and clerical and record expenditures averaged about 2.5%.



LAWSON'S QUALITY CHICKS

U. S. Approved—Pullorum Controlled



WHITE LEGHORNS

WHITE ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

AUSTRA-WHITE

Write for Information and Prices

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GASTON, INDIANA

Increase Your Profits With

Askren's Bred-To-Lay Chicks

Barred Rocks and Large White Leghorns

*U. S. Approved—U. S. Pullorum Passed
from our own flocks.*

Oakwood Poultry Farm & Hatcheries

New Salisbury, Indiana

Richard Askren, Prop.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Hatching Egg Capacity	5,001,200	8,702,340	11,442,000	27,500,000	35,497,000	37,802,200
Participants	100	120	130	130	130	130
No. of Breeding Hens	98,700	1,122,347	1,300,000	207	190	214
Participants at APP	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
No. of Birds in APP Flocks	55	300	7,400	8,000	1,700,740	1,721,025
No. of Birds in APP + APC Flocks	100,000	1,172,348	1,300,000	207	190	214
Participation in APP	49	50	50	50	50	50
No. of Birds in APC Flocks	100,000	1,172,348	1,300,000	207	190	214
No. of Birds in APC Flocks	49	50	50	50	50	50
No. of Birds in GPP Flocks	100,000	1,172,348	1,300,000	207	190	214
Participation in GPP	49	50	50	50	50	50
Participating in CPP	100,000	1,172,348	1,300,000	207	190	214
Participated in CPP Flocks	49	50	50	50	50	50
Salvaged	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indiana National Poultry Improvement Plan Participation

The following is an alphabetical listing of those organizations who have signed agreements to participate under the standards of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Indiana for 1947. New participants are encouraged application for the Plan will at least 10% of their birds are tested annually and accepted.

During the 1946 season, following Indiana Standards are in force: Pullorum-Tested— fewer than 450000; Pullorum-Controlled—fewer than 250,000; Pullorum-Passed—in restriction on the last test; old participants will have at least 10% of their birds tested and those birds accepted. Indiana State Board Inspected and stamp tested. Any interested party wishing to check upon the status of a particular farm should write L. A. Wilkins, Indiana Secretary and Indiana NPIP Administrator, State Poultry Association of Indiana, Indianapolis.

The listing is as follows: Firm Name, Town, Year entered continuous participation; breeding stage; Poultry Phase; Birds hatched. To check hatchery commercial other affiliations and additional pertinent, the reader is referred to the listing, "Hatcheries in Indiana" on page 22.

The following key of abbreviations was used in preparing this list:

AP—U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Tested
APT—U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Controlled
APT—U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Passed
CP—U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Tested
CPD—U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Controlled
CPF—U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Pass'd
HOP—U. S. Standard of Performance, Pullorum-Tested
NIP—U. S. Standard of Performance, Pullorum-Controll'd

As—Anona

Ba—Brahms

Br—Brookings

BIG—Black Jersey Giant

BIA—Bird Association

BL—Blue Leghorn

BR—Brown Leghorn

BS—Barred Rock

BSL—Barred Leghorn

BSR—Barred Rock

CB—Cuckoo

CC—Cochins

CH—Chick

CHS—Chick Supplier

CL—Crown Leghorn

CM—Cuckoo Marans

CR—Crested Rock

DR—Dorking

EW—Easter Egger

FR—French Rock

GR—Giant Rock

HR—Houdan

IR—Inverness

LR—Leghorn

MR—Marans

PR—Pekin

RR—Rock

SR—Silkie Rock

TR—Tie Rock

VR—Vermont Rock

WR—White Rock

WW—White Wyandotte

Co—Cochins
CH—Chick
CHS—Chick Supplier
CV—Other varieties
EL—U. C. White Island Reds
EW—Easter Egger
HR—Houdan
WD—White Orpington
WG—White Jersey Giant
WL—White Leghorns
WM—White Marans
WR—White Rock
WW—White Wyandotte

U. S. R. O. P. CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS and Breeding Stock in White and Barred Rocks and White Leghorns

Twenty-five special individual male breeding pens, 1,700 birds trapped daily under R. O. P. supervision. 5,000 breeders maintained on our own farm. White Rocks, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns hatching eggs and baby chicks U. S. Certified and U. S. Pullorum Controlled for pullorum disease by whole blood test.

DIETZ'S POULTRY FARM
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HADLEY'S CHICKS

Live—Grow—Lay

Barred Rock
White Rock
White Leghorn
New Hampshires
Rock and
Red-Rock Crosses

Hatching
Each Week
Of The Year

A BREEDER HATCHERY!—producing breeder quality chicks for healthy, profitable layers—all U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Controlled.

HADLEY CHICKS!—are in Great Demand for MEAT and BROILER use—From the Heart of Northwest Indiana Broiler Section.

Your Inquiries and Orders are
Solicited

HADLEY HATCHERY

Rensselaer

Indiana

CRAYDEN'S STERLING CHICKS

U. S. Approved

U. S. Pullorum Controlled

The quality of Crayden's Chicks merits your consideration.

Since 1925 we have spent considerable time and money improving the quality of our chicks. With this record of experience we are in position to offer you best quality chicks along with good service.

Write us today for your copy of our catalog, describing Crayden's chicks and service.



Box 25

**CRAYDEN'S
STERLING HATCHERY**

RAMSEY, INDIANA

MEMPHIS PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 93)

- Alexander's Hatchery—~~Bethel~~—Harrison Co.—'46: APG; RR, WM, HBL, NW, RBL, MA, WJL, SC, RC.
Alexander's Hatchery—~~Waukegan~~—Vernon Co.—'46: APG; RR, WE, WL, ME.
Allen County Farm Bureau Hatchery—Port Wayne—'46: APG; RR, WE, WL, ME.
Anderson's Poultry Hatchery—Anderson, IN—'46: APG; RR, WE, WW, WH, BE, SO, BD, WL, ME.
Angela Hatchery—Angola—'46: APG; RR, WE, WL.
Anton's Hatchery—Hickory—Adams—'46: APG; RR, WE, WL.
Anton's Hatchery—Hickory—Milford—'46: APG; RR, WE, BB, WE, BK, WW, BE, NH, BD, EA, WL, SO, MA, AR.
Anton's Hatchery—Huntington—Huntington—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WW, BE, NH, BD, EA, WL, SO, DA, WL, WE, WH.
Anton's Hatchery—Indiana—'46: APG; RR, WE, WH.
Barkman's Quality Hatchery—Orcutt—'46: APG; RR, WE, WH, ME.
Bartels' Hatchery—Rathbone—Thorntown—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, SH, CR, ME.
Bartels' Hatchery—Perryville—Harrison—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, SH, CR, ME.
C. E. Bark & Co., Inc.—Huntington—'46: APG; RR, WE, WH.
Baylor's New Hampshire—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Marion—'46: CPG; RR.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.
Bennett's New Hampshire Farm—Westfield—'46: APG; RR, WE, BK, WH, ME.

LATHROP'S "CHESTY" CHICKS

U. S. Pullorum Passed Chicks Year Around
750 New Hampshires being trapped under R.O.P. supervision
3000 trapnested breeders on our own farm

What We Offer Chick Buyers

1. LIVABILITY—95% or better is common and we guarantee 90% for 30 days.
2. SERVICE—when and as promised, 32 trains a day from Richmond. Also air service.
3. RESPONSIBILITY—Burns and Bradburn or Second National Bank of Richmond.
4. EXPERIENCE—I've had 24 years' poultry experience and I think I know what you want and also think I can give it to you. Write for our catalog. We hatch six breeds and can cross breed: New Hampshire, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, and our cross breed is Barred Rock males on New Hampshire females.

Write me about your 1947 chick requirements.

Members of Indiana R.O.P. Breeders Assn., State Poultry Association of Indiana, I.P.C.A., National Poultry Improvement Plan.

LATHROP'S HATCHERY, INC., Richmond, Indiana

Under the GROUP HOSPITAL and SURGICAL INSURANCE PLAN, adopted by THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION and underwritten by the ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, members and their dependents are eligible for these benefits:

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS

	Members	Dependents
Daily Hospital Benefit	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.00
Special Hospital Fees (maximum)	25.00	20.00
Surgical Benefits (maximum)	150.00	100.00
Emergency Treatment (maximum)	25.00	20.00
Diagnostic X-Ray (maximum)	10.00	3.00
Anesthesia—Not Hospitalized (maximum)	75.00	6.00

Quarterly Premiums

Single member	\$ 4.51
Member with one dependent	11.19
Member with two or more dependents	13.39

All operations, whether the insured is hospitalized or not, are paid at per schedule. If you have not been solicited for this protection, and are interested, please write your Secretary or this agency.

RETIREMENT INCOME—SECURITY FOR LIFE

Many poultrymen in Indiana are guaranteeing a LIFE INCOME from age 65 through the ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN. One particular poultryman, 40 years of age, is securing his income according to the outline below:

If he deposits \$440.30 each year for 25 years (until he is 65).
 If he lives until age 65, HE WILL RECEIVE \$10,000 EACH MONTH as long as he may live.
 If he should not live until age 65, HIS FAMILY WILL RECEIVE \$10,000 is \$11,730 in CASH, or \$1000 in cash, and \$66.40 to \$122.72 each month for 10 years.
 After depositing \$440.30 for the following number of years, he may stop these payments and receive—either CASH, or PAID UP ENDOWMENT. At age 65, at which time he may take cash or income of reduced amount.
 After 5 years \$1,350, Cash, or paid up endowment, \$ 2,600.
 After 10 years \$3,550, Cash, or paid up endowment, \$ 5,890.
 After 15 years \$6,550, Cash, or paid up endowment, \$ 12,380.
 After 20 years \$9,750, Cash, or paid up endowment, \$11,520.
 At maturity Age 65 \$13,770, or \$100 cash monthly for life.

Total deposits for 25 years—\$11,817.50, or profit of \$1,581.50 if cashed.
 If you will send us your date of birth, we shall be pleased to complete a chart for you, without cost or obligation. As this plan may be purchased to mature at age 65, 60, or 65, please indicate which age you prefer us to make the chart for.

SPAFFORD ORWIG AGENCY
ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
117 People's Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

INPP PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 84)

Certified Hatcheries—Indiana:	'46: APT; BR;
IN: WE, NH, RR, BR, WW,	
Cass Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—IN: APT; BR;	WE, RR, WI, NH, RR, WE, WW, SW, BR,
LBB, Cr.	
Clark Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Valparaiso:	'46: WE, NH, WE, WW,
Custer's Hatchery—Columbus:	'46: APT; BR;
WE, WW, WE,	
Cass County Farm Bureau Hatchery—Logansport:	WE, BR, WE, WE, WE, WE,
Tipton Co. Farm Bureau—Columbus:	'46: APT;
BR, WE, WW, BR, WE, WE,	
Gentry's Hatchery—Shreveport:	'46: APT;
IN: WE, WW,	
Clark Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Jeffersonville:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE,
Gentry's Hatchery—Cape Girardeau:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE,
Gentry's Hatchery—Cape Girardeau:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, BR, WE, WE,
Gentry's Hatchery—Cape Girardeau:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, BR, WE, WE,
WE, WE, WE, WE, WE, WE,	
HBM, WE, WE,	
Gentry's Hatchery—Cape Girardeau:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, BR, WE, WE,
WE, WE, WE, WE, WE, WE,	
HBM, WE, WE,	
Gentry's Hatchery—Cape Girardeau:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, BR, WE, WE,
WE, WE, WE, WE, WE, WE,	
HBM, WE, WE,	
Custer's Chick and Poultry—Jeffersonville:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, WE, WE, RR, BR, CO,
Custer's Chick and Poultry—Jeffersonville:	'47: APT; WE, BR, WE, WE, WE, RR, BR,
WE, WE,	
Custer's Poultry Farm—Indiana:	'46: APT; WE, BR, WE, WE, WE, CO,

You can count the sources of New Hampshire Certified, Pullorum-Passed hatching eggs in Indiana on the fingers of one hand and have enough fingers left to cross, if you are a finger counter.

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CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

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NPPO PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 18)

Belle Poultry Farm—Grove Point: '37; CPCE: '38*, W.R., W.L.
 Belle Hatchery—Roosa: '41; APG: '38*
 Belle Hatchery—Nashville: '41; APG: '38*
 Bellman's Hatchery—Sullivan: '41; APT: '38;
 W.R., W.W., SIR, W.L., C.
 Bellman's Hatchery & Feed Store—Nicholas
 City: '41; APG: '38*
 Benson Hatchery—Portsmouth: '41; APG:
 '38*, W.P., SIR*, W.S., W.L.
 Benson Hatchery—Lima: '41; APG: '38*
 W.P., W.L.
 Bowes' Hatchery—Terry, Illinois: '41;
 APG: '38*, W.R., SIR, WW*, W.P., W.D.,
 W.L.
 Brookhaven Hatchery—Bentonville: '41; APG:
 W.R., W.H., W.L.
 Brooklyn Hatchery—Indicates: '41; APG: '38*
 W.R., W.H., W.L.
 Elkhart Farm Bureau Hatchery—Elkhart: '40;
 W.L.; APG: '38, W.R., W.H., W.L., C.
 Elkhart Farm Bureau Hatchery—Elkhart: '41;
 APG: '38, W.R., W.H., W.L., C.
 Elkhart Farm Bureau Hatchery—Elkhart: '42;
 APG: '38, W.R., W.H., W.L., C.
 Illinois' Hatchery—Darien: '41; APT: '38;
 W.R., SIR, W.H., SIR, W.D., W.L., W.L.
 Elkhart Farm Bureau Hatchery—Elkhart: '43;
 APG: '38, W.R., W.H., W.R., W.D., W.L.,
 W.L.
 Fairview Hatchery—Romney: '41; APG:
 W.R., W.H., W.L.
 Farmers Hatchery & Supply Co.—Blawnox:
 '35; APG: '38*, W.R., SIR, SIR, W.L., C.
 Farmers Hatchery & Supply Co.—Martinsburg:
 '35; APG: '38*, W.R., SIR, SIR, W.L., C.
 Farmers Hatchery & Supply Co.—Martinsburg:
 '36; APG: '38*, W.R., SIR, SIR, W.L., C.
 Farmers Supply Co.—Circleville: '41; APG: '38*
 W.R., W.L., C.

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NPPI PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 88)

Gray's Hatchery—Muncie; '41; APT.; WR, RR, WL, Cr.;
 Gray's Hatchery—Beaureve; '39; APT.; BR*, WR*, WL, Cr.;
 Green Hen Hatchery—West Lafayette; '39; APT.;
 RR, WR, RR, WL, Cr.;
 Green Co. Farm Service Hatchery—Delphi City;
 '41; APT.; WR, CR, WL, Cr.;
 Greenway Hatchery—Greenway; '41; APT.;
 RR, WR, RR, WL, CR, RR, WW, SD, WL, Cr.;
 Lewis Griffith Feed & Hardware Store—North
 Webster; '41; APT.; RR, CR, RR, WL, CR, WR,
 WR*, WR, WR, WR, WR*, WR*;
 S. L. Gathorn's Hatchery, Inc.—New Albany;
 '41; APT.; WR, CR, WL, Cr.;
 Howard Hatchery—Bremen; '41; APT.; WR,
 WR, WR*, WL, Cr.;
 Kuhn's Hatchery—Terry Haage; '41; APT.; RR,
 RR, WR, RR, CR, RR, RR, RR, WR, WW,
 WR, CR, WR, CR, WL, Cr.;
 Knott's Hatchery & Service—Anderson; '41;
 CRP; RR*, WR*, RR, WL, Cr.;
 Kortman's Co. Hatchery—Corydon; '41; APT.;
 RR, WR, WL, CR, RR, RR, WW, CR;
 Kunkle's Hatchery—Porterfield; '41; APT.; RR,
 RR, WR, RR, CR, RR, RR, RR, WR, WW, CR;
 Kunkle's Hatchery—Clay City; '41; APT.;
 CRP, WR*, WL, Cr.;
 Kunkle's Farm Supply—Richmond; '41; APT.;
 RR, CR, WR, CR, RR, CR, RR, CR, RR, CR;
 Salter's Quality Hatchery—New Albany; '41;
 APT.; RR*, WR*, RR, WR, CR, RR, WR, CR,
 WR, CR, WR*, WR*, WR, CR, RA, WL, CR,
 WR, CR, A*.

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VITALITY MILLS, INC.

NPFC PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 88)

Jasper Hatchery—Jasper: '46; APG; RR, WB, WL, WH, WW, Cr.

Jasper Hatchery—James Hatchery—Benton: '46; APG; RR, WH, SH, WL, WH.

Johnson Hatchery & Breeding Farms—Linton: '46; APG; SH, WH, SHF, WHF, WW, WH, SHP.

Jones Hatchery—Lafayette: '47; APG; RR, WB, Cr.

Jones Bros. Hatcheries—Salem: '47; APG; RR, WH, SH, WH, SH, WH, WH.

Jones Bros. Hatcheries—LaPorte: '47; APG; RR, SH, WH, SH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kane's Quality Hatchery—Kosciusko: '47; APG; RR.

Karp's Hatchery—Henderson: '47; APG; RR, SH, WH, SH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kerr's Hatchery—Chesterton: '47; APG; RR, SH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kerr's Hatchery—Chesterton: '48; APG; RR, SH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Korte Hatchery & Feed Mill—Delphi: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH.

Kirk's Four States Hatchery—Kosciusko: '48; APG; RR, SH, WH, WH, WH.

Klinedt Hatchery—Elkhart: '47; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH.

Kirk's Hatchery & Feed—Ligonierport: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kirk's Hatchery—Portland: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kirk's Hatchery—Portland: '49; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Kirk's Hatchery & Farm Supply—Chesterton: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH.

Ladd Hatchery—Farmington: '39; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Ladd's Hatchery—Linton: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lawson's Feed and Game Supplies—Lawson: '41; CPGM; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, Cr.

Lawson's Hatchery—North Vernon: '43; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, Cr.

Lawson's Hatchery—Seaman: '47; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Layhens Lofts Poultry Farm—Star City: '46; CPGM; WH.

Lee's Hatchery—Grindell: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Levy's Hatchery and Farm Supply Store—Wabash: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Levity's Hatchery—South Bend: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lewis' Hatchery—Greencastle: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH.

Lewis Hatchery—Linton: '48; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lewis Hatchery—Logansport: '47; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lever Poultry Farm—Pennsylvania: '44; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lloyd Hatchery—Circleville: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Lyon's Farm Store—Barber—Barberstown: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Magnolia Hatchery & Service: '46; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Manning's Larchmont Farm—~~Wabash~~: '41; APG; RR, WH, WH, WH, WH.

Marshall Co. Farm Service Coop. Hatchery—Circleville: '41; APG; RR, WH, WH.

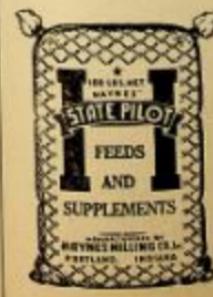
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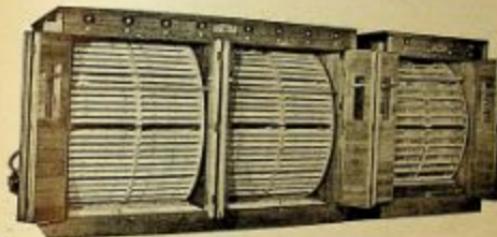
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Cantonburg, Ohio

SPPB PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 94)

Pender Hatchery—Premises; '47: APOG; BR, WR, WH, WP, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Patton Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Goshen; '47: APTC; BR, WH, WR, NH, WL.

Brown's Hatchery—Premises; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Records Hatchery—Goshen; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Revere Hatchery—Troy, Ohio; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Ford Reed—Frankfort; '47: APOG; WL, WR.

Rehberg's Hatchery—New Salisbury; '47: APTC; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Riley Hatchery—Paw Paw; '47: APTC; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Riley Hatchery—Mollerton; '47: APTC; BR, CR.

Riley Poultry Farm—LaFayette; '47: APTC; BR, CR, CP, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Riley Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Orcoville; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Kirker's Hatchery—Anderson; '47: APT; BR, WH, WH, CR.

Reyn. Becken. Hatcheries—Middletown; '47: APT; BR, WH, CR.

Schoen's Hatchery—Premises; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WP, WH, WHL, CR.

Rock Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Brockville; '47: APT; BR, WH, CR.

Standard Hatchery—Colombus; '47: APOG; DE, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, WHL, CR.

Standard Hatchery—Ind.; '47: APOG; DE, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, WHL, CR.

Salisbury Electric Hatchery—New Salisbury; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Salisbury Family Farm Hatchery—Goshen; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WH, CR.

Sekler's Electric Hatchery—Barrester; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Shawnee Hatchery—Premises; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Shawnee Hatchery—Indiana; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Stevens Hatchery—Greencastle; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WH, CR.

Stevens' Log Cabin Farm—Kosciusko; '47: APT; WH, CR.

Walter A. Sheets Co.—Greencastle; '47: APTC; BR, WH, CR.

Heimbeck Hatchery & Poultry Farm—Cassville; '47: APTC; BR, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Hancock Hatchery & Poultry Farm—New Castle; '47: APOG; WH, WL, WH, CR.

Sheeler Standard Hatchery—Winchester; '47: APTC; BR, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Sigler Lake Key Farm & Hatchery—~~South Bend~~; '47: APT, REC, WH, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Orr F. Smith White Leghorn Farm—~~South Bend~~; '47: APOG; WH, CR.

South Bend Feed and Seed Co.—~~South Bend~~; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WH, CR, WHR, WHP, WHL, CR.

Standard Hatchery—South Whitley; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WH.

Spencer Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Clinton; '47: APOG; BR, WH, WHL, CR.

Miss Potts Hatchery—Milan; '47: APOG; DE, WH, WHR, WHL, CR.

Standard Hatchery, Inc.—Topeka, Kansas; '47: APT; DE, WH, WR, WHR, WH, WHL, CR, WH, WHR, WHL, CR.

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Aetna & Co., Indianapolis—
Creston Foods, Waukesha—
Creston Foods & Co., Oconomowoc—
Dentzel's Hatchery, New Lake—
Hickory Butter & Egg Co., Indianapolis—
Eggers & Co., Indianapolis—
Kings & Gentry & Baker Co., Indianapolis—
Kirkland Products Co., Indianapolis—
M.H. Davis Products Co., Indianapolis—
Northern Indiana Poultry, Valparaiso—
Patterson Milk Products, Indianapolis—
Salter Farms Co., Indianapolis—
Ayer's Poultry Co., Terre Haute—
Ayer's Poultry Co., Indianapolis—
Swift & Co., Indianapolis—
Swift & Co., Terre Haute—
Trotter & Co., Indianapolis—
The Waller Company, Terre Haute—
v. Teepenkin of Processing

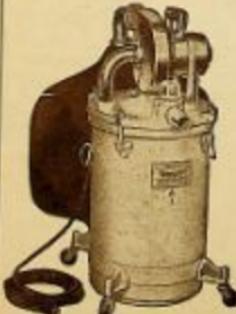
v. Certified of Quality

b. Grading Service

NPF PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 84)

Bier Hatchery Company—Harrison: '47; APG: 22, MI, WE, BR, WH, NL, WO.
 Gandy Hatchery—Gandy: '47; APG: 22, MI, WE, NL, C., CP, CPX, WE.
 Stover's Hatchery—Woodburn: '47; APT: 101, WE, WL, WH.
 Hough Hatchery—Crown City: '47; CPW, WL.
 Indiana Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Angola: '47; APG: WE, WE, WL.
 Standard Grade Co. Hatchery—Allison: '47; APG: WE, WH, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—Standard: '47; CPW; WE, WH, WH.
 Standard Feed Starter and Hatchery—Standard: '47; APG: MI, WE, WH, WE, NL, WO.
 F. W. Steiner & Son Hatchery—Vincennes: '47; CPX, WE, APG, SH, SP, WE, WH, WO.
 Hough Hatchery—Hough: '47; CPW, WE, WH, WL, SH, SP, WE.
 Standard Feed Manufacturing: '47; APG: WE, WH, WH, WL.
 Standard Feed Store—Harrison: '47; WE, WH, WE.
 Standard Feed Store—Hendricksburg: '47; APT: WE, WH, WE, WE, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—Cynthiana: '47; APG: WE, WH, WE, WE, NL, WE, WH, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—Harrison: '47; APG: WE, WH, WE, WE, NL, WE, WH, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—Harrison: '47; APG: WE, WH, WE, WE, NL, WE, WH, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—Harrison: '47; APG: WE, WH, WE, WE, NL, WE, WH, WL.
 Standard Hatchery—New Albany: '47; APG: WE, WH, WE, NL, WE, WH, WL.



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FOR LAYERS AND BREEDERS

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- Arcady Wonderfule Pellets

FOR FATTENING BIRDS

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- Wonderfule Crate Fattener
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FOR TURKEY BREEDERS

- Arcady Turkey Breeder Mash

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FEEDS



MFP PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 88)

Fendrichenk Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—
WB, NR, WL
 Weyer Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Richmond:
SL, APT; BR, WE, NR, WL
 Vigo Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Tevre Hatch:
'41 APT; BR, WE, WL
 Wayne Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Walash:
'41 APT; BR, WE, WL
 Weston Hatchery—Walton: '41 APT; BR,
WE, WL, SH
 Weston Hatchery—LaFayette: '41 APT; BR,
WE, WL, SH
 Warwick Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Bentonville:
'41 APT; BR, WE, NR, WL
 Washington Hatchery—Washington: '41
APT; BR, WE, SH, WL, WE, Co. Shk,
WW, RBR

Watkins Hatchery—Watkins: '40; APT; BR,
WE, NR, WL
 Weitz Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Richmond:
SL, APT; BR, WE, WL
 Wezert's Hatchery—Wakarusa: '40; APT;
BR, WE, WL, SH
 Whetell Farm Hatchery—Washington: '41
APT; BR, WE, WL
 White County Hatchery—Monticello: '41; APT;
BR, WE, WL
 Whetell Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—
Monticello: '41 APT; BR, WE, WL
 Williamsport Electric Hatchery—Williamsport:
'41 APT; BR, WE, RBR, NR
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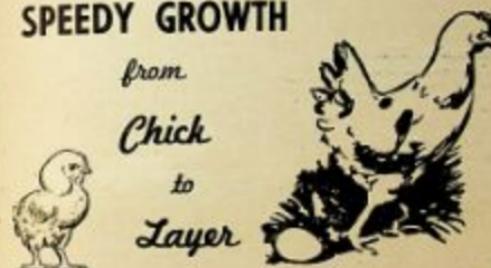


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The vitamin A potency is twenty times
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chicken oils are fat soluble.

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