

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

Published by

The State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc.

Lafayette

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 Improve-
ment 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 Pro-
tection for the Buyer.

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

3 MATINGS

for
FLOCK IMPROVEMENT
OR COMMERCIAL
EGG PRODUCTION



Build and maintain predictable 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 crossed R.O.P. males that produce
our own 60,000 layers.

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These single male matings consist of R.O.P. hens from families with high egg production
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sires. Males are from pedigreed, improved hens over 250 eggs. Eggs and chicks from
these pens will serve as the best possible foundation stock for your breeding program.

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This mating consists of pedigreed pullets from R.O.P. hens which we are transposing
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 mated
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.

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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 blood-tested under the U. S. Pullorum Controlled stage of the National
Poultry Improvement Plan. All hatching eggs selected for sale or used in our own
breeder's 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.

Chicks and Hatching Eggs for Poultry Improvement and Commercial Egg Production

We sell over 2 1/2 million hatching eggs and 650,000 baby chicks each year from our
Certified layers, R.O.P. Candidate Matings and R.O.P. birds. We take pride in their
good ancestry, excellent quality and high vitality. They make money for us and they
will make money for you.



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

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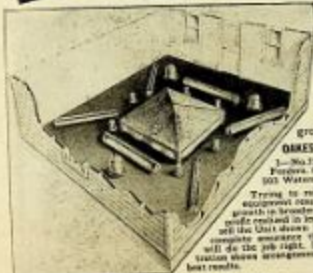


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Made of heavy galvanized
steel. Double wall con-
struction. 42" drinking
open.



**4-No. 3942-W
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42 inches long. Complete
15 quarted. Ratcheted
with grid that fits easily.
Adjustable.



**5-No. 448
Chick Feeders**
Has round flange along
trough to prevent feed
waste. Adjustable rest
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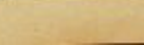
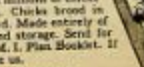
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Broiler Troughs**
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15 quarted. Ratcheted
with grid that fits easily.
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Oakes M.I. (Maximum In-
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more profitable selling of
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chick loss, promotes faster
growth, increases egg production.

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complete assurance that it
will do the job right. Dis-
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your regular jobber cannot supply you write us.



**THE OAKES MFG. COMPANY
BOX 1000 Tipton, Indiana**

"Sanitized" POULTRY EQUIPMENT

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 Photo courtesy of Luck Magazine

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Looking Ahead with the Poultry Industry.....	8
Newcastle Disease.....	11
Purdue Poultry Short Course and Hatchery School.....	14
The Dehmarva Breeder Industry.....	18
Individual Members.....	20
The State Poultry Association.....	31
Airview Sight of New Poultry Farm.....	36
4-H Poultry and Egg Judging Contest.....	40
19 Years of Pedigreed Poultry Improvement.....	42
First Year of Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest.....	44
"Germicidal Lamps".....	46
Listing of Indiana Hatcherymen by Towns.....	50
Turkey Plan in Indiana.....	64
Let's Talk Turkey.....	66
Turkey Experiments at Purdue.....	72
The National Plan in Indiana.....	78
National Plan Participation.....	82

For the Index of Advertisers see Page 105

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. F. Department and the Turkey Department, it serves as a clearing house for problems affecting farm stockowners, market broiler producers, hatchery stockowners, poultry breeders, hatchery operators, fatteners—anyone interested in any phase of the Indiana Poultry Industry.

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1497 birds traced under U. S. R. O. P. Supervision.
1949 qualified—79.07% highest qualifying percentage in the entire U. S., of any breeder tracing over 1,000 birds.

254.5 Average Egg Production.
26.85 Average Egg Size.
441 birds 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 Leghorn Farms

Merton, Indiana

Looking Ahead With the Poultry Industry

G. R. Wood, Purdue University



Dr. G. R. Wood
Department of Agricultural Economics,
Purdue University.
Dr. Wood is a native of Oregon and a graduate of Oregon State College. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin on Poultry and Egg Marketing. His present position is in 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 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 seen the poultry industry expand substantially since 1941 in response to a 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. Even in 1946 the situation was reversed. As the year, it looked as if this new demand—would be a billion one. Consequently, there was a billion one demand for eggs last spring. As large gain to cost a bushel of wheat over the market. This was particularly true during the OPA holiday of last July and August.

Following the return of meat controls in September, the earlier pigments again appeared to be strong. Retail meat supplies virtually disappeared and the industry found itself in the middle of a boom. Instead of seeing these high prices in their attitude 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 come to an end around or after mid-1947.

It now appears that 1947 will be another year of high income, approximating 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 58 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 supplies in the first half of 1947 were up from the year-end 1946 level. Hog marketings will be down about 30 percent. Large cattle marketings will more than offset the decline in pork

America's Oldest and Best

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

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

216 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 mid-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 on 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 the 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 dryers 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.

Broiler 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 inevitable and unavoidable. The fundamental question is—what will be the nature of the adjustment and who will lose its benefit?

When feeding ratios narrow and profits don't come so easily, the 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 curtail. 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, somewhat smaller 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 producers 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 pullets 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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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. Mason
Department of Veterinary Science,
Purdue University. Dr. Mason is a native
"Hoosier" with his
D. V. M. and M. S. de-
gree from Ohio State
University. He did
his Ph.D. work at
Knox College and is
now American Pathol-
ogist, Department of
Veterinary Science at
Purdue.

Newcastle disease is an infectious, highly contagious, or readily transmissible disease that affects chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, and 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 and since 1938. To date, or within the past 18 months, further recognition of the disease has been made in 11 states widely scattered throughout the country's most intensive poultry-raising areas, and included among them are 9 of the 12 states of this 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 control of the disease.

The symptoms of the disease and other of its characteristics are suggestive of its processes. Droopiness, loss of many diseases, anorexia, considerable breaking in the form of drooping, weakness and inaction, and, in some cases, it may be so severe as to cause death. The most common observation is the drooping of the head. The mouth may be held open to facilitate breathing. These symptoms of the disease generally occur usually those that are of a few days, or are commonly seen in the early stages of the disease. In addition to the symptoms of drooping of the head,

drooping of brain or nerve involvement. These include twisting of the neck and turning of the head to preclude positions, moving in circles, falling backwards, dropping of the wings, inability to use the legs, and rhythmic coarse twitching of the neck, wings or legs. Some one or all of these various symptoms usually occur in at least 90 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 by death are generally greater in yearlings than in adult stock; in the former, 90 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, or mouth or upper respiratory fluids or secretions of diseased fowl. This "contact" may occur by transfer of these infected materials for nonferable or long distances, on crates, feed sacks, attendants' 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 that 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 "weakest 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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Retail	A breeding program that pays in quick feathering and high egg production.	on request

Barred Rock, White Rock, White Leghorns and New Hampshire R. O. P. Chicks, Eggs and Stock. Also R. L. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Mated to R. O. P. Males.

Martin's Ramsey Hatchery

BOX 200, RAMSEY, INDIANA

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

The containment of spread of the disease in young adult or adult poultry is likely to be a much more difficult accomplishment, especially if wild-life reservoirs of this disease become well known that the individual animal case is a potent spreader of the disease should be restricted. Such stock should not be "unloaded" immediately for market in the present, untried unfounded fear that marked economic losses will occur. With hindsight, or until the chances of their elimination, would be of considerable benefit to the industry. After the disease had not occurred, adult flocks may become equally as profitable as if

chances of spread of the disease from them to young stock, through the eggs or otherwise, appear to be slight. Crates used in handling live poultry should be prohibited from being brought to 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.

Field 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 destructibility 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 \$-billion dollar poultry industry and, in addition, of a highly valuable wild-fowl population.

Protect the health of your poultry flock. Invest a little money in some poultry cover so that it is not necessary to bring contaminated eggs on the premises every time you market poultry.

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...That's All you need to know about THE CONTROL OF POULTRY LICE!

A thin film of "Black Leaf 40" smeared on the roost gives off fumes which kill lice while the fowls perch. No powder, no handling of fowls, no loss of production. "Black Leaf 40" is the poultry-man's friend.

Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength
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We hatch: Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshire and Barred Rock

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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 Maestri Agricultural Center, Ninth and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 20 to 31.

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

The picture below showed the 195 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 269 people.



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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; is easy to keep warm,

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

Check list, note on panel and walk for low interest

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My Impressions of the Delmarva Broiler Industry



Joe W. Short
President Eastern
States Poultry
Association. Joe is a
native of Southern In-
diana, a Purdue gradu-
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S. C. F. hatcherman.
He is an active inter-
ested in the broiler
game that he spent
three weeks of his vaca-
tion the last summer
visiting broiler
growers in the Eastern
States 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 or so, but when we finally reached the very heart of the district, nearly every third farm had one or more long, tiled roof broiler houses.

We associated speak of our "Southern." 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 and the peninsular. Not so, on the Delmarva. It can not help but be realized that there is an area that has gone "all out" in broiler production. Over 100,000,000 broilers produced in 1945 in an area about the size of five or six typical Indiana counties. It accounts for about one-third of all commercially produced broilers in the United States.

The country itself was fairly level. Single fields of wheat were ripening as we entered Maryland at the point Chesapeake Bay, and drove toward the northern Delaware. The soil was wooded—evidently not sufficiently productive for cultivation.

In these short days of visiting, one can see only a relatively few plants, insight into the operations and practices of the industry, but a few impressions which may be of

The Delmarva broiler producers seem to be neither better nor poorer poultrymen on an average than are their own producers. The broiler movement as in marketing age is about the rule of growth and feed consumption per pound of gain is comparable. The 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 locusts 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 75% 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. Rarely does the temperature get down to zero, and when it does, it usually warms up to above freezing by noon, so 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 flimsily 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 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

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CHICKEN-OF-TOMORROW COMMITTEE
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For achieving advancement in breeding and development of superior egg-laying chickens



LeW. Williams
Secretary

Yes, we were lucky in winning first place in the Indiana "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.)

Right now we're centering our attention on the "Chick of Today"—quality Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Barred Crossbreds—for the 1947 season. Honest breeding, using hundreds of special males; accurate bloodtesting, 20th year; shipments on dates promised.

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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,—simply concrete block pillars about every eight feet with a fill on top of them. There has 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 of dirt floors in the strictest in undesirability. I still believe that is true in most of Indiana but the dirt floors in Indiana 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 also and drains 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 in cleaning between broods is to hose the house down after the litter has been removed. The sandy floors filter this moisture laden water. The skin is hauled out. The inside of the Indiana dirt floor houses after cleaning had little of the characteristic odors as common in our concrete floor houses even after scrubbing.

The houses reflect the fact that they evolved from converted shed roof laying houses and from brooder houses set out to end and built on to as 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 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is divided into 20 rooms, 20 x 32 feet, with a 20 x 16 foot feed room in the middle. Each room has two stoves, 500 chicks per stove, making a total capacity of 10,000 broilers. These are under the care of one man. On the farm owned by the very large operators, above the feed room is a second floor which is used as a dwelling for the caretaker and his family.

While this type of house has apparently given satisfaction, I can not say but feel that we have opportunities for greater efficiency with our 10 x 16 foot wide houses with few or no partitions, and with hot water brooding systems instead of the innumerable coal stoves with their smoky atmospheres for more coal and their insistence for a regular shaking and removal of ash. A few wider 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, 40,000 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



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One-third of all commercially raised broilers in the United States are produced in the Indiana peninsula. One out of every five broilers produced in the U.S. is the one which is produced in the Indiana peninsula.

summer of 1946. The differential, however, between the price of feed here and there, was not so great on universal feed 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 co-operatives, and private or corporate owned. Their capacities will run up to 2,000 birds dressed per hour. Eviscerating 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 up but also with the waste of by-products. Is an area breeding the lack of protein feeds, it seemed 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 food out of the entrails, heads and feet. The eviscerating 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 by far 10,000 to 40,000 chicks instead of for 100 to 500. Most of the chicks are sold on the basis that they will be paid for when two weeks old. Those that die before then don't count.

Commendable is the service of the Nepeco Hatchery Division in publishing 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.

Commendable also, is the work of the University of Delaware at their sub-station near Georgetown. There, 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 producers. Their practices have much to commend them, — deep litter, self-feeders that work, automatic waterers, no hens, adequate cross ventilation in summer, — but just because something works in Delaware is no assurance that it should be followed here. On some things we may be able to teach them a thing or two.

Individual Members Of The State Poultry Association Of Ind., Inc.

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White Plymouth Rocks
S. C. White Leghorns
New Hampshire

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White Plymouth Rocks

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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 NPPI Administrator. He is a few miles from the poultry industry's most representative in Indiana who tackle any problem of the industry. His motto is "Georgia is the answer" — "Georgia Approval Standard."

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. Its 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, H. O. P. and Turkey—the following activities are carried on—Annual State Meeting, Turkey Meeting, Blue Book, monthly SPAL Bulletin, Hospitalization and Surgical Insurance program, International Baby Chick Association, Poultry and Egg National Board, R. O. F. Brooders 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, Crayden, Ullman, Stackley and Nielson. 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.
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Air View Of Site Of New Poultry Farm



Dr. J. Holmes
Martin

Chief, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Purdue University. He has the responsibility of guiding the teaching, research, and extension divisions of Poultry Husbandry as the Purdue Campus as well as coordinating many other state and federal regulatory agencies.

Purdue University has purchased a 136-acre farm on the South River Road near Lafayette, Indiana, for the new Purdue Poultry Farm. The farm is 1 mile west and 1.2 miles south of the Farnis Poultry Building. This view indicates the location of the farm:

(1) Wabash River.

(2) West 40 acres to be used for turkey pasture experiments.

(3) East 98 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 40-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 west lot and range area and have been remodeled for one and two room apartments for married G. I. undergraduates. The Women's Residence Hall will be expanded to the westward (immediately in rear of the poultry building). Proximity to sewers and other utilities made the poultry plant site extremely valuable for dormitory expansion.



Site of the
New
Purdue
Poultry
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\$100,000 worth of
buildings to be
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Victory Bonds To 4-H Poultry Teams

By Melvin V. Fleck, Extension Poultryman

It was a happy day for the smiling 4-H Club boys and their coach (pictured below) when Wm. Utman, Kosiens, 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 "Bert" 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.

Twenty-six teams participated in the Annual Judging Contest which was held in connection with the 4-H Club Round-Up, Purdue University, July 24th to 30th. 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 Frette, Vocational Agricultural Teacher. Three classes of eggs were judged on external basis and three groups of twenty eggs each were coded into U. S. Government Grades.

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

The Washington team coached by Ron Frette 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 Judging and Management.

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



REDUCE DEATH LOSSES from TRACHEITIS and FOWL POX

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ORIGINAL
Egg-Propagated
VACCINES



These birds are suffering from an acute attack of infectious Laryngotracheitis. Some have succumbed and others are gasping for breath.

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

VINELAND TRACHEITIS VACCINE

Recommended for routine vaccination of young birds, six weeks of age, also for emergency vaccination of laying flocks.

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

VINELAND PIGEON Pox VACCINE

Recommended for emergency vaccination of racing flocks where Fowl Pox Occasions.

VINELAND STAINED ANTIGEN

V. G. Formula—Bard's White Head

Method: Tap

For the detection of Pullorum Disease. A prophetic product, tested for accuracy by two independent laboratories, has indicated its own laboratory.

FREE—A very practical, accurate handbook on disease control.
Vineland Poultry Laboratories' Vaccines are produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 150, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They may be obtained from dealers, poultry co-operators, or direct from

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

Clara Withers



Clara—or "Chab"—is one of the field men for the State Association. An Oklahoma A. & M. poultry graduate, Clara went down into the State where he served in the U. S. Army. Clara worked at the Oklahoma State University for two years where he had opportunity to work with birds from many different breeds. A quiet gentleman from the Plains of the Southwest, Clara knows his poultry and poultry work—Army style.

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

"The purpose and objective of the Indiana R. O. P. is 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 R. 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 pedigreed birds, are carefully selected from hundreds or thousands of pullets. This selection is based upon the appearance of the bird and her family background. Only superior individuals with excellent family records for hatchability, livability, fertility, 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.

selections 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 1 ounce each or 14 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 pedigreed 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 Hampshire.

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:

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
No. ROP Breeders	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Pullets Entered in ROP	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349	11,349
No. Females Qualified as ROP	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884
No. Qualified ROP	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979
Yards in ROP	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215
No. Qualified ROP Males	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215



SHAVERS 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 Pulverum Controlled Stocks.

See our Big New Hatchery Building. We're proud of it.

Junction of State Roads 34 and 43

SHAVERS 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



R. W. Anderson
Purdue Extension
Poultryman. "Ex-
pert" home town is
Bloomington, Indiana, and
he is a Purdue graduate.
He took over the
job of Extension Poul-
tryman for St. Central
Indiana counties last
year after serving
over five years in the
U. S. Army. Also had
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 Moultrie stage. The Indiana 1946 winner was an entry made by Lucian Jones of Jones Hatching, 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 broiler raisers. These crossbreds were outstanding in the dressed bird exhibit, according to Mr. G. M. Coney, Government poultry grader for the Wadley Company, Indianapolis, 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 secured 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 varieties were good examples of what can be produced in most 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 the Corn Belt Hatchery, Oxford, for their entry of Barred Plymouth Rocks and to Lane Stonebraker, Corydon, on a Barred-Rump Cross entry. These

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

There were many hatcherymen and poultrykeepers who stood on the sidelines 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 caution.

Many people are asking about the rules which govern the contest, as 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 contest birds 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 the fifties of them were dressed. The best twelve were exhibited in a standard box pack as a dressed poultry case play in the refrigerator display case 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—Fishel and Zwick Strains

White Rocks—Fishel 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.

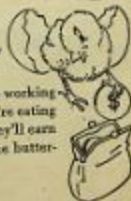
Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Ten Week Old Cockerels and Breeding Stock.

Box B

COLUMBUS, INDIANA

"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 batter-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 level 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.

Lester Jones

Lafayette, Indiana, holding one of the five birds from his exhibit which won the 1946 Indiana Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest held at the Indiana State Fair. This first prize pen was an entry of Barred Crossbreds—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

SETH DENBO

Phone 200-3

R. R. 1, English, Ind.



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POULTRY FEEDING PROGRAMS

For

"Quality Results at Low Cost!"

Write For Literature

HALES & HUNTER CO.

141 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago 4, Illinois

"Germicidal Lamps"

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

By Dr. A. S. Winter, Ohio State University

Germicidal Lamps. Special electric lamps such as the Westinghouse Stero-Lamp, the General Electric Germicidal lamp and the Spauld Spauldifier produce an abundance of ultraviolet light rays in the region of 2550 Angstrom units. These light rays kill microorganisms 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
1 inch	5 seconds
2 inches	10 seconds
3 inches	1 to 2 sec. minutes
4 inches	2 to 3 sec. minutes

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 lamp produces some ozone forming and some vitamin D rays as well as bactericidal rays. In case a ration 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 beaks or thin egg shells.

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

Trial 1		
Exposed chicks (Rations of 1000 I.U. 2 min. daily)	Weight 6 weeks	Beak Arch
Unexposed controls	430 gms.	45.5%
	520 gms.	55.5%

Trial 2		
	Weight % Crooked Beaks	10 Wk. Beaks
Vitamin D and germicidal lamp	1.5 lb.	0
Vitamin D and filtered light	1.1 lb.	10%
No. Vitamin D and germicidal lamp	2.3 lb.	55

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 bacteria pathogens in the direct light of the lamps and many of those that do, re-

main 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).

	Avg. Production	Mortality
White Rocks—		
Filtered light	109	35%
Germicidal light	100	5
White Rocks—		
Filtered light	96	21
Germicidal light	96	11
White Leghorns—		
Filtered light	100	17
Germicidal light	104	28
New Hampshires—		
Filtered light	82	9
Germicidal light	87	4
Barred light	105	8

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 as the slump 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 Hampshires). 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 HAMPSHIRE



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

George Merkle Hatchery

R. R. 1

North Manchester, Indiana



AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES

Reliable!
Prompt!

- Remedies and Biologics
- Hatchery Supplies
- Poultry Equipment
- Barnyard Equipment
- Seasonal Chickens and Turkey Katchers
- Tuber-Growth Fabric Cement
- Rust-Rid and Soot-Rid
- Ten-A-Far Hog Tests
- Dip and Disinfectant
- Photocopies
- Ratikides (ANTU, Squill, Phosphorus, Gas)
- Drugs, Chemicals
- Insecticides, Disinfectants
- Weed Killers—All Types
- Anthracine Oil Carbolineum
- Supersol Glyceric Solution
- Wheat Germ Oil

Write for FREE Catalog

VAL-A COMPANY

709-718 W. Root St.
Chicago 9, Illinois

Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Co-Ko

(Continued from page 41)

GARY

Hatchery Turkey Farm, 2440 Wilkesbrook
Fowl.

GASTON

Vater Bryan; 51; who**
Lawson Chick and Poultry Store; 438; 34;
who**

GENEVA

Gentry Hatcheries; 438; 40; who**
Linschbach Hatcheries; 50; 70; who**

GLENN

Hickley's Poultry Farm & Hatchery; 208; 11;
who**

GREEN

Harris White Leghorn Farm & Hatchery;
R. 2, No. 2Kilham Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 2608;
106

Calden Poultry Farm Hatchery; 4150

Haden Turkey Hatchery

Latta Hatchery & Farm Supply; 103 Chicago
Ave.; 1608

Lewis & Harvey, R. R. No. 3; 238; 15

Pittsford Poultry Farm & Hatchery; 930; 3

GRASS

H-Round Hatchery, Box 25; 238; 10; who

Lee Hatchery; 422; 41; who

Sander's Poultry Farm Hatchery; 100M; 41;
who

GREEN

Howe Hatchery; 938; 30; who**

Huck's O.R. Hatchery, 2 E. Franklin; 14N;
16; whoIndiana State Hatcheries, 164 N. Jackson;
438; 51; who**

Peterson Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 938; 25

Reed Hatchery; 418

GREENFIELD

Smithman Hatchery, 200 E. Main St.; 212N;
262; who

Zink Hatchery, 153 E. Main St.; 26M

GREENSBURG

Dexter Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery; 938; 25

Greenberg Hatchery, 94 W. Main St.; 218N;
25; who

Schubert Hatchery, R. R. No. 7; 24H

GREENYORK

Gowman Hatchery; 12H; 16; who

Hosmer Hatchery; 346

GREENWOOD

Mar-Gis Hatchery; 76M

GRIFFIN

Challine Hatchery; 33N; 1; who*

GWINNAPVILLE

Gwynnville Hatchery; 11

HARRIS

Gow F. Smith White Leghorn Farm; 318; 11;
who

HARTZ

Jack's Poultry Farm & Hatchery; 6N; 11

HAWK

Mr. Walter Volter; 22H; 7; who

HAWKINS

Hammel Food Store & Hatchery; 12N; 20

HAWKINS

Jones Bros. Hatcheries; 938; 30

HAWKINS

Ridgely City

Ridgely's Hatchery; 47H; 34

Ridgely's Hatchery; 12H; 30

HAWKINS

The Berry Farm Hatchery; 438; 12; who**

Waterford Poultry Farm; 11

HAWKINS

Hawkins Farm Supply, Box 180; 8; 21; who*

Sold from Indiana SPA and ISCA Membership.

REBORN

Big River Turkey Farm; 7;

Haines Hatchery; 12H; 4

HILLSBORO

Frazier Farm Supply; 13M; 20

HUBBARD

Byrne Poultry; 13H

Robert Hatchery; 43N; 30; who

HILLMAN

Holland Hatchery; 22H

HOF

Hess Hatchery; 103H; 40; who**

HUNTINGBURG

Aie Homestead Hatcheries; 2,400N; 124H;
who

Hunt Co. Hatchery; 421M; 500; who

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WALLACE'S
Paywell

Indiana U.S.R.O.P.

BARRED
ROCKS

For more than 25 years the Paywell "Paywell" series of Barred Rocks has been the good health, heavy laying, easy care, large body size and fast growing meat quality. It's the improved American stock backed by more of such good breeding, family selection and full-time control. For 1947 eggs and better meat birds, raise Paywell "Paywell" Barred Rock Chicks from one to 100.

Circle on request



R. C. E. WALLACE

No. 2 N. 2nd St.
Lafayette, Indiana

THE MODERNE METHOD



Now, more than ever—
WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER OF BROODERS

See your Makomab Dealer
MACHON, ILLINOIS

For Equipped E-Zit-O-Mat Brooders in Full Detail

Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Ke-Ma

(Continued from page 55)

KOUTZ

Chick Hatchery; 400.

LAFAYETTE

Foster Hatchery, 11 E. 2nd St.; 144; 44; waa.**

Joan Hatchery, 36 S. 1st St.; 112H; 40; waa.

Eller Poultry Farm, R. R. 2; 10M; 30; waa.**

Valdara Hatchery, 1 S. 1st St.; 100H; 40.

LAGRANGE

Indiana Hatchery; 94M; 30; waa.**

LAKE VILLAGE

Med Hatchery; 98; 4.

Hawthorn Turkey Farm.

LAKEVILLE

High View Egg Farm & Hatchery; 14M; 1; 1.

LAPORE

Berta Food Store and Hatchery; 164 S. Clay;

10M; 30.

James Bros. Hatchery, 100 Lincoln; 100M; 30; waa.

LEAVENWORTH

Red Breeds Hatchery; 42H; 35; waa.**

O-S-V Poultry Farm; 104M; 101; waa.**

LEBANON

Loburn Electric Hatchery, 224 W. South St.;

10M; 40.

O. K. Hatchery, 506 E. Lebanon; 41M; 40.

LIBERTY

Lindley Hatchery; 80M.

LIBERTY CENTER

Good Light Hatchery; 14M.

LIGONIER

Ligonier Hatchery; 78M; 40; waa.**

LITTON

Johnson Hatchery & Breeding Farm, 44 W.

4 St.; 10M.

LITTON

Leather's Center Hatchery; 7H.

Linton Hatchery; 14M; 40.

LOGANSBURG

Coke Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery, 148 E.

Chicago St.; 10M; 30.

King's Hatchery & Feed, 100 Oak St.; 45M;

10M; 30; waa.

The Lewis Hatchery, 814 Michigan Ave.;

10M; 30; waa.**

LOGANSBURG

Chandler's Hatchery; 100M; 30; waa.**

LOVELL

Cresler's Hatchery; 10M.

LOWELL

Lowell Hatchery; 10M.

LYONS

Lyons's Leghorn Farm; 6H.

LYONS

Tennor's Hatchery & Breeding Farm, R. R. 2;

10M; 11.

MADISON

Thomas Hatchery; 2H.

MADISON

Columbia Chick & Feed Store; 100M; 10;

waa.**

Cushman's Hatchery, R. R. 1; 10M.

Elmora Hatchery; 10H; waa.

Irwin Feed Store & Hatchery; 44M; 10.

Madison Hatchery, 602 W. Main; 40M.

Madison Hatchery, R. R. 1; 40.

MANTUA

Mantua Hatchery; 10M.

MARENGO

Springdale Hatchery; 7H.

Marengo Poultry Farm, R. R. 1; 10M.

MARENGO

Orel's Hatchery, 418 South St.; 10M; 30.

R. T. Stevens, 422 S. Graham St.; 10M.

Sandstone Feed Store, 407 E. 10 St.; 44M;

30; waa.**

Thomas Hiding Hatchery, 1106 S. Brandon

St.; 10M; 10.

Bold face indicates SPA and IPMA Membership.

MARTINSVILLE

Farran Hatchery & Supply Co., 141 N.

Jefferson St.; 60M; 11; waa.**

High Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, R. R. 2;

2M; 1.

Martinsville Hatchery, 171 N. Main; 40M;

20; waa.

MAYWOOD

W. A. Jones Hatchery, Box 147; 10M; waa.

MEDORA

H. Lee Poultry Farm; 4H.

Medora Poultry Hatchery; 10M.

MERTON

Merton Poultry Farm & Hatchery; 10M; 1; waa.**

Merton Poultry Farm; 10M; 1; waa.**

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Merton Poultry Farm; 10M; 1; waa.**

BUSCO EGG-MASTER CHICKS

White Rocks

Barred Rocks

New Hampshire

High Livability—Fast Growth—Higher Production

A Palladium Passed Hatchery

CHURUBUSCO HATCHERY

CHURUBUSCO, INDIANA

Builds Up

PROFITS!

PROFITS through economical operation.
 PROFITS through savings in labor.
 PROFITS through high hatches.
 PROFITS through space saving floor arrangements.

Write For Full Information
 Indiana Representative: B. J. DeWitt, Zeeland, Michigan

CUGLEY INCUBATOR COMPANY

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN



Listing of Indiana Hatcheries by Towns—Wa-Wa

(Continued from page 59)

WALKERTON
Van Lake Hatchery, R. R. 2; 10R; 10.
Vandals Farm Hatchery, R. R. 2; 10R.

WASCO
Schmidt Hatchery; 42M; 42; who.*
Washburn Community Hatchery; 17R.

WELLSVILLE
Hickory Farm State; 0.
Paul Cook, R. R. 2.
Wendover Hatchery, R. R. 1; 10R; 1; who.*
Wendover Hatchery, Inc.; 42M.
Wendover Farm; 10R.

WELLSVILLE
Lett's Hatchery & Farm Supply Store; 10R; 10; who.*
Wendover Hatchery, 307-311 W. Main St.; 0R.
Wendover Farm Hatchery, R. R. 1; 10R; 1.

WATERLOO
Wendover Hatchery; 12M; 12; who.

WESTFIELD
Pike's Hatchery; 4M.

WEST LAFAYETTE
Guth's Hatchery, 301 State St.; 4.

WEST PORT
West Port Hatchery; 10R; 10.

WHEATFIELD
Wheatfield Hatchery; 12R; 12.

WILLIAMSPORT
WilliamSPORT Electric Hatchery; 42M; 10.
Wilmac
Wilmac Hatchery; 12R; 1; who.

Doll free listings 57A and 122A. Wabashville.

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Pallman
Controlled Quality
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Wholesale and Retail. Also training
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- ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
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 - BARRED ROCKS
 - S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
 - BROWN LEGHORNS
 - BUFF ORPINGTONS
 - NEW HAMPSHIRE
 - WHITE WYANDOTTES
 - BUFF ROCKS
 - BUFF MINORCAS
 - WHITE MINORCAS
 - WHITE GIANTS
 - LIGHT BRAHMAS
 - ANCONAS

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Males used in English White Leghorns, White Rocks and Barred Rocks.

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THE BUNDY INCUBATOR COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio

Turkey Plan in Indiana



R. L. Wann
Dir. of Poultry, in West of State and House. Landon has been an Association held man for several years. The Oklahoma State has been in charge of hatchery inspection and turkey work in Indiana for two years. It's hard to tell whether the word "and him" or it is exactly a sentence to Jerry Wann—may be "him".

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 Turkey Federation to develop a Turkey Improvement plan that could be applied throughout the country. In 1942, 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 market quality of turkeys and to reduce losses from disease.

Indiana became a part of the National Plan in 1944, with 4 participants and a total capacity of 198,000.

They had 23 flocks of Broad Breasted Bronze, 1 Standard Bronze and 2 Bourbon Red flocks, or 4,269 Broad Breasted Bronze, 449 Standard Bronze and 631 Bourbon Red.

For the 1945-46 season, Indiana had 9 participants with a total capacity of 320,000. They had 31 Broad Breasted Bronze flocks, 2 Standard Bronze flocks, 9 Bourbon Red flocks and 1 Bettville Small White flock or 11,022 Broad Breasted Bronze, 1,123 Standard Bronze, 471 Bourbon Red and 44 Bettville Small White.

The National Turkey Plan is set up for four 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 Chicken Hatcheries operating under the National Poultry Plan to operate under the National Turkey Plan in order to set 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 flocks for that hatchery.

The National Turkey Plan requires that at least one-third (1/3) 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 28 in the Miscellaneous Publication No. 981 or 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 1 1/2 inches above the keel was at least 15 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 turkeys unless the width of the breast at a point 1 1/2 inches above the keel was at least 16 inches in width for both toms and hens at the approximate age of 8 months."



THE HEDGES TURKEY HATCHERY

• High

• Vitality

• Poult



• Bronze

• Bourbon Red



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Owner and Operator

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"Let's Talk Turkey"



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Purdue Extension
Poultryman. A native
of Warrick
County, Indiana, the
"heart of the Hatch-
ery Industry".
"Milt", a Purdue
grad, had two years
hatchery experience
in Texas and Iowa
before returning to
Indiana to work for
a large manufacturer
of all kinds house
and poultry equip-
ment. After the
war he came to
Purdue to serve
Purdue's Indiana
Poultrymen.

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

Yes, these are some of the questions that every turkey grower will be required to answer during the next few years. We expect the margins of profit to continue at the rate which has 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

Too many low quality poulters 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 pullet control program.

A good quality poult 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 poult started in 1946? Many Indiana growers are marketing 90% to 95% of all turkeys started, with 95% in the top grade at 26 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 watering
part of the 12,000 turkeys
grown on the farm of Jim
Kellerman, Muscatine,
Iowa, August 1946.
Note how feeders and
plenty of eating space and
promoting 100% feed up
the quick job of feeding
the turkey. Large trough-
type feeders with high in-
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and waterers are large
enough to hold plenty of
feed and water and yet
are small enough for man-
aging during wet pe-
riods.

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WELLS-LOOKING EGG - **WELLS**
111 E. 2nd St. Chicago 15, Ill.
October 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 hatcherymen 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 breast. There is a definite tendency to revert to the "wild turkey" type through natural selection over a period of years. Then, too, don't make the mistake of trying to develop a strain of turkeys with hens and toms of the same size by mating average size hens with small toms. 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 gain 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 us know about your program, because I have failed yet to find an Indiana grower of over 1,000 turkeys that could answer this question "yes". I believe in this question, because he will have 48 acres of ladino clover ready for his 16,000 turkeys this spring. He plans to pasture this ladino 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 ladino 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 poult 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 brooding. There has been a very rapid change from the single 16' x 12' brooder house unit to the large commercial unit. With the introduction of the large permanent house also come automatic watering systems, central heating plants automatically controlled by thermostats, and the deep litter idea. As time marched by, 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 poult in small groups. So, today most growers house several thousand turkeys together in one pen.

In addition to the saving of labor required in caring for individual stores, the large central heating plants also reduced the fuel cost. Take the heating problem on the turkey farm of Lawrence Bartley, Dubois County. Mr. Bartley has two large tile houses 24' x 80' where he broods 5,000 poult at one

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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, hangers, thermostats, pumps, furnace and boiler was obtained at a cost of \$1,775.00. The fuel cost for the 2,000 coos from April 15 to June 15 was \$50.00 or an average fuel cost per poult of 1¢. How much did your fuel cost per poult last year?

Yes, there are a lot of ways that you can save labor in brooding the poult, but there are even greater opportunities for saving labor after the poult are moved to range. Feeding, watering, and the moving of equipment are the three big jobs on range. 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 the large as well as too 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 1957, just ten years from today, over 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 eviscerating Indiana grown turkeys. Why wait until competition drives you to a quality marketing program?

Will you be growing turkeys in 1957, or will you be forced out of the turkey business because you failed to take a little time in 1947 to talk turkey?

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Turkey Experiments At Purdue



Roy E. Roberts
Assistant Station,
Poultry Department,
Purdue University
He is a native of Lafayette,
Indiana. He is well
known for his contribu-
tions to 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, until 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 a completion of studies previously started on the replacement of bran and middlings in starting rations with corn and soybean oil meal, and the partial replacement of corn in a growing ration with oats and wheat. New experiments 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 starter ration were replaced by 25 percent of ground yellow corn and 5 percent of ground oil meal. The corn and soybean oil meal produced just as rapid growth as the bran and middlings, with somewhat 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 23 percent total protein, with 10 percent of meat and bone scraps, 20 percent of soybean oil meal, and 5 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 ration were decidedly below those on the bran and middlings ration.

In an additional trial, with Broad Breasted Bronze poult, 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 6.5 pounds at 12 weeks of age. To this age about 0.4 pound less feed was required per pound of gain in the corn and soybean oil meal ration.

Partial Replacement of Corn with Oats and Wheat in Growing Ration

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 60 percent of ground yellow corn was compared to a ration containing 25 percent of ground corn, 30 percent of whole oats, and 15 percent of ground wheat. Both rations were fed as all-mash rations from 12-28 weeks.

The results agree with those of previous trials. The birds on the ration containing oats and wheat made somewhat more rapid gains during warm weather, but those which received 60 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 previous trial indicates that 25 percent of oats in the ration is about the upper limit for maximum feed efficiency.



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CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

Effect of High and Low Protein Starting Rations on Later Growth

A preliminary trial was conducted last season and 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 poult were 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 an 18 percent protein ration and from 4 to 12 weeks a 37 percent protein ration. After 12 weeks both lots received the same growing ration, containing about 16 percent protein.

In the first trial, at 12 weeks of age there was a difference of 2.5 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 2.2 pounds for the females. These differences increased to a maximum of 3.5 and 2.1 pounds for the male and females respectively at 16 weeks. At 28 weeks there is still a difference of 1.6 pounds for the males and 0.9 pounds for the females. Since 14 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 ration (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.

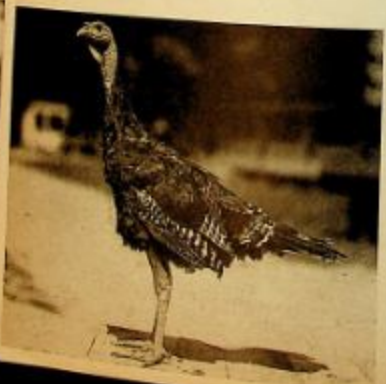


Figure 1. Male from lot receiving high protein starting ration. 12 weeks of age. Weight, 14 pounds. Plumage normal color.



Vitamin Requirements of Turkeys

In a preliminary trial, a ration similar to those used in vitamin studies with chicken, is being fed to turkeys. A 25-percent protein starting ration was fed during the first 12 weeks. It was composed of ground yellow corn, soyabean oil meal, minerals, vitamin A, and vitamin D, supplemented with TWO—ADD—POUL. BLUE BOOK... four vitamins—riboflavin, choline, niacin, and panthoic 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 mash. 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 10 percent of meat and bone scraps and 6 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 almost all growing turkeys containing approximately 16 percent protein have

been fed. Satisfactory growth and development have been obtained with growing rations containing as much as 64 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 25 percent protein starting ration during the first 12 weeks and since then has received a 16 percent protein, all-mash growing ration containing 60 percent of ground yellow corn. Another lot received the same starting ration to 8 weeks and since then has been fed a 20 percent protein mash with corn and oats fed free-choice. Males and females in each lot are in separate pens so that all the conclusions 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 milk 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 1. Male from lot receiving low protein starting ration—12 weeks of age—weight, 4.5 pounds. These chicks show, even with new feathers on neck coming in normal color. A few weeks later all of plumage was normal color.



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TURKEYMEN

Growth and Expansion of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Indiana



Jonathan G. Michael "Mike" is one of the field men for the State Department. After graduating from Purdue with a major in Poultry, Mike went to work for F. S. A. in Southwestern Indiana. When the War and Mike joined the Air Corps, he found him on South, a job in the first line. Mike is now in the first line. Mike is now in the first line. Mike is now in the first line.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan has shown a steady growth in Indiana since its beginning. The hatchery egg capacity has come from about 2 million in the 1935-36 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-Tested 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 birds on the farm besides the chickens must be tested. In other words, this includes ducks, geese, 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 permit. This year two Purdue Poultry 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. Eaton

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White Rocks
White Wyandottes

White Leghorns
Buff Orpingtons
New Hampshire Reds

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High White Rock Pen, all standard tests, 1945.

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Lafayette, Indiana

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Chicks

Barred Rocks
White Rocks

S. C. White Leghorns
Rock Red Cross

New Hampshire

WASHINGTON HATCHERY

WASHINGTON

INDIANA

NPP PARTICIPATION LIST

(Continued from page 35)

Gray's Hatchery—Mishawaka: '38: APT: WR, RIR, WL, Cr.
 Gray's Hatchery—Hawville: '38: APT: BR*, WR*, WL*, Cr.*
 Gray's Hatchery—East LaPorte: '38: APT: BR, WR, RIR, WL, Cr.
 Grimes Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Delta City: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL.
 Greening Hatchery—Greensburg: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL, RIR, RIR, WR, SO, WGO.
 Lewis Griffin Feed & Hardware Store—North-
 western: '42: APOC: BR, WR, WL.
 Gregg Hatchery—Gallatin: '41: APOC: BR*, WR*, RIR*, WIP*, SO*, WL*.
 J. E. Gatten's Hatchery, Inc.—New Albany: '41: APT: WR.
 Haffner Hatchery—Greencastle: '41: APT: BR*, WR*, RIR*, WL*, Cr.*.
 Kelt's Hatchery—Terry Hopewell: '41: APT: BR, WR, SO, WL, RIR, RIR, RIR, RIR, WR, SO, DO, AS, WGO, Cr.
 Kettle Hatchery & Supply—Alexandria: '41: CPT: BR*, WR*, RIR, WL, Cr.*.
 Kesterson Co. Hatchery—Corydon: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL, RIR, NR, RIR, WR, SO, Cr.
 Kram Bros. Hatchery—Portland: '41: APT: BR, WR, RIR, WL, RIR, RIR, RIR, RIR, WGO, RIR, AS, Cr.
 Krayen's Hatchery—Clay City: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL, Cr.*.
 Kretzschmar Farm Supply—Hoschton: '41: APOC: WR, BR, WL, NR.
 Kuhn's Quality Hatchery—New Albany: '41: APOC: BR*, WR*, RIR*, WIP*, SO*, RIR*, NR*, SO*, WGO*, BR*, RIR*, BA*, WL*, RIR*, WR*, AS*.

Henry Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—New Castle: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL.
 Hepler's Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: APOC: NR, Cr., CPT: BR, WL.
 Herwig's Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: APOC: BR*, WR*, NR*, WL*, Cr.*.
 Hi-Quail Hatchery—Warren: '39: APT: BR*, WL*, WR*, WL*.
 Hiler Hatchery—Grand Creek: '41: APT: BR*, WR*, WL*.
 Robert Hatchery—Robert: '41: APOC: BR, WR, WL, RIR, WGO, DO, WL, Cr.
 Hodge Bros. Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: APT: BR, WL, Cr.
 Hoover Egg & Fruit Farm—Hoschton: '41: CPT: WL.
 Hoover Red Farm & Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: APOC: BR, WR, RIR, RIR, RIR, DO, WL.
 Hoover Poultry Farm—North Manchester: '41: APOC: WL.
 Howard Bros.—Tipton & Palmdale: '40: APOC: BR*, WR*, RIR*, WL*.
 Howard Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Elkhart: '41: APT: BR, WR, RIR, RIR, WL.
 Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Hatchery—Indianapolis: '41: APT: BR*, WR*, NR, WL*.
 Indiana Hatchery—Lafayette: '41: APT: BR*, WR*, Cr*, CPT: WL*.
 Indiana State Hatchery—Greencastle: '41: APOC: BR, WR, RIR, RIR, DO, WL, SE, Cr.
 Irvins Feed Store & Hatchery—Madison: '41: APT: BR, WR, RIR, WL.
 Jack's Poultry Farm & Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: APOC: BR*, NR*, CPT: WL*.
 Jackson Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Beyersburg: '41: APOC: BR, WR*, RIR, WL*.
 Jannetown Hatchery & Feed Store—Jannetown: '41: APOC: BR, WR, RIR.

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(Continued from page 198)

Tendickson Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—

Greencastle: '41: AFCD; BR, WE, NH, WL.

Van Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Troy: Decatur:

'41: APT; BR, WE, WL.

Wanam Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Wabash:

'41: APT; BR, WE, WL.

Waldron Hatchery—Waldron: '41: APT; BR,

WE, WL, NH.

Walton Hatchery—Lafayette: '41: APT; BR,

WE.

Warrick Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Greenville:

'41: AFCD; BR, WE, NH, WL.

Washington Hatchery—Washington: '41:

AFCD; BR, WE, NH, WL, DO, CO, BUL,

WW, BR.

Wabash Hatchery—Wabash: '41: AFCD; BR,

WE, NH, WL.

Wayne Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Richmond:

'41: APT; BR, WE, WL.

Weaver's Hatchery—Wakarusa: '41: AFCD;

BR, WE, WL, NH.

Whitford Farm Hatchery—Washington: '41:

AFCD; BR, WE, WL.

White County Hatchery—Hoschton: '41: AFCD;

BR, WE, WL.

Wilder Co. Farm Bureau Hatchery—Chatterbox:

'41: AFCD; BR, WE, WL.

Williamson's Hatchery—Williamson: '41:

APT; BR, WE, NH, WL.

Winamac Hatchery—Winamac: '41: APT; BR,

WE, NH, WL.

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