

WANT A SIMPLE RULE
FOR A

Long-Wearing
PAINT?



PAINTERS SAY THE LEAD WE MINERS DIG
MAKES PAINT TOUGH AND LONG-LASTING

If you like your paint jobs to last, here's something it will pay you to remember:

Paints made of pure white lead resist weather better. It's a pretty safe rule: the more white lead, the better the paint! You can't, for example, get a more durable paint than one made with 100% pure white lead.

White lead comes by its durability naturally. It is made from lead—and like lead, stands up against any weather. Heat waves, cold snaps, rain, snow—it stands them all without cracking and scaling.

Thus white lead paint jobs keep their good looks longer. The paint wears slowly, cleanly and evenly.

That means, too, when repainting time comes, there's no make-ready expense, no burning and scraping. The surface is always ready for the brush.

Best of all, white lead costs no more than regular quality paints. In reality, no other paint gives you so much for so little. It goes far, lasts long, keeps its looks. It's one case where the best is really cheapest.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FOR MODERN UP-TO-THE-MINUTE PAINT
STYLING HIRE AN EXPERT PAINTER
The decorative coloring now in vogue demands the hand of a craftsman—a man whose skilled workmanship lends lasting beauty to his job.



COLORS
AND
HOW TO
USE THEM

You'll find a lot of helpful information on mixing popular hues in a booklet, "WHAT TO EXPECT FROM WHITE LEAD PAINT." It's free. Send for your copy now.

You're money ahead when you paint with

White Lead



ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT THIS. In addition to the regular paste form, pure white lead is now

MACHINE SAVES INFERTILE HATCHING EGGS. Infertile eggs may now be detected and removed from their hatches after 15 to 20 hours of incubation and sold to consumers at top prices. This is made possible by a new "egg-saver" machine developed by Dr. George F. Stewart, poultry specialist at Iowa State College.

The machine, the first of its kind to make use of carbon-dioxide chambers to maintain egg quality during the testing period, consists of two separate units: A chamber in which eggs are carried at normal incubator temperatures for 15 to 20 hours, and a supercandler which enables the detection of infertile eggs at this early stage.

The incubation chamber prevents the loss of carbon dioxide from the eggs, thereby so efficiently preserving their quality that the average market grade of those recovered is U. S. Extra.

The "egg-saver" makes possible three distinct savings for the operator: Infertile eggs are recovered without injury to their quality; space is used more efficiently in the incubator, in that eggs that will not hatch are removed; and flock owners can make an early check of the hatching-flock fertility.

The machine is adapted for use in both large and small hatcheries. Tests show that the total cost of determining the infertile eggs is less than half of the return obtained from the sale of the eggs recovered. —CLIFFORD M. SIMON.

WEIGH YOUR CHICKS. Although it is essential that chicks get a good start, it is just as necessary that an even growth be maintained. But how does a poultryman know when his chicks are growing as they should?

Prof. W. C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, makes some helpful suggestions. He says that it is not necessary to weigh all the chicks, but that a good average can be obtained by weighing any ten chicks caught at random, and he suggests making these weighings every week or two.

As a standard, he gives the average weight of White Leghorn pullet chicks at the end of the first month as 39 pounds per 100; at the end of the 6th week, 68 pounds; at the end of the 8th week, 109 pounds; at the end of the 12th week, 171 pounds; at the end of 16 weeks, 240 pounds; and about 338 pounds per 100 pullets at the end of 24 weeks.

For heavy-breed pullets, such as Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks, the weights per 100 pullets for the corresponding periods just given for Leghorns are: 43, 83, 130, 213, 304 and 427 pounds.

It is not necessary that weights be exactly the same as those given for Leghorns and heavy breeds, just so they are at about the same level. However, if the weights run considerably under the New Jersey standards, the flock owner will do well to check up on his management and see where the trouble lies.

—RALSTON R. HANNAS.

FIRST JOBS WITH PULLETS. Profits from next season's laying flocks depend on the care given the growing pullets. And this attention should begin with the chicks.

Many of us forget that chicks grow

Experiment Station points out that losses are heaviest when cockerels are allowed to remain with the pullets 2 to 4 weeks after they should have been removed, and that the injury of the pullets by this failure to separate the sexes may mean a loss of as much as \$1 to \$1.25 per pullet. Here's a job, then, that poultrymen can do right now.

Also, considerable injury can be done to young pullets by permitting them to run with older stock, since these mature birds are often carriers of disease and parasites; furthermore, the older

birds "hog" the feed hoppers and keep the young pullets from getting their proper share of the feed. Separation of growing pullets from adult stock is one of the first requirements of a good range.

Good pasture, providing a continuous supply of succulent green food, together with liberal feedings of whole grains, should reduce the cost of feed from that of confined birds, and improve the quality of the pullets. Furthermore, growing chickens as a part of the regular crop rotation should aid soil conservation and improve soil fertility. Pullets at the rate of 200 per acre can be taken care of satisfactorily with good soil, suitable vegetation and adequate rainfall.

—RALSTON R. HANNAS.

LIGHT SCHEDULE FOR TURKEYS.

A new chapter may be added now to the story of the use of artificial light in poultry production. P. H. Margolf, of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, has demonstrated that light has a stimulating effect on the reproductive processes of both the male and the female turkey. He found that adult female turkeys respond sufficiently to the stimulus of artificial light to produce eggs within 21 days, but adult male turkeys must be subjected to artificial light for 30 to 35 days to enable them to produce motile spermatozoa and pass them through the vas deferens.

If it were not for the mating habits of turkeys, it would be sufficient to start using artificial light on the males about 2 weeks before using it on the females. However, about 4 days after the lights are turned on, the females show a willingness to mate and continue to mate until they begin to lay. After laying starts, there is a marked reduction in the number of matings. During the 3-week period before they begin to lay, therefore, the hens should be mated to males that have been subjected to artificial light for 5 weeks before the lights are turned on the females. This should result in maximum fertility.

—HARRY W. TITUS.

PASTURES FOR POULTRY. Specially seeded poultry ranges have produced total digestible nutrients at a cost of only fifty cents per 100 pounds, or about one fourth the usual price. Long Island producers report an added net income of twenty cents per bird, traceable directly to the use of this cheap and efficient source of feed. Experiments in New York, Delaware and Ohio tend not only to support these claims but show that pastured pullets maintain more rapid growth, show better coloring of shanks and feathers, are more disease-resistant, and produce better when they are ready to be moved to the laying houses.

Although they compare favorably with more concentrated rations in