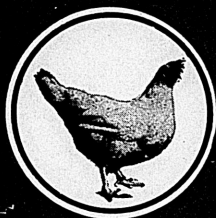


Jazz

Poultry Book



Published by
W. M. COSBY
FLOUR & GRAIN Co.
MANUFACTURERS
BIRMINGHAM



By P. O. DAVIS, Editor, Extension Service,
A. P. I., Auburn, Alabama

THE cackle of a hen may appear small and it may be unmusical to some, but it is a signal of great creative wealth in the aggregate. Without it the wheels of business would be checked, the incomes of both rural and urban families would be reduced, things that are being saved would go to waste, and the daily diet of hundreds of millions of people would be materially changed. Mighty would be the complaints of those whose duty it is to prepare meals in homes and in public eating places!

And the hen is the most cosmopolitan of all animals. She may not be admired by all people but all are indebted to her and without her the food habits of civilization would be changed.

In order that the economic importance of poultry in Alabama and in the United States may be appreciated more fully, I am giving below figures for Alabama and for the United States. The Alabama figures are by F. W. Gist, agricultural statistician, Auburn, for 1925, and the United States figures are from the 1920 census. The value of the different farm products produced in Alabama in 1925 were estimated by Mr. Gist as follows, (table at right):

EGGS FIFTH IN FARM PRODUCTS

It is seen, therefore, that eggs ranked fifth in value among the important farm products in Alabama in 1925. To this egg value of \$16,450,000 should be added the poultry value of \$3,000,000, making a total of \$19,450,000 for eggs and poultry. At the same time, the value of poultry on farms was estimated to be \$3,805,000. This

Value Alabama Farm Products Year 1925

Cotton.....	\$125,153,000
Milk.....	50,400,000
Corn.....	37,760,000
Cotton Seed.....	20,280,000
Eggs.....	16,450,000
Hogs.....	12,000,000
Cattle.....	9,000,000
Hay.....	8,398,000
Sweet Potatoes	5,687,000
Sugarcane Syrup.....	3,388,000
Peanuts.....	3,226,000
Irish Potatoes..	3,135,000
Poultry.....	3,000,000
Sorghum Syrup	2,646,000

491
539
1927
5-28-91
STF
represents a portion of the capital stock of the poultry investment; and, unlike many other products, it was producing a return every day in the year. Each setting of the sun signifies that the poultry population has made another contribution to the wealth of the state.

It should be remembered also that the hen has an added advantage in that she salvages many products which would be wasted without her. She ranks high among the conservationists.

A BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS

This annual poultry contribution to the agricultural wealth of the state is more than all the money spent for all education. Eggs alone exceeds the total educational appropriations, and if all the poultry wealth created in Alabama could be used for educational purposes we would have much better schools and longer terms. Public schools, high schools, normal schools, and institutions of higher learning would all be better financed and render better service.

Since the population of Alabama is in round numbers 2,400,000 the per capita wealth created annually by poultry is approximately \$8.

For the United States as a whole the census of 1920 placed a value of \$1,047,000,000 on the egg and poultry business. It exceeded the value of the wheat crop by \$300,000,000. It was:

- 1/2 the value of the corn crop.
- 3/5 the value of the cotton crop.
- 5 times the value of the apple crop.
- 2 times the value of all the fruit.
- 3 times the value of the tobacco crop.
- 4 times the value of the gardens.
- 6 times the value of horses and mules.
- 7 times the value of sheep.
- 9 times the value of swine.
- 2 times the value of sweet and Irish potatoes.

Equal to the value of cattle.

Therefore, the poultry industries of Alabama and of the United States are enormous. They are enormous in creative wealth and they are great when public favor and public service are considered. It is no wonder that the poultry industry is growing every day.

“High Quality Feeds That Produce Results”

AHC 6875
We have been using your JAZZ feeds for several years, during which time they have given us the very best of results. We have had unusual success with your Starting Mash and Growing Mash and consider them the best values on the market.

In view of the satisfaction which JAZZ feeds have given us we do not hesitate to recommend them as high quality feeds that never fail to produce results.

Lineville, Ala.

JACKSON & HORN.

BY P. O. DAVIS, EDITOR
EXTENSION SERVICE, A. P. I. AUBURN

THE Second National Egg-Laying Contest at Auburn, Alabama, began November 1, 1925, and ran 51 weeks, or until October 23, 1926. The Poultry Department of the Agricultural College of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute had charge. Hens from 13 states and one foreign country were in it. Fifty-nine of the 67 Alabama counties were represented.

It exceeded the first in that the average number of eggs per bird the first contest was 153.2 as compared with 180.2 for the second. The difference was 27 eggs, or a little more than two dozen.

In addition to running ahead of the first the birds in the second contest seem to have established some new high records for egg-laying contests in this country. A few of the leading individuals and pens were kept at Auburn until they finished a full year (365 days) and four hens reached the 300-egg mark.

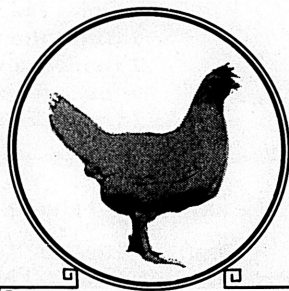
HEN LAYS 329 EGGS

The leading individual, a white leghorn owned by Riley and Kintner of Lafayette, Indiana, produced 329 eggs. Another white leghorn owned by Eggle Farm, Florence, Alabama, and one owned by Lee Poultry Farm, Marion, Alabama, each produced 303 eggs; and a fourth owned by Eggle Farm produced exactly 300 in 365 days.

For comparison with this record, we have a statement from Prof. Willard H. Allen, supervisor of the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, as follows:

“Three hens each laid 300 eggs or better at the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest during the 12 months closing October 31, thus breaking all records for the Eastern United States.”

The statement explains further that the champion hen was a single comb white leghorn and that her record from November 1, 1925, to October 29, 1926, was 308 eggs. She laid 38 pounds of eggs, or



High Hen in Contest! This S. C. White Leghorn (bred and owned by Riley & Kintner of Lafayette, Ind.), laid a total of 329 eggs for the year. She was second high hen in all Egg Laying Contests held during 1926; missing first place by only three eggs!

more than 10 times her own weight during the year. The Auburn hen exceeded that of the New Jersey hen by 21 eggs. Her 329 eggs weighed 41 pounds, or 12.8 times her own weight of 3.2 pounds at the end of the contest. However, she weighed more than this when the contest began.

The Auburn Contest had four 300-egg hens, thus establishing a new record for the Eastern United States.

A comparison of the records of 7 of the big contests reveals that in average production per hen Auburn was third from the top. All contests in the United States are not included in this comparison; hence these figures are for the contests named without knowledge of others.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER CONTESTS

In average production per bird the contest at East Lansing, Michigan, stands at the top with 192.8; Vineland, New Jersey, is second with 182.2; and Auburn is third with 180.2. These and other figures about the contest follow:

Contest	Number Hens	Average Eggs Per Hen	High Pen (Number Eggs)
East Lansing, Mich.....	1,000	192.8	2,488
Vineland, N. J.....	1,000	182.2	2,465
Auburn, Ala.....	1,000	180.2	2,600
Clemson College, S. C.....	1,000	175.9	2,472
Farmingdale, N. Y.....	1,000	164.1	2,355
Storrs, Conn.....	1,400	162.5	2,361
Bergen, N. J.....	2,000	154.7	2,247

(Nov. 1, 1925—Oct. 23, 1926; 51 weeks).

In making this comparison it must be remembered that fewer than 25 per cent of the birds in the Auburn contest came from trap-nested flocks, while probably 75 per cent or more of those in the Michigan and New Jersey contests came from flocks of this kind.

In order to make the Auburn contest of maximum value the policy of the management is to get entries from as many counties as possible. This stimulates local interest in poultry, although it frequently means birds from flocks which have not been prepared especially for contests.

The total number of birds in the Auburn contest was 1,000, and 610 of them were white leghorns. The number of pens (10 birds) of other breeds were: Brown leghorns 1; Blue Andalusians 1; Anconas 6; Black Minorcas 2; Barred Rocks 9; White Plymouth Rocks 5; Rhode Island Reds 11; White Wyandottes 1; and Buff Orpingtons 3.

FOUR HENS OVER 300 EGG MARK

The twelve high individual hens in the Auburn contest were white leghorns. Their owners and records at the end of 51 weeks were: Riley and Kintner, LaFayette, Indiana, 320; Egglie Farm, Florence, Alabama, 298; Lee Poultry Farm, Marion, Alabama, 295; Egglie Farm, 291; Riley and Kintner, 288; Riley and Kintner, 286; Marshall Farm, Mobile, Alabama, 284; Marshall Farm, 284; Egglie Farm, 283; Mrs. H. E. Miller, 280; Riley and Kintner, 279; and J. T. Adams, Mobile, Alabama, 278.



High Pen of Contest! These ten S. C. White Leghorns, owned by Riley & Kintner of LaFayette, Ind., laid a grand total of 2,631 eggs in 365 days, which is the American record, up to 1926, for a ten bird pen.

HIGH PENS OF EACH BREED

WHITE LEGHORNS: Riley and Kintner, LaFayette, Ind., 2,600; Marshall Farm, Mobile, Ala., 2,483; Egglie Farm, Florence, Ala., 2,406; J. T. Adams, Mobile, Ala., 2,386; Adam Glass, Mobile, Ala., 2,351; Lee Poultry Farm, Marion, Ala., 2,300; Mrs. H. E. Miller, Loxley, Ala., 2,264; W. H. Nelson, Gantts Quarry, Ala., 2,236; and Lukert Leghorn Farm, Salerno, Florida, 2,207.

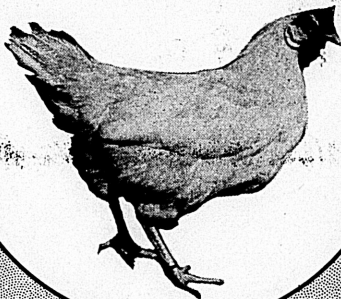
BROWN LEGHORN: Robert E. Martin, Clayton, Ala., 1,962.

ANCONAS: L. B. Wilkerson, Shorter, Ala., 2,073; J. Norris Weed, Ariton, Ala., 1,758; E. H. Cowart, Evergreen, Ala., 1,735; Mrs. H. H. Busey, Monroeville, Ala., 1,730; and Hovey Ancona Yards, Louisville, Ala., 1,686.

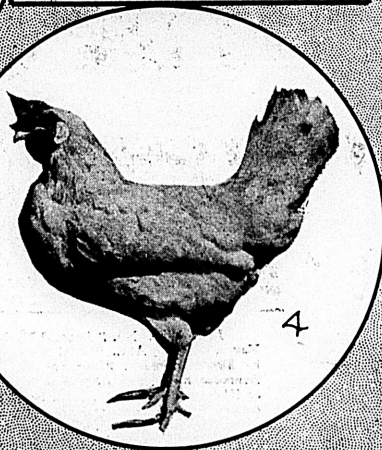
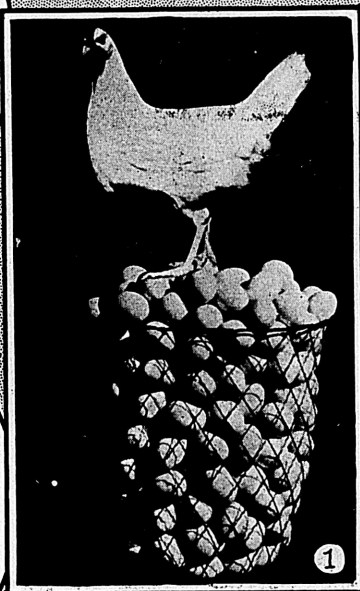
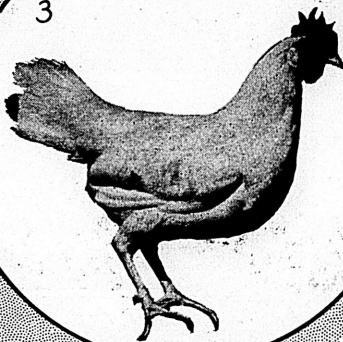
BLACK MINORCAS: F. J. Sauer, Mobile, Ala., 1,786; and Driggars and Miller, Dothan and Slocomb, Ala., 1,679.

FOUR HENS PASS 300 EGG MARK

2



3



- No. 1 High-Hen of Contest, owned by Riley & Kintner, La-Fayette, Ind., record 329 eggs for the year.
- No. 2 S. C. White Leghorn tied for second-place; 303 eggs in 365 days, owned by Lee Poultry Farm, Marion, Ala.
- No. 3 This S. C. White Leghorn also laid 303 eggs in 365 days, entered by Egglino Farm, of Florence, Ala.
- No. 4 Third High-Hen, record of 300 eggs, from Egglino Farm, Florence, Ala.

Panorama View

ALABAMA EGG LAYING CONTEST

Auburn, Ala.

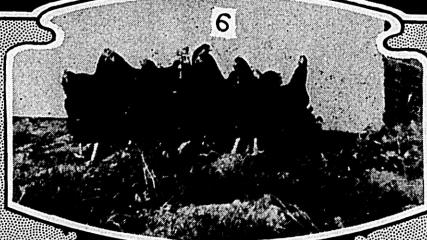
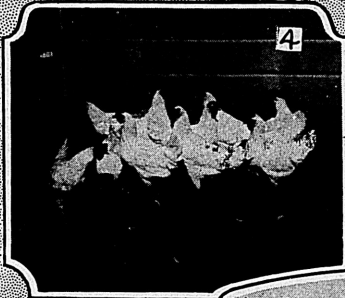
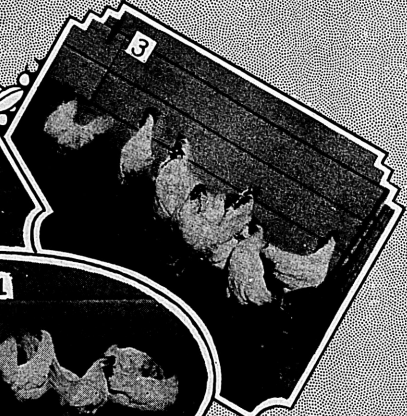
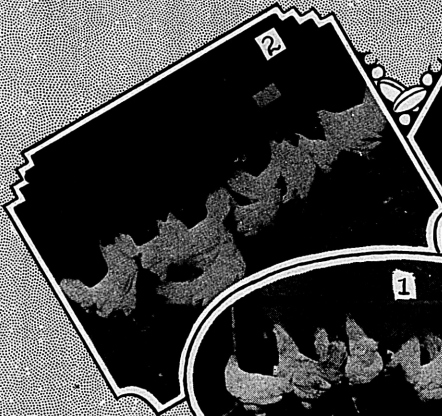


Poultry Farms, Auburn, Ala

Photo by Sexton, Mts

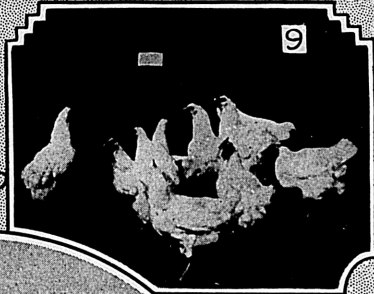
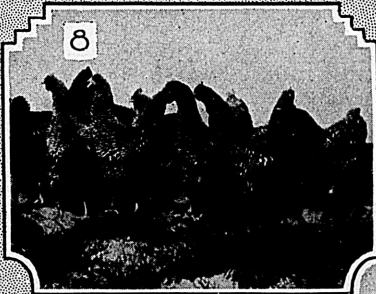
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HIGH PENS



LEGEND: No. 2 Second High Pen in Contest, entered by Marshall Farm, Mobile, Ala., record 2,483 eggs. No. 3 Third High Pen, owned by Egline Farm, Florence, Ala., record 2,406 eggs. Only pen in America having two 300-egg hens. No. 1 High Pen, entered by Riley & Kintner, LaFayette, Ind., record 2,631 eggs. No. 4 Sixth High Pen, owned by Lee Poultry Farm of Mobile, Ala., record 2,300 eggs. No. 5 High Ancona Pen, Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Wilkerson, Shorter, Ala., owners, record 2,073 eggs. No. 6 High Rhode Island Red Pen, entered by R. H. Plummer, Grove Hill, Ala., record 1,978 eggs.

HIGH PENS



7



LEGEND: No. 8 High Barred Rock Pen, owned by Dixie Barred Rock Yards, Montgomery, Ala., record 1,920 eggs. No. 9 High White Plymouth Rock Pen, B. E. Kelly, Abbeville, Ala., owner, record 1,900 eggs. No. 7 High S. C. Brown Leghorn Pen entered by Robert E. Martin, Cluyton, Ala., record 1,902 eggs. No. 10 High Black Minorca Pen, owned by F. J. Sauer, Mobile, Ala., record 1,780 eggs. No. 11 High Blue Andalusian Pen, entered by Smith Oaks Plantation, Artesia, Miss., record 1,565 eggs.

BARRED ROCKS: Mrs. Charles H. Ham, Cottonton, Ala., 1,821; Dixie Barred Rock Yards, Montgomery, Ala., 1,920; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, 1,794; Georgia State College, Athens, Ga., 1,792; Gardner Bros., Auburn, Ala., 1,730; and Mrs. D. T. Tatum, Lafayette, Ala., 1,713.

WHITE ROCKS: B. E. Kelly, Abbeville, Ala., 1,909; and F. M. White, Ashland, Ala., 1,822.

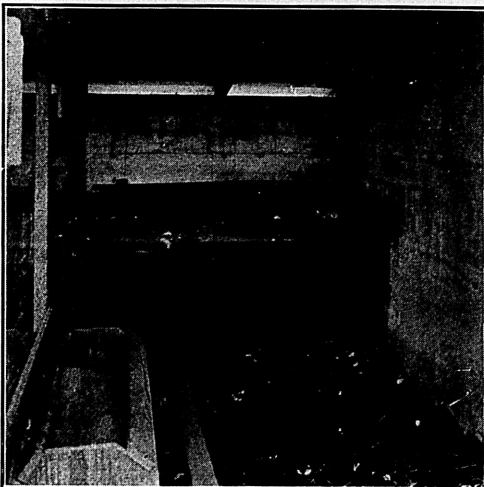
RHODE ISLAND REDS: R. H. Plummer, Grove Hill, Ala., 1,978; Moore, Lewis and Smith, Andalusia, Ala., 1,734; F. B. Reeder, Florence, Ala., 1,636; and Joe R. Roberts, Collinsville, Ala., 1,621.

BUFF ORPINGTONS: Sam High, Ashville, Ala., 1,487; Mrs. R. E. Coburn, Courtland, Ala., 1,313; and W. J. Kennemar, Woodville, Ala., 1,256.

COMPARISON OF BREEDS

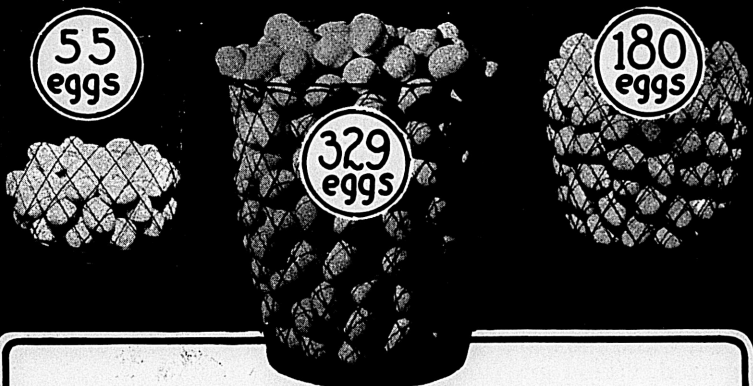
Below is a comparison of production per bird by breeds at Auburn:

Breed	Number Birds	Production Per Bird
White leghorns.....	610	193.00 eggs
Brown Leghorns.....	10	196.20 eggs
Blue Andalusians.....	10	156.50 eggs
Anconas.....	60	176.70 eggs
Black Minorcas.....	20	173.20 eggs
Barred Rocks.....	90	169.30 eggs
White Rocks.....	50	162.78 eggs
Rhode Island Reds.....	110	151.80 eggs
White Wyandottes.....	10	71.50 eggs
Buff Orpingtons.....	30	135.20 eggs



Interior of one of the model poultry houses at Auburn. Note the trap nest and the open hopper, at left, filled with JAZZ Laying Mash to assure maximum egg production.

Each of these model houses is of sturdy, reinforced concrete construction with weatherproof roof. Fifty houses of this type, each housing two pens of ten birds each, have been built at Auburn for the exclusive use of the 1,000 birds competing in the Egg Laying Contest.



These pictures show graphically the difference in egg production when birds are fed scientifically prepared "egg rations." Fifty-five eggs is the average yield per year of the average Southern hen.

Take the average hen and feed her JAZZ Scratch and Mash and the average yield is—180 eggs.

The middle photo (329 eggs) shows what has been done when a carefully bred hen is fed this matchless "egg making" ration.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Perhaps the reader wants to know how such high records were made at Auburn. He wants to know how the birds were housed, managed, and fed.

They were housed in concrete and hollow tile houses. Two pens were assigned to a house 12 by 14 feet. Each house has two lots, each 20 by 50 feet, and the birds are alternated from one lot to the other in order to grow green feed.

Each house was built by the standard Auburn plan, and is equipped with running water and electric lights. Electric lights were used one hour each day during the period between November 15 and April 15. When the lights were turned on the hens were fed a hot mash at the rate of two-thirds of an ounce per bird, the object being to increase the amount of feed consumed, and thereby increase egg production.

Grit and crushed oyster shell were kept before the birds continuously.

Jazz laying mash and Jazz scratch feed manufactured by the W. M. Cosby Flour and Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala., were fed. Mash was kept before them in an open hopper.

FEEDING SCHEDULE

Grain was fed at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per hundred birds per day. One third of it was fed at 6 o'clock in the morning, and two-thirds at 4:30 in the afternoon.

At 7:30 each morning sprouted oats were fed. At the same time their water troughs were scrubbed out and filled with clean water. At 11:30 they were fed green feed.

At 4:30 they received the last grain feed of the day; and at 8:30 (during the season mentioned) electric lights were turned on and hot mash fed.

By alternating from one lot to the other one lot was growing green feed, while the other lot was being grazed. This grazing was in addition to feed that was cut in a nearby lot, and fed at 11:30 in the morning. Rape, oats, barley, and cowpeas were grown in these lots. In addition to these crops, soybeans were grown on the outside and cut and fed.

For shade during the summer and fall castor beans were planted in the lots early in May and grew to a height of 10 or 15 feet, furnishing good shade.

The houses were cleaned and sprayed, and new litter put in every 10 to 12 weeks. The dropping boards were cleaned daily except Sunday.

In addition to establishing a very high record in egg production this contest was further evidence that natural conditions in the South are favorable to poultry production, and that the degree of success of a poultryman will be determined by the quality of birds he has, the amount and kind of feed, his houses, and his management.



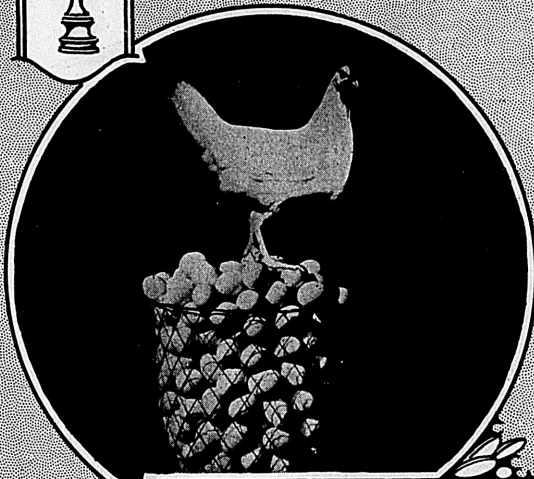
These three men, together with Prof. John Ivey, are responsible for the remarkable results obtained in Alabama's Second Egg Laying Contest. The man in the middle is M. V. Lowder, Superintendent of the Contest. At his right is G. W. Ivey and on his left is Albert Pope, his capable assistants.

Smith Oaks Plantation

Artesia, Mississippi

For some time we have been using your JAZZ feeds and are delighted with them. Before using JAZZ we used a widely advertised brand of another make, and find that JAZZ feeds very much better and results obtained much more satisfactory. We feel we cannot recommend JAZZ feeds too highly and believe results obtained by us can be obtained by anyone who uses these feeds.

Second High Hen in America 1926!

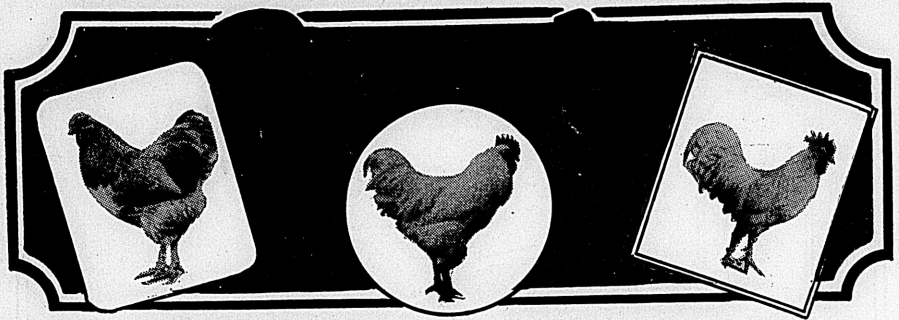


SECOND ALABAMA NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST																																		
EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AUBURN, ALA.																																		
WINTERBURN L. TEEL, SECRETARY, P.O. 1028																																		
VARIETY <i>White Leghorn</i>														RECORD SET YEAR							EGG NO. <i>54</i>													
OWNER'S ADDRESS <i>Riley & Kintner</i>														INSTITUTIONAL CODE							BAND NO. <i>538</i>													
OWNER'S ADDRESS <i>Latoyette, Ala.</i>														OWNER'S NO.																				
1926	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	NO. EGGS	WEIGHT OF EGGS
NOV.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	25			
DEC.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	53			
JAN.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	52			
FEB.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	122			
MAR.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	25	122			
APR.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	25	120			
MAY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	177			
JUNE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	226			
JULY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	245			
AUG.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30	274			
SEPT.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	301			
OCT.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	269			

REMARKS *Wt. hen at close of contest 3.5 lbs.*

High hen, Second Alabama National Egg-Laying Contest, Auburn, Ala.

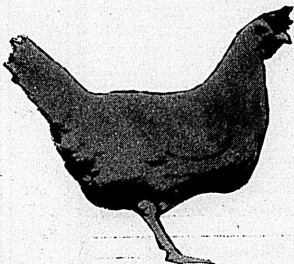
Photo, above, shows the Single Comb White Leghorn (owned by Riley & Kintner) that led all hens in Alabama Egg Laying Contest, with a record of 329 eggs for the year. This hen took second place in all Egg Laying Contests held in America during 1926, missing first honors by only three eggs.. Her record, day by day, for the year is shown in chart reproduced above.



WHAT is the best breed of chickens for me to keep?" This one question is possibly asked more times than any other one question that you or I can think of.

Yet it is not surprising either, for each person truly wants the best. There are today 158 recognized standard varieties of birds and to choose the best is no little job. Especially so is this true when your neighbor on the right says, "Rhode Island Reds are the best;" your neighbor on the left says, "White Leghorns are the best;" your neighbor in front of you says, "For goodness sakes, don't listen to those fellows, because there is only breed of chickens to keep—by all means keep the Black Minorca."

The following recommendation is made for your careful consideration. If you have any desire to keep more than 100 birds you are bordering on commercial poultry keeping. No doubt you will find one of the lighter breeds most profitable. If less than 100 birds are to be kept—to supply the home with meat and eggs—one of the larger breeds is recommended.



White Leghorn

Then of course there are many, many varieties that may be kept for exhibition purposes. If you want the greatest possible production of white shelled eggs, and lowest feed cost per dozen eggs, you cannot make a mistake if you choose one of these breeds—Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas. They will produce pound and a half broilers of good quality more quickly than will the larger breeds, although they are of little value for meat production after that size is reached.

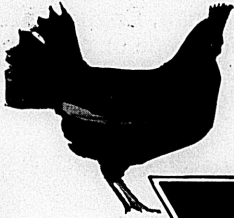
If larger carcasses are desired for eating purposes, as well as satisfactory production of brown-shelled eggs, your best choice will be either Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons.

Should your prime object be choice, large sized table poultry choose the Jersey Giants, Brahmas or Cornish. These are the best breeds for meat. And yet many flocks of these varieties have been bred to to the point where they will produce as many eggs as the general purpose breeds listed in the previous paragraph.

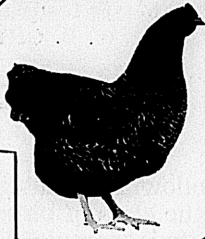


White Plymouth Rock

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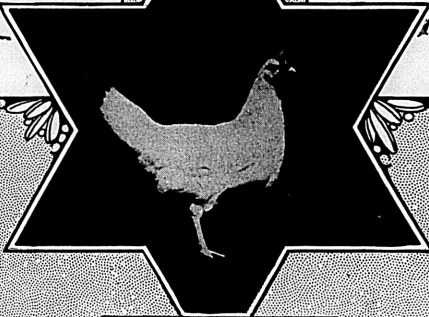
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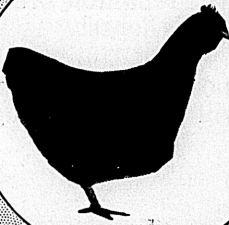
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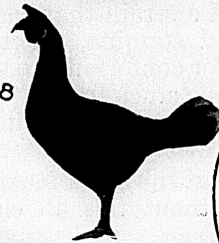
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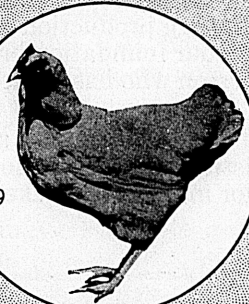
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18



19



No. 15, High Ancona Hen, owned by Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Wilkerson of Shorter, Ala., record 241 eggs. No. 20, High Barred Plymouth Rock, owned by Mrs. D. T. Tatum of La-Fayette, Ala., record 271 eggs. No. 16, High Rhode Island Red, record 263 eggs, entered by Valley Red Farms of Tusculumbia, Ala. No. 14, High S. C. White Leghorn, record 329 eggs, owned by Riley & Kintner. No. 17, High Buff Orpington record 214 eggs, entered by Judge Sam High, Ashville, Ala. No. 18, High Blue Andalusian, record 202 eggs entered by Smith Oaks Plantation, Artesia, Miss. No. 19, High White Rock, record 250 eggs, owned by Mrs. Lee Story, Opelika, Ala.

Since the middle of May I have been buying JAZZ feeds for my flock of Admiration Rhode Island Reds and have used it with satisfactory results. If there are better feeds manufactured, I have not found them.

W. B. CHRISTENBERRY,

Selma, Ala.

To some people the following terms are confusing—class, breed and variety. The name of the class of birds only indicates the country in which certain birds originated; example, American, English, Mediterranean, etc. Breed is indicated by certain body type or confirmation; example, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Variety is indicated by color of feather or type of comb. For instance, Single Comb White Leghorn, Single Comb Brown Leghorn, also the rose comb of each variety.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD STRAIN

There is more difference in "strains" than in breeds. Select stock from an intelligently bred strain. By this we mean that the stock should be bred from birds which have been carefully selected for their ability as egg producers and their conformity to standard type.



Light Brahma

Get pure bred stock of a strain that has been steadily bred for the greatest possible vigor and stamina, for the inherited character of heavy egg production and for conformity to standard type. Be sure to buy your foundation breeding stock from a "known" reputable breeder. A person who has made a success in the business and is honest.

Remember above all that the stock must be possessed of maximum constitutional vigor for without this all else will count for naught. Vigor makes the chicken.

I have been using "JAZZ" feeds exclusively for nearly two years, with most gratifying results.

On March 1st, this year, I received from the incubator 166 White Leghorn chicks. I fed them on "JAZZ" feeds according to instructions and lost 14. Of this number 9 were killed by rats, 1 killed by accident, 1 died of natural causes and I pulled the heads off of 3 on account of their being weaklings.

The first pullet commenced laying at 4 months 1 day. In September these pullets gave a production of between 60 and 70% and weigh now from 3½ to 4¼ lbs.

Birmingham, Ala.

Respectfully,

T. H. PAYNE.



AFTER deciding what breed and variety of chickens you are going to keep the next logical question is, "How is the best way to start?" With hatching eggs? day old chicks? growing youngsters? or breeding stock? The best method depends on the time of year, the amount of money available and the desire of the beginner.

Breeding Stock: If you are making your start in the early fall or winter, you may find it advisable to buy a mated pen of adult breedings stock. There are advantages in this method. It enables you to cull out the birds that do not measure up to the standard. And it enables you to hatch youngsters throughout the entire season so that if bad luck overtakes one hatch, there will be others to depend on.

Whichever method you select, get your stock if possible from JAZZ fed flocks, Vigor, stamina and reproductive ability are built into every sack of this perfectly balanced ration. And that means the foundation of assured success for the beginner. If you do not know where to buy the kind of stock you want, write us and we will put you in touch with reputable breeders who have JAZZ fed flocks of the variety you desire.

Growing Youngsters: The purchase of growing youngsters entails a little less initial investment than the purchase of breeding stock, but more than the purchase of day-old chicks or hatching eggs; however, the extra cost is justified if your room is limited, and you want quick results, for it does away with both incubation and brooding and also enables you to buy the exact number of each sex desired.

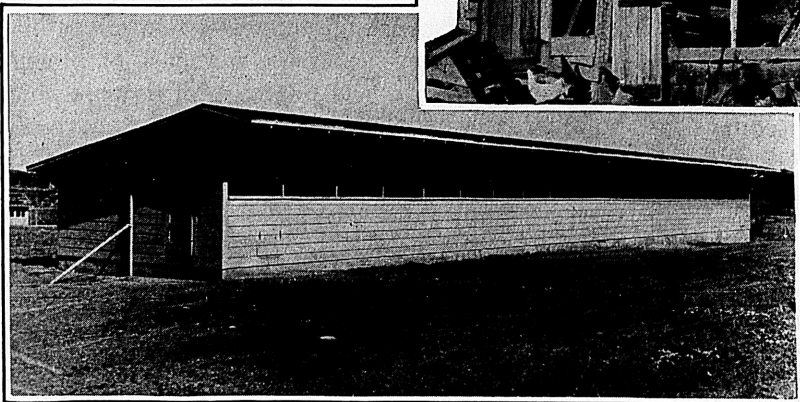
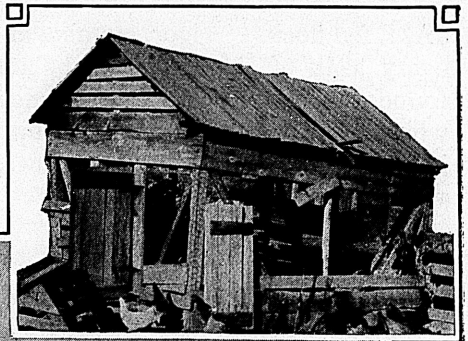
It is generally best to choose growing youngsters that are at least two months old. Then they are past the critical first eight weeks and are well on the way to produce strong, vigorous early laying pullets. It is important to assure yourself that the youngsters have been fed properly and have not been stunted by improper brooding or feeding.

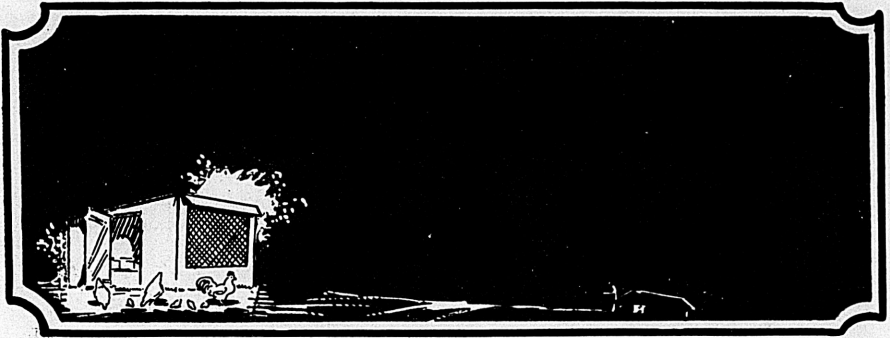
It is important also to select your youngsters from a strain that has an established record for vigor, heavy egg production and conformity to type. Lose no time in getting the youngsters on JAZZ Junior Growing Mash—and watch them grow!

Day Old Chicks: The purchase of day old chicks also offers the opportunity to start at very small cost. And this method eliminates all possibility of damage in shipment of eggs and troubles of incubation. Always it is best to buy chicks from an actual, widely recognized breeder. Get pure bred chicks from a strain of known quality. A great many of the leading breeders are prepared to sell chicks and it is wise to seek such sources of supply. Remember, again, that vigor makes the chicken and it is best to buy chicks from JAZZ fed flocks, for JAZZ Poultry Feeds keep the vigor and stamina of the breeding stock at the highest point and produce chicks which are less susceptible to those ailments which lie in wait for weak chicks produced by hens which have not received such perfectly balanced rations. If your day old chicks are bought from flocks which have not been fed on JAZZ feeds, have a supply of JAZZ Baby Starting Mash ready for them. It will build up their strength and enable them to resist disease.

Hatching Eggs: If you have an incubator, or if setting hens are available, the cheapest way to start is to purchase hatching eggs. The economy of this method is in measure offset by the risk involved for the hatchability of the best eggs may be injured by careless handling in transit. Care should be taken to buy from a reputable breeder, the quality of whose stock is well established. It is usually possible to buy from a breeder who uses JAZZ Poultry Feeds. This insures eggs of the highest possible fertility and hatchability and such eggs will stand up better in transit than eggs from hens not properly fed.

These photos illustrate the two extremes of poultry houses. At top, a ramshackle affair affording the birds no protection against rain and cold. At bottom, is shown one of the laying houses on a model Poultry Farm. Proper housing of your birds is important. Read the next page carefully.

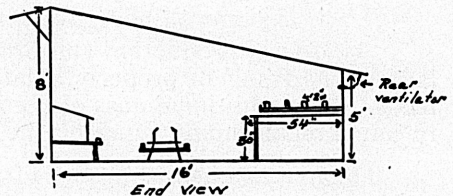




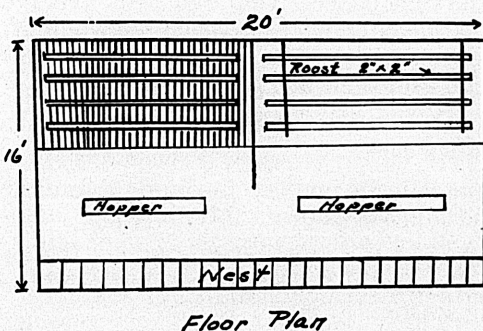
A GOOD poultry house is just as essential to profitable poultry production as gasoline is necessary to drive an automobile. Here in the south it is not necessary to build an expensive house.

The essential features of a good poultry house are: (1) Economy, (2) Convenience, (3) Sanitation, (4) Freedom from moisture, (5) Sunlight, (6) Abundance of ventilation, (7) Plenty of room, (8) Protection from excessive heat or cold, (9) Rat and mice proof.

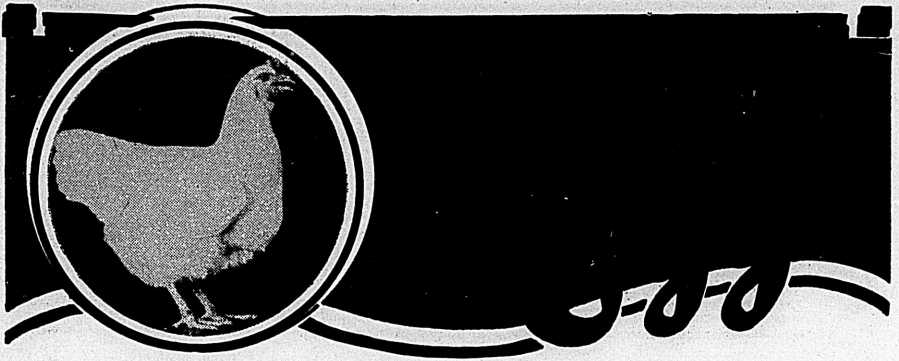
The shed-roof type house is the most satisfactory and economical. The open front should face the South. The house should be 14 or 16 feet deep, that is from front to back. Approximately 3.2 square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. Thus a house 16' x 20' is of sufficient size to accommodate 100 hens. The front wall should be 8' high and the rear of the house should be 5'. The front or South side should be boarded



up 3 feet, allowing the other 5 feet to be covered with 1" mesh wire netting. Dropping boards should by all means be built in as indicated in drawing.



If you are interested in building a house, write the Poultry Department of your agricultural college for detail information. We will also be glad to furnish you plans on request.



LET us stop for a moment and hear what the real Authorities have to say on this important subject.

Authorities at Auburn say, "In order to get maximum production and most profitable returns from hens, it is most necessary to feed a balanced ration. Not only is it necessary to feed a balanced ration, but it must be fed in the right manner."

Wisconsin says:

"Hens will not lay well unless they are given the right kind of feed and, strange as it may seem, the average farm does not produce all of the feeds that are needed by the laying flock."

Illinois says:

"For maximum egg production it is necessary not only that the right feeds be selected, but that they be fed in the right way."

U. S. Department of Agriculture says:

"Good egg production and profitable returns from laying hens are largely the result of properly balanced rations composed of wholesome feeds. The additional cost of a good ration as compared with a poor ration is repaid many times by the extra eggs obtained."

The average hen lays from fifty to seventy-five eggs. If she does not lay ninety eggs she is kept at a net loss.

To make you a profit she must lay you over ninety eggs. She should lay between one hundred and one hundred eighty eggs a year. Is this possible? Yes. Look at the contest records at Auburn. All of the birds are fed on JAZZ. The first contest year 960 hens averaged 153.3 eggs, the second year 1,000 hens layed 180.2 each—a wonderful record. Your hens can and will make the same record. Give them a chance. Study Auburn's method and then put it into practice.

If you will get this fact firmly fixed in your mind, namely, that Scratch feed alone will not produce eggs.

There is no more important rule in poultry feeding. Memorize it—Scratch feed alone will not produce eggs profitably.

Why? The wild chicken showed the truth of this fact. It lived throughout the year on seeds and grain (like scratch feed) but produced eggs only in the natural breeding season.

What was the natural breeding season?

The Spring with its natural increased supply of bugs and insects, and with vegetation richer in nourishment and vitamins than during the rest of the year. It was the natural surplus of nourishment in this feed, over that of their "scratch feed"—seeds and grains—which caused the wild chicken to lay eggs and thus establish the "natural breeding season.



The big lesson of the Egg Laying Contest is this. The average yield of Southern hens can be increased from 55 eggs to 180 eggs if they are fed JAZZ Scratch Feed and Laying Mash, and are properly housed and managed. Ten and a half dozen EXTRA eggs, each year, from each hen. Feed JAZZ and you can get them!



THE COMPLETE RATION— TWO FEEDS!

The problem of increasing the egg production of the hen is primarily a problem of furnishing "natural breeding season" food conditions throughout the year. How can this be done? By using two kinds of feed.

Scratch feed which supplies their bodily needs and keeps them healthy.

And a dry Laying Mash, rich in animal proteins and easily digested nourishment, to furnish the egg-making materials.

Some people give their hens more scratch feed than they need for body maintenance. And in that case a small portion may be used for egg production. But—remember this!

Scratch grains make about twice as many egg yolks as egg whites. The hen, naturally, can make no more eggs than she has material for producing the egg whites.

In order to supply her with materials from which she can make egg whites, and turn out eggs in profitable quantities, it is necessary to give her a good mash.

If the mash is properly made. If it contains in proper proportion the materials from which egg whites are made—animal proteins, amino acids, vitamins, etc.—the more she eats the more eggs she will lay and the greater your profits will be.

How should these feeds be fed to get maximum egg production?

Here is the feeding routine hundreds of Southern poultry raisers, including the South's largest poultry farms, are using with almost phenomenal results.

180 Eggs

This S. C. White Leghorn (owned by Riley & Kintner of LaFayette, Ind.) was second high hen in American Contests during 1926; leading all hens in Alabama's Second Egg Laying Contest with a record of 329 eggs for the year.

Here's proof of the profits in feeding JAZZ

How would you like to get 180 eggs every year from every hen in your flock?

It's possible. It has been done. The average yield of the 1000 hens in Alabama's Second Egg Laying Contest (which closed Oct. 23, 1926) was exactly—180 eggs.

180 Eggs From Every Hen!

What exactly does that mean—in terms of egg production and profits?



JAZZ

Every HEN



The average hen in the South lays each year 55 eggs. It costs \$2 to feed her—corn alone.

The average hen in the Contest laid 180 eggs. The average cost of the Jazz Scratch and Laying Mash fed her during the year was approximately \$2.50.

There's the proof of the profits in feeding Jazz.

125 EXTRA eggs! Practically 10½ dozen EXTRA eggs—from each hen—at an additional cost of only 50 cents.

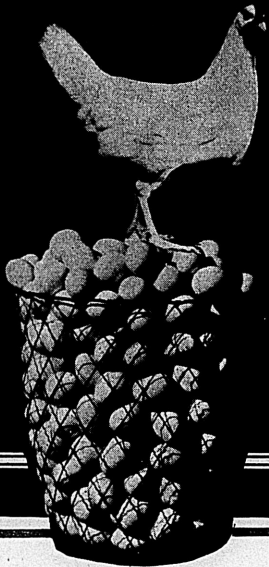
Start a race for eggs in your own back yard this winter. There's a JAZZ dealer near you.

Z POULTRY
FEEDS

EGG WHITES



EGG YOLKS



Keep JAZZ Laying Mash before the hens all day in an open hopper. It is rich in vitamins and animal proteins—clean, wholesome meat scrap and dried buttermilk, the two most wonderful egg producers—known.

Each evening, an hour before roosting time, give the hens a hearty feed of JAZZ Scratch Feed—all they will eat.

The late afternoon feed is especially valuable for the hen's upkeep. She needs a "full crop" to sustain her through the long night.

Simple enough, isn't it? And yet that is the whole "secret."

Remember—"The more eggs you get from one hen the less money it costs per egg."



Mulga, Ala.

During January, February and March of 1926 we were feeding JAZZ to four of our breeding pens, numbering between four and five thousand laying hens, and we had an egg record ranging from 65% to 80%. At first we were somewhat alarmed on account of the extremely heavy laying. We thought that we would

get poor hatches. However, to our great satisfaction, we also obtained from 90 to 95% fertility and chicks hatched out very large, strong and vigorous.

We do not only use JAZZ Feeds on our own flocks of Single Comb White Leghorns but sell it to a large number of our regular customers and they, too, are obtaining wonderful egg production.

ALABAMA LEGHORN FARMS CO.

D. TRUCKS, President.



STUDY the following table, then decide for yourself if it is profitable to cull your flock. An Alabama Extension Poultry Specialist culled forty-six flocks, handling 2,346 hens. These hens layed 4,926 eggs during the seven day period prior to culling. The Specialist culled out 1,290 hens, or 55% of the birds handled. The remaining 1,056 hens layed 4,756 eggs during the first seven days after culling. The 1,290 culls only layed 156 eggs. Does it pay? It cost approximately \$2.50 to feed a hen one year. Thus by eliminating the 1,290 hens from the 46 farms saved the farms \$3,225.00. Stop! Decide for yourself if culling shall be practiced by you.

The more experience a person has in the art and science of culling, of course, the more efficient one becomes. But don't wait, read the following simple instructions, go out to your poultry house and carefully study each individual and determine if she is a good hen or a cull. If she is a cull, don't continue to feed her. Either eat her or sell her at once. Remember it costs you \$2.50 each per year to feed each cull hen.

Some of the results obtained by constant, careful, systematic and thorough culling of your flock are:

- (1) Increased profit.
- (2) Lower cost of producing a dozen eggs. (No culls to feed).
- (3) High producing flock of healthy hens in a few years.
- (4) Greater number of eggs from a less number of hens.

Proper feeding is necessary before intelligent culling can be done.

Unless the flock has been properly fed it cannot be culled efficiently and satisfactorily. This is true because culling a flock of birds is just simply picking out the good ones from the poor ones, by observing a few physical characteristics correlated with high egg production or indicating past performance. Be sure the birds have been receiving JAZZ Laying Mash and Scratch from sixty to ninety days before rigid culling is to be practiced.

CULLING A CONSTANT PROCESS

When is the best time to cull? The word CULL should be the watchword of every poultryman. Culling really starts when the eggs go into the incubator, next when the chicks come out, next when the pullets go on range, next when they go in the laying house. Always be on the watchout for the weak individual and eliminate her at once.

JANUARY

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Egg prices are way up! Keep JAZZ Laying Mash in a hopper before the birds at all times and get maximum production. The more they eat of it, the better.

Feed JAZZ Scratch Feed only once daily—all they will eat about an hour before roosting time.

Plenty of oyster shell in a hopper will prevent soft-shelled eggs.

Deep, dry litter forces the hens to exercise, and that means health and heavier production.

A comfortable hen is a profitable hen. Keep them in the house on bitter cold, or rainy days. Clean the litter whenever it becomes damp or dirty, and keep it ten or twelve inches deep.

Keep the hoppers well filled with JAZZ Buttermilk Laying Mash. It contains the animal proteins which insure heavy yields of strongly fertile eggs.

Never let the water supply get low. It is the cheapest, yet one of the most essential ingredients of eggs.

FEBRUARY

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

The March chick makes the early winter layer. March and April are ideal hatching months in the South.

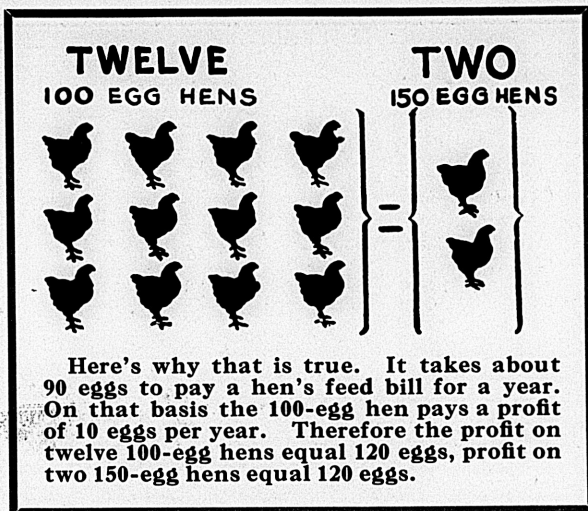
Have your incubators and brooders ready, and follow the manufacturer's directions closely.

If you buy eggs or chicks don't be afraid to pay a good price. It is necessary to get the best stock if you want the best results.

And the same is true of the feed. Use only JAZZ Feeds and be sure of the best possible results.

MARCH

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



COMB, WATTLES AND EAR LOBES

When the egg organs are functioning, there is increased circulation of blood in the comb, wattles and ear lobes—they become large, full and glossy in appearance. This condition is even more noticeable when the pullet comes into the height of her production. Near the close of the egg production period, the comb, wattles and ear lobes, although often retaining their red color, appear limp, wilted and reduced in size.

The comb of a hen that has quit laying is small, contracted, dry and usually covered with a white scale or dandruff. It is cool to the touch, indicating only a slight circulation and dormant condition of the egg organs. This dry, scaly comb is one of the best indicators of a hen that is not producing.

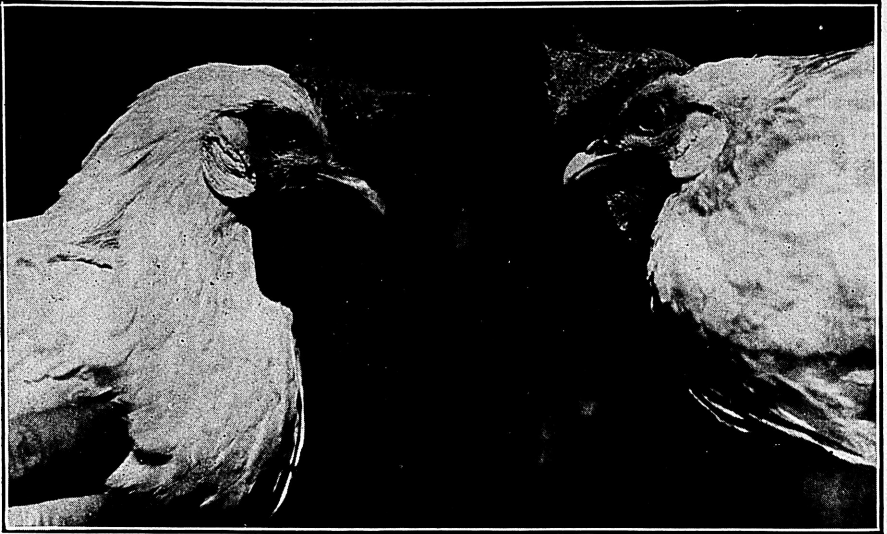
THE BODY PARTS

To judge present egg production, examine the vent, abdomen, pelvic bones, head, comb, wattles, ear lobes, feet and legs.

Vent. The vent of a laying hen is large, moist, dilated, and tends to become oblong in shape. The surrounding tissue has a smooth, loose, pliable appearance. The vent of the hen that is not laying is small, contracted and dry. The corners are drawn in, giving the vent a round appearance; the region around the vent is puckered, rough and hard.

HEAD! COMB! WATTLES!

The head of a high producer should show alertness, the comb and wattles are full and red, the head lean, clean cut and refined, the eye bright and prominent. A low producer's head is beefy, eyes sunken, and wattles and combs shriveled. Photographs on next page, show at right the white leghorn that laid 329 eggs in 365 days. The bird, at left, laid less than 80 eggs!



LEGS AND TOES

Legs of a high producer are well bleached and thin; she has very short toe nails, indicating great activity in securing a large amount of feed.

The legs of a low producer are thick and show an abundance of yellow coloring. The toes are long, evidence of laziness.

BODY CAPACITY

As indicated between pelvic bones and end of keel bone, in a good layer before she molts you should be able to place at least three to four fingers. A poor layer is very narrow, oftentimes only one and two fingers can be placed between the bones. Pictures, at top of next page, are actual photographs of the body capacity of a 75 and a 300 egg hen!



PELVIC BONES

The pelvic bones in a good layer should be very flexible and thin. They should be wide enough apart to allow two to three fingers to go between them (see photo at bottom of next page). The pelvic bones of a poor layer are rigid and short. In some instances it seems that the two are grown together. They are covered with hard layers of fat.



A CORRECT CULLING PRACTICE

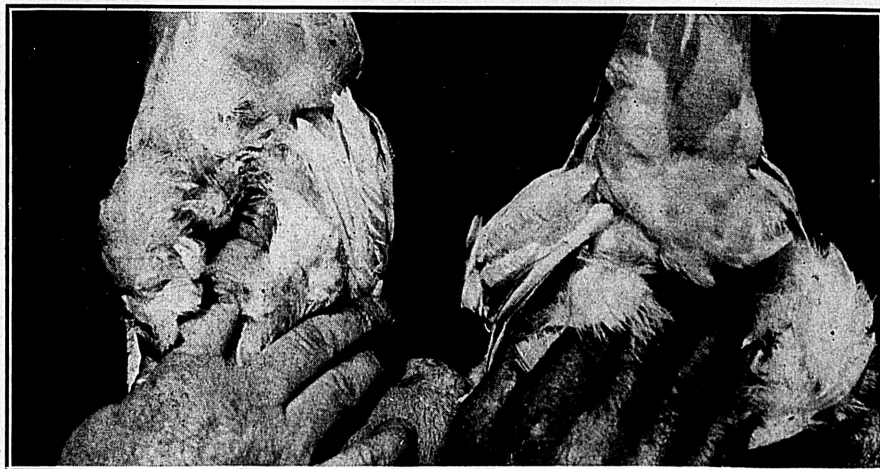
Winter eggs, it must be remembered, come from pullets hatched in February, March and April.

Many successful poultrymen practice what is known as a three year breeding system. The plan, briefly, is this:

Suppose you have a flock of one hundred hens. The first year you should cull 33 of your three-year old hens, replacing them with 33 pullets. At the end of that year you would then have 66 two-year old hens and 33 one-year old hens.

The second year, cull out 33 of the 66 two-year old birds, and put in 33 pullets.

If this system is followed carefully, each year, your flock will be constantly improved with the introduction of new breeding stock, and a noticeable increase in winter egg production should be noted.



APRIL

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

Keep hatching chicks. Weed out the weak ones from the beginning.

Feed the JAZZ Baby Chick Scratch in a good litter, after the first week, and make the youngsters scratch for it. Keep JAZZ Baby Buttermilk Starting Mash before the chicks at all times after the first week.

Tender, succulent green food is needed. Sprouted oats, lettuce, or tender growths of grass are fine for this purpose.

Don't let lice or mites get a start.

When the chicks are about six weeks old change them over to JAZZ Growing Mash in hoppers, and JAZZ Junior Scratch Grains fed in a deep litter according to directions. At ten weeks their looks will surprise you; at four or five months the pullets will start paying back the cost in early eggs.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets as early as possible. Cull out and market the poor cockerels as broilers.

And don't forget the old birds—NO MASH—NO EGGS.

MAY

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					

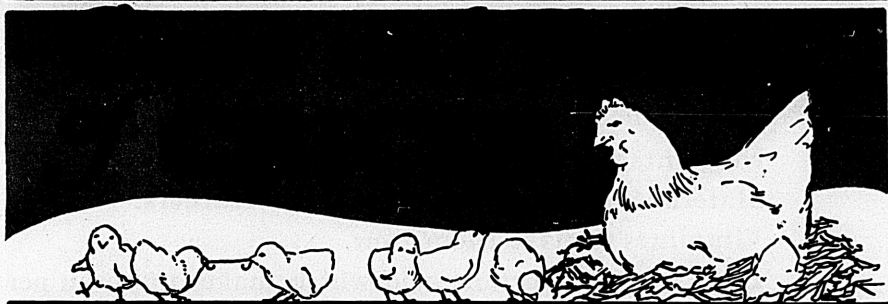
JUNE

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30			

Watch out for lice and mites at all times. Clean coops at regular intervals. Paint around roosting quarters with a good commercial lice paint. Don't try to force the pullets. You can't improve on the JAZZ Growing Mash. Keep it before the growing youngsters all the time and it will take care of normal, healthy growth.

Shade is necessary to the comfort of the birds. If natural shade is not available, erect some suitable artificial shade for them.



YOU cannot expect the best development from chicks that are over-crowded. If you put too many under one brooder or in one brooder house, nature will reduce that number. Each chick should have from one-third to one-half square feet of floor space until they are six to eight weeks old. At this age take out all the males, thus allowing enough floor space for the pullets until they are ten to twelve weeks of age.

The time the chick is removed from the incubator to the brooder house is beyond any doubt the most critical moment of its entire life.

Every care and precaution in the world should be exercised to get the brooder and brooder house ready for the reception of the chicks. If the chicks get the right start they will make you a profit; if not, they will be a loss.

PRECAUTIONS IN BROODING

The brooder house floor should be covered with good, clean sand. The brooder must be cleaned and disinfected before it is put into use. Read carefully the manufacturer's instructions. Hang a thermometer near the floor under the edge of the canopy. The temperature should be 96 degrees to 100 degrees.

Remove the chicks from the incubator and transfer them to the brooder room in a covered box to prevent chilling. Do not feed them until they are 72 hours old. If the chicks pile up or chirp constantly the temperature is too low. If they go too far away from the brooder the temperature is too high. When the temperature is just right the chicks will spread out and lie down in a circle near the edge of the hover.

A chick, like any other baby, requires a ration that will promote healthy growth without strain on its delicate digestive organs.

Common sense tells us that there must be periods of rest to allow the digestive organs of the infant to assimilate the food it has received. Otherwise digestive disorders and disease are likely to develop. It is a well known fact that more chicks die from over-feeding than from any other cause.

You would not keep a bottle of milk, or other food, before a baby at all times. For the same reason we advise you to feed JAZZ Baby Buttermilk Starting Mash at regular intervals (not continuously) during the first week.

A BALANCED RATION FOR THE BABIES

What is a balanced ration? A balanced ration is a combination of nutrients and ingredients that when properly fed will EXACTLY meet the needs of the animal receiving it. It must contain:

Nutrients which furnish heat and energy.

Materials to make bone, muscle and feathers.

Vitamines to make them grow.

Lysin, that important acid which makes up seven per cent of the nitrogen of the muscles.

Animal protein, to replace the bugs and worms of nature.

Phosphorus, and other minerals, to make bone and produce strong legged chicks.

Lactic acid, which has a highly beneficial effect.

Variety of clean, wholesome feed ingredients, properly ground and milled.

A properly selected diet must contain all of these—in precise proportion—and it must be absolutely pure, fresh and uniform—to prevent upset of the chick's delicate digestive organs. Such a diet is

JAZZ BUTTERMILK STARTING MASH

For every single requirement of the chick's body is included in this mash, in exactly the right proportion. It is built on a uniform formula that

The right
feed for
the babies



JAZZ FEEDING DIRECTIONS

AGE	SCRATCH FEED	MASH FEED	MISCELLANEOUS
First 2 Days	None	None	
Third to Seventh Day	None	During this period feed Jazz Baby Starting Mash four or five times a day (not continuously) and only as much each time as they will eat in 20 minutes.	Give water from which chill has been taken. Spread sand or fine grit on clean board. Keep drinking fountains scrupulously clean.
Second to Sixth Week	Morning, noon and night scatter Jazz Baby Chick Scratch in clean litter. Give only as much each time as they will consume in 20 to 30 minutes scratching.	Keep Jazz Baby Starting Mash before them constantly in hoppers.	Tender, succulent green food should be given regularly. Lettuce, clover, alfalfa or sprouted oats are good. Grit and water should not be overlooked. Keep litter free from dampness and cold.
Seventh Week to Six Months	Change from Jazz Baby Chick Scratch to Jazz Junior Scratch Grain. A light feed in the morning. Omit noon grain feed altogether. But all they will eat at the night feeding.	Too big now for Baby Starting Mash. Change to Jazz Junior Growing Mash. Keep it before them all the time. See that the youngsters eat twice as much mash as grain.	Scatter the Scratch grains in deep, clean litter to induce exercise. Feed the Growing Mash in open hopper. Don't forget the water, grit and green food.
After Six Months	Switch from Jazz Jr. Scratch to Jazz Scratch Feed. Only one feed daily, an hour before roosting time. As usual scatter in deep clean litter.	Pullets now should be mature, ready to start laying. Substitute Jazz Laying Mash for the Junior Growing Mash. Keep it before them in open hoppers all the time. The more they eat, the better they'll lay.	Clean water before them constantly. Grit, too, oyster shell and green food.
<h2>IMPORTANT</h2> <p>When changing from one kind of feed to another, always make the change gradually. The best way is to mix two parts of the feed which has been used with one part of the new, using this mixture two or three days. During next two or three days, use one part of the old and two parts of the new feeds. After this, the new feed may be given them just as it comes from the JAZZ bag.</p>			

never varies and is so pure and wholesome, so finely milled, as to promote quick growth without strain on the chick's delicate organs.

The analysis tag on a bag of *Jazz Buttermilk Starting Mash* proves it. Notice the list of ingredients. Dried Buttermilk, rich in animal proteins, vitamins and lactic acid. Nourishing wheat and corn products. Ground hulled oats, and bone meal, which furnishes a liberal quantity of soluble bone phosphate to build strong, sturdy frames.

For best results *Jazz Baby Buttermilk Starting Mash* should be fed just as it comes from the bag. Feed it dry. And mix nothing with it.

During the first week it should be fed four or five times a day and only as much each time as the chicks will clean up in twenty minutes.

After the first week *Jazz Baby Buttermilk Starting Mash* may be kept before them constantly for then they are old enough to know their own needs and to properly handle and digest their food.

At the beginning of the second week the Starting Mash should be supplemented with a thrice daily feed of

JAZZ BABY CHICK SCRATCH

A perfect grain mixture for growing chicks. Pick up a handful. Note the high content of steel cut wheat and oats. And steel cut corn. You never saw a feed so perfectly clean and sweet. It is wholesome and nourishing and easily digested to a degree unapproached by any other chick grain.

Feed it along with *Jazz Baby Starting Mash*, according to directions on the preceding page, and you'll see your chicks grow as they never did before on any other combination of feeds.



1ST Cockerel Miss. State Fair

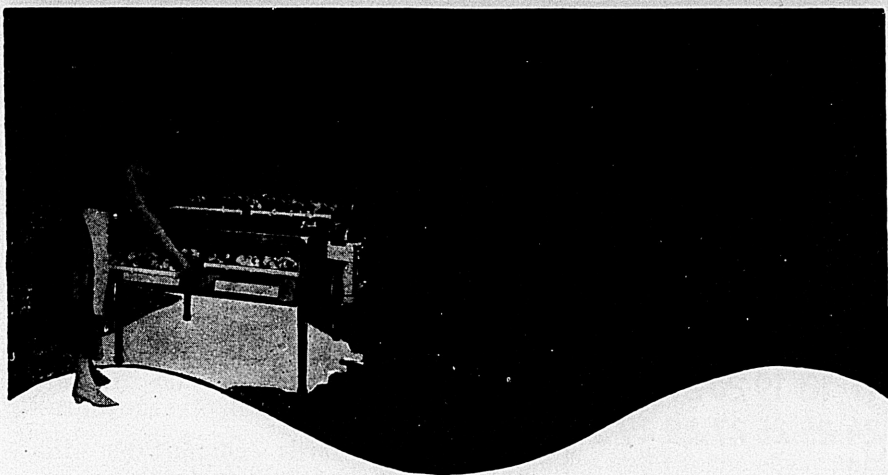


Pachuta, Miss.

We raise nothing but breeding stock and show our birds in competition with the best in the South. Naturally, we try to give them best feed money can buy. After trying all the principal brands we have found some pronounced differences between JAZZ and the best of the others.

We believe JAZZ feeds produce better stock and more eggs than any feed on the market.

R. E. COVINGTON.



BEFORE you start to bring new chicks into this world, be sure that the eggs come from good foundation stock. If at all possible have the breeders tested for White Diarrhea. Write your State Agricultural College for information on this service. Don't handicap your poultry project at the start by poor breeding and hatching. Select eggs for hatching that are regular shape, strong shells, typical color, and that weigh 24 ounces to the dozen.

Eggs that have been properly taken care of before they are set, the hen or incubator properly taken care of, should hatch from eight-five to ninety healthy chicks out of every hundred.

NATURAL INCUBATION

Many persons still prefer to use the hen to hatch the chicks. Nervous or flighty hens, or hens showing symptoms of diarrhea should never be used as sitting hens. Keep the mother hen free from lice. Be sure to dust her thoroughly with a good louse powder. See that the nest is clean and free from parasites. It is a good idea to cover the nest with a sack for the first week so that the hen will not desert it so readily. This prevents the eggs from becoming chilled. Let the hen off for a few minutes in the afternoon, for food, exercise and water. Never set over fifteen eggs under one hen—small hens less than this number.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

If you expect to have 100 or more chicks at a time all the same age, artificial incubation is preferred to natural incubation. The question, then arises, what kind of an incubator shall I purchase? If there is a successful hatchery near you, employ them to hatch your eggs. You can afford to pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5c per egg for this service. In the long run it will be cheaper for you than to buy a small incubator.

If you are compelled to buy an incubator, buy a standard machine. Any standard machine will give satisfactory results. Every manufacturer sends out Operating Instructions with each machine. Follow these instructions to the letter, and you will not be far from right.

JULY

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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31						

Time to start culling the hens. Get rid of all the "boarders." As soon as the moult starts, change from Laying Mash to JAZZ Growing Mash. It will grow better feathers and bring the hens through the moult quicker.

Don't neglect a supply of succulent green feed for the growing youngsters. The JAZZ Growing Mash and the JAZZ Junior Scratch Grains will provide the rest.

Keep the birds comfortable—that means lots of shade and cool water.

Some of the early pullets beginning to lay! Change them gradually from JAZZ Growing Mash to JAZZ Laying Mash. Keep it before them all the time, and don't try to improve on it. That's impossible. The more they eat, the more they lay.

Don't keep surplus male birds. They are an unnecessary expense and take up room the pullets can use to better advantage.

Keep the youngsters coming with the JAZZ Growing Mash.

AUGUST

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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SEPTEMBER

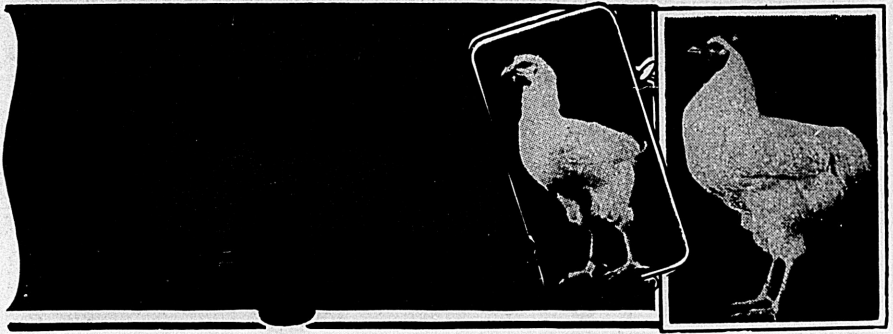
SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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Keep up the use of JAZZ Growing Mash for the moulting hens. It will bring them through in much better shape and insures wonderful egg production next winter.

Use your spare time hours to make any necessary repairs to the houses, yards and other equipment so the winter will not catch you unprepared.

If you want any advice, don't forget that our experts will respond immediately to your letters of inquiry.



THE West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station concluded in 1923 a three year experiment to determine whether the ration fed to growing chicks influences (1) the number or weight of eggs laid by females after they arrive at sexual maturity (2) the effect of the ration on the mature live weight of the females and (3) the effect upon the age of arriving at sexual maturity.

THREE YEAR FEEDING TEST

This experiment was conducted by the Station's own poultry experts with two lots of chicks hatched in the same incubator and similar in respect to parentage. Both lots were fed the same basic grain ration. In addition, Lot A received a liberal supply of animal protein in the form of dried buttermilk and clean meat scrap.

The first marked difference was noted in January when the pullets were placed in the laying house? At that time the average weight of those in Lot A was 2.97 lbs., while the average weight of the improperly fed pullets was 2.07 lbs.

MARKED DIFFERENCE IN EGG YIELD

All pullets in both lots were trapnested so that the effect of the ration in the number of eggs produced the first laying season could be determined accurately. And what did this show?

The average production of all pullets in Lot A (from January 21st to December 1st) was 149.1 eggs. The average egg yield of pullets not fed a "balanced" ration when they were youngsters was exactly—115.14 eggs. A difference in egg yield, the first laying season, of exactly 34 eggs from each pullet.

SUMMARY OF TEST

Results of the three-year test were summed up as follows:

The poorly balanced ration fed to young chicks.

- (1) reduced the mature weight of the females.
- (2) increased the age of the pullets before they began to lay.
- (3) materially reduced the number of eggs laid during the first laying season.

OCTOBER

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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Get the pullets into their winter quarters as soon as possible. To move them after they start heavy egg production means a check in their yield.

Switch the old hens back to JAZZ Laying Mash as soon as they complete the moult. It will make the eggs roll out. Don't forget that the JAZZ Scratch should be fed in a deep litter.

Oyster shell and grit should not be overlooked, especially with the pullets.

Don't allow your birds to be loafers. Make them work for their scratch grains, and don't feed more scratch grains than they consume of the mash. It's the rich, nourishing, easily digested mash that makes the eggs. And the animal protein in the JAZZ Laying Mash gets the eggs without lowering the vitality to a point which causes poor hatches next spring.

Your records must be interesting by this time. Study them, and get them in shape to send to us—don't hesitate to write us for advice!

NOVEMBER

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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Don't wait until the last of the month to show the Christmas spirit. Tell your neighbor how well the JAZZ Growing Mash developed your birds. And, how the JAZZ Laying Mash has brought the eggs. It will help him.

Write us freely whenever you want help. Tell us all about both your successes and your difficulties.

Eggs are scarce! And high! Keep the hoppers full of JAZZ Laying Mash. Don't forget the late afternoon feed of JAZZ Scratch. That's the sure system for MORE Eggs!

DECEMBER

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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FALL COLDS

Diagnosis: Indicated by a watery discharge from the nostrils, watery eyes, heavy breathing or a rattling in the throat at night.

Treatment: Use "B-K" in the drinking water at the rate of 2 table-spoonful (1 oz.) to 3 gallons. For radical treatment, withhold the water from the flock until 11 o'clock. The birds will then crowd around the dish and disinfect each other in their efforts to get the water.

For individual treatment, a 10% solution of Argylol is good. With a medicine dropper place 3 or 4 drops in eyes, nostrils or throat where cold appears. A drop of kerosene in nostrils and throat is also helpful.

BRONCHITIS

Diagnosis: Indicated by birds having difficulty in breathing and in severe epidemic death may follow almost immediately from strangulation. Autopsy reveals mucus in windpipe usually near the bronchial tubes.

Treatment: Use "B-K" in the drinking water the same as for colds. Also use "B-K" as a spray full strength, going over the birds at night. Black Antimony may be used at the rate of 1 oz. per 100 birds per day mixed in the mash.

CHICKEN POX

Diagnosis: Indicated by warty nodules on the unfeathered parts of the head. They are frequently half the size of a pea. In this state it is Dry Pox. When accompanied by colds and canker, it is called Wet Pox.

Treatment: When not accompanied by roup and canker, treatment is not difficult. Give five pounds of sulphur in each 100 pounds of mash. Tincture of Iodine may be used to paint the nodules. If eyes are swollen, use 3 or 4 drops of Argylol. The following treatment has in many cases given excellent results: Dissolve 2½ pounds of sulphate of iron in 1 gallon of boiling water.

When cool, add 5 oz. of sulphuric acid. Use 1 cupful to 3 gallons of drinking water. Use wooden or other non-metal containers for watering. Sulphur may be fed to pullets as a preventative at the rate of 2 pounds to each 100 pounds of dry mash during the fall.

SCALY LEG

Diagnosis: Indicated by rough, crusty growth on legs.

Treatment: Dip legs up to feathered part in one part kerosene and two parts linseed oil, cotton seed oil, or any cooking oil. Repeat treatment in one week, if necessary.

ROUP

Diagnosis: Indicated by a cold followed by a heavy, very offensive discharge. The head is frequently swollen, eyes closed and filled with cheesy matter.

Treatment: Remove cause. Stop drafts and provide better ventilation. There are several different forms of roup. They are hard to cure, and the axe is the best treatment for bad cases. A 10% solution of Argylol or a saturated solution of permanganate of potash is good for eyes, nostrils and throat. Kerosene may be used in nostrils and throat. Tincture of Iodine may be used around swollen eyes. Use "B-K" in the drinking water at the rate of 2 table-spoonful (1 oz.) to 3 gallons.

CANKER

Diagnosis: Indicated by white patches in windpipe, throat or in the mouth.

Treatment: Remove from windpipe with wire hairpin. Very often fatal. In throat and mouth, remove if possible, and paint with iodine. Use "B-K" as above.

POULTRY DISEASES

(Continued)

PROLAPSE OF THE OVIDUCT

Diagnosis: Prolapse of the Oviduct: Indicated by a mass of red or bloody tissue projecting from the vent.

Treatment: Catch the individual. If case is only slight and there is no evidence of injury from the other birds, keep the bird on short rations for a week or more and stop egg production until muscles have become normal. If case is bad and the projecting parts are badly torn, kill the bird and use for food. For flock treatment, if birds are constipated, give Epsom salts, one pound to 100 hens, and follow with liberal amount of green feed.

Sometimes it is necessary to watch the flock and remove individual birds that are practicing cannibalism.

INTESTINAL WORMS

Diagnosis: Indicated by birds being pale, thin in flesh, usually lame and sometimes blind. Round worms or tape worms or both may be found in the digestive tract. Pin worms, if found in small numbers in the caeca, do no particular harm.

Treatment: Treatment for Round Worms: Feed 2 pounds of tobacco dust in each 100 pounds of dry mash. Continue for 30 days. This is a treatment for pullets or for mature stock in production. For a quick treatment, use Worm Capsules or steep 1 pound of tobacco and mix in a wet mash for 100 hens. Omit night and morning feeding for the flock and give the above wet mash at about 10 or 11 A. M. Give Epsom salts that evening at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 hens in wet mash. Keep hens confined during the treatment and be prepared to protect or clean the dropboards the next morning before daylight to prevent reinfestation.

Treatment for Tape Worms: Use 1 teaspoonful of concentrated lye to 2 quarts of mixed wheat and oats. Cover with an equal quantity of water and boil for 1 hour. Feed with starvation treatment and follow by salts as advised above for tobacco. Clean up thoroughly to prevent reinfestation.

GAPES

Diagnosis: Indicated by chickens appearing weak and dumppish with drooping wings. Hold chickens up in the sun and look down the windpipe. If gape worms are there, they can be seen.

Treatment: Remove with horse hair or gape worm remover. Move all healthy chickens to fresh, clean land. Infection is in the soil. Brood on fresh ground next year.

HEAT

Diagnosis: Indicated by birds being found dead on hot days.

Treatment: If birds are still alive, dip their heads in cold water. Ventilate houses and provide shade.

LIVER TROUBLE

Diagnosis: Indicated by dark tips on combs. In acute cases the comb turns very dark and mortality follows. Post mortem reveals very large liver, often covered with spots.

Treatment: Give Epsom Salts at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 hens. Reduce beef scrap or other protein foods. Provide more green food. Give outdoor exercise.

CROP BOUND

Diagnosis: Indicated by very much enlarged hard crop.

Treatment: If case is of long standing, kill the bird, because crop muscles are paralysed. If taken in time, cut opening one inch long in top of crop side of neck, where there are no feathers. Remove contents, wash out crop and give soft food for a few days.

LEG WEAKNESS

Diagnosis: Birds are weak and unsteady all over, and when forced to move, usually walk with the entire length of the shank on the ground.

Treatment: Use 2% cod liver oil in the mash and correct feeding and management practices.

CHOLERA

Diagnosis: Indicated by droppings which are bright green and yellow, combs turn dark and death soon follows. The digestive organs show inflammation. The liver when handled breaks up instead of being elastic.

Treatment: There is no satisfactory treatment. Put creolin in the drinking water and kill all birds that show symptoms of the disease. This disease is very uncommon.

The Plant behind the Product



THE most convincing announcement ever made in regard to the influence of scientifically prepared Poultry Feeds on egg production has just been written by the thousand hens in Alabama's Second Egg-Laying Contest.

On preceding pages you have read of the remarkable results obtained in this Contest with JAZZ Poultry Feeds.

Let's step behind the scenes a minute.

What is behind the feeds that made possible this remarkable record? These three fundamental facts!

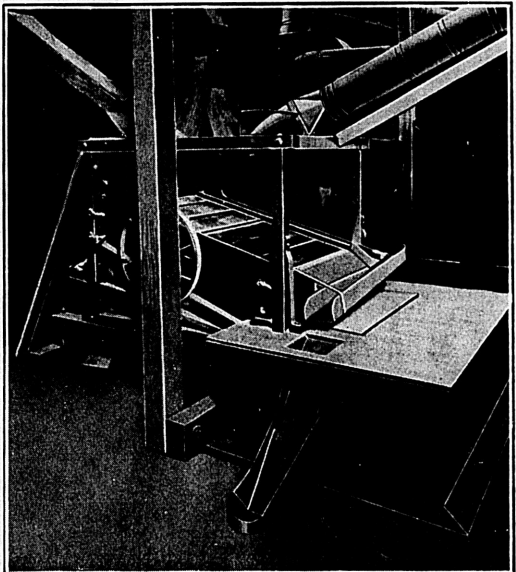
First, formulas! A formula that makes each JAZZ feed and mash serve exactly the purpose for which it was intended. A formula prepared by practical poultry experts—prepared solely with the thought of results—results to the individual poultry raiser.

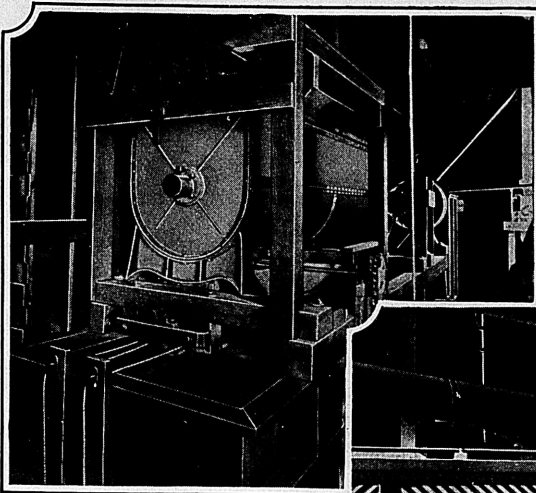
Second, a policy! A policy that established a standard of quality for every ingredient used in the manufacture of JAZZ feeds, so that there would be absolute uniformity in every ounce in every bag.

Third, a plant! A plant equipped with the most modern machinery to (1) assure the absolute cleanliness of every ingredient (2) to eliminate any chance for inaccuracy in weighing (3) to secure exact uniformity in mixing and (4) to certify to the correct weight of every bag.

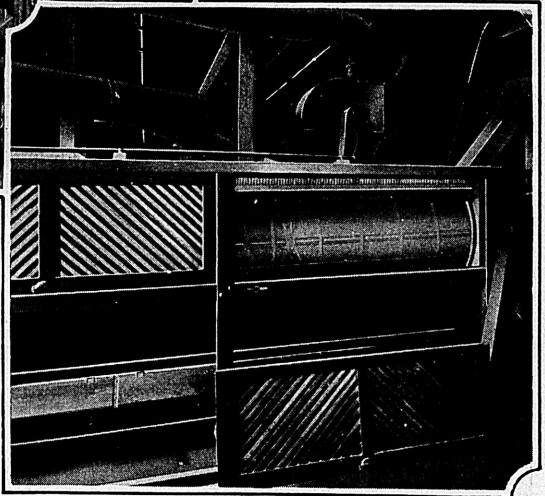
Every step in the manufacture of JAZZ Poultry Feeds forms an essential link in the chain that has established them as the feed that has set a new standard for RESULTS.

This is the big Sifter through which all ingredients used in making Jazz Mash feeds must go before entering the Mixer. This machine is equipped with fine wire cloth that removes the smallest pieces of coarse material and foreign matter, insuring the absolute cleanliness of every ingredient that goes into the mixer.





Photo, at left, shows section of one of our 2,000 lb. Batch Mixers. After the various ingredients used in Jazz Mash feeds have been cleansed of all foreign matter they are mixed, thoroughly, by this machine. The use of this machine eliminates guesswork and assures an absolutely correct mix—every time.



Perhaps you have wondered why Jazz Scratch Feed is so unusually clean looking and sweet. Here's one of the reasons. The big machine, at right, is what is known as a 12 ft. Reel. Its job is to bolt out all meal or dust that might be in the grain. The large fan at the top of the Reel draws off all the light particles.

There's a JAZZ feed for every need—from the time the baby chick picks its way out of the egg until it reaches maturity and begins to lay.

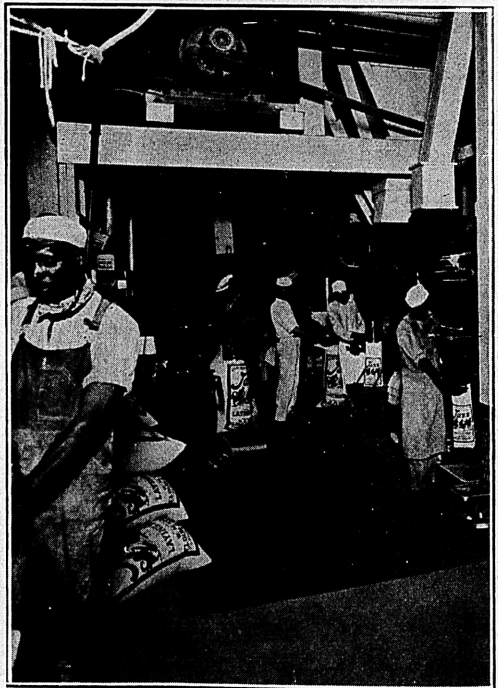
Every JAZZ feed and mash fulfills a definite purpose—at a definite time—in the life of the chicken.

On these two pages are shown some of the almost human machines that are used in the production of JAZZ feeds.

These machines are part of a milling equipment, second to none in America.

Each year hundreds of poultry raisers, on visits to Birmingham, come in and inspect this equipment. We will be glad to have you do so. Such an inspection will increase your confidence in JAZZ feeds, no matter how friendly and favorable your attitude may be before you personally know the plant behind the product.

Section of packing room is shown in photo opposite. Here each sack of Jazz feed is weighed automatically, by machines, as the sacks are filled. No contact with human hands until you open the bag yourself.





Average yield of JAZZ fed hens!

How would you like to get 180 eggs
from every hen in your flock?

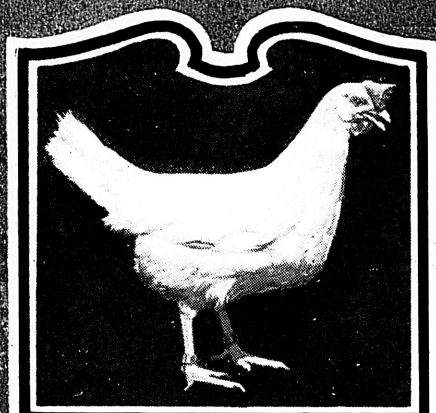
It's possible. It has been done. The
average yield of 1000 hens in Alabama's
Second Egg Laying Contest was 180 eggs.

The average for the South is how many
eggs from each hen. Fifty five!

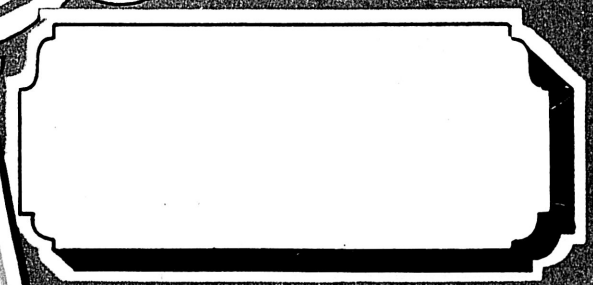
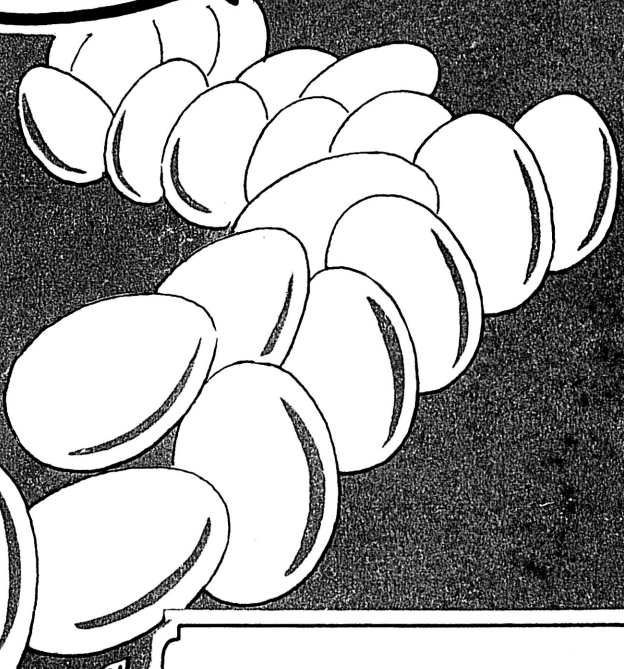
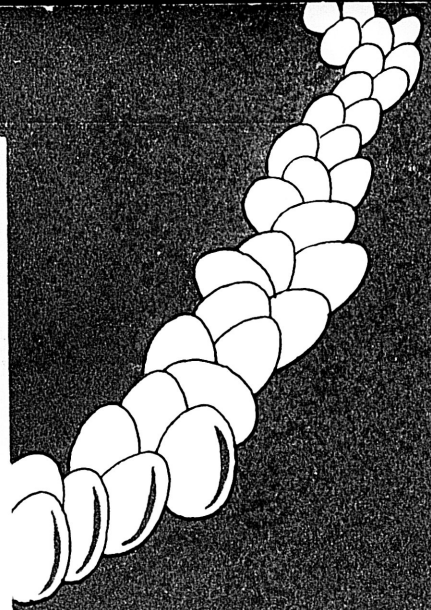
There's where your real income from
poultry lies—in those 125 extra eggs
you can get with JAZZ feeds. What
will it cost extra to get them! Just
fifty cents! It costs \$2 a year to feed
the 55 egg hen corn alone. The average
year cost of JAZZ feeds, per hen, is only
\$2.50. Start now! And make those
profits with JAZZ this winter. See the
Jazz dealer today!



JAZZ POULTRY FEED



This S. C. White Leghorn (bred and owned by Riley & Kintner of LaFayette, Ind.), led all hens in Alabama's Second Egg Laying Contest with a record of 329 eggs for the year.



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