



Nutritionists admit water is as important as feed. Top poultrymen say adequate supplies of clean, fresh water are the cheapest way to keep hens producing at their best. Here's a continuous flow fountain that does a good job for this egg producer. He makes certain he has one fountain for each 100 hens and that the fountains are no more than 30 feet apart. Under most conditions 100 hens will consume about seven to eight gallons of water a day.

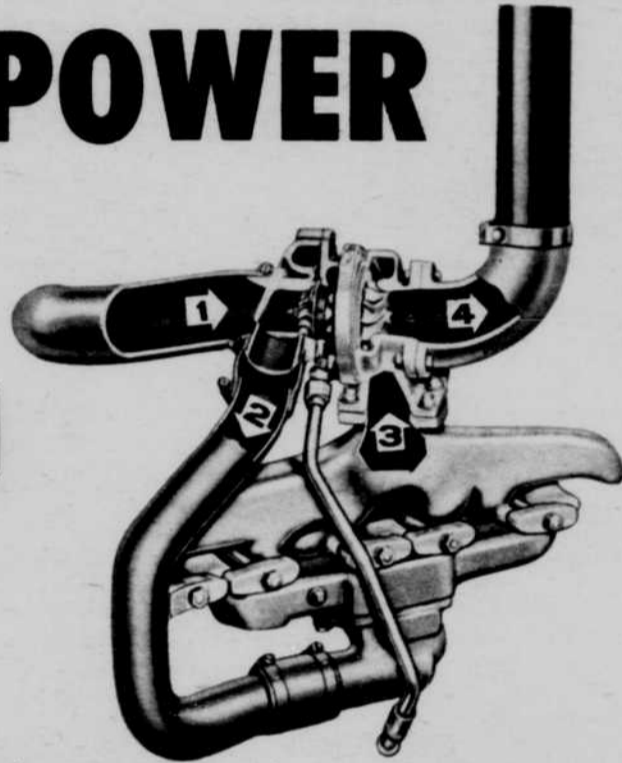
Rate of production makes a big difference in egg profits. Flocks that produce much less than 200 eggs per hen during 12 months of lay seldom make a profit for the operator. On the other hand, records of Midwest egg producers show that, when production averages 18 dozen eggs per hen annually, net profits often run \$1 or more per bird; and at the 230-egg level some producers are realizing a return of \$1.50 or more per hen.

Basically most flocks of pullets are quite similar in their genetic or bred-in ability to produce at a high rate. However, actual performance after a year's lay will vary greatly from flock to flock. The reason is usually due to different levels of stress to which the flock is subjected.

Don't Let STRESS Rob Your Egg Basket

NEW BIG POWER

... the D-19 Turbo-Charged Diesel



Turbo-Charger
Action in
Allis-Chalmers
D-19 Diesel

1. Clean air IN to Turbo-Charger.
2. Compressed air to intake manifold.
3. Exhaust drives Turbo-Charger.
4. Quiet Exhaust, OUT.

Turbo-Charging is the modern way to get more power more efficiently out of a big farm diesel . . . without the need for the excessive bulk of bigger-displacement engines . . . without running smaller engines at "revved up" speeds.

Turbo-Charging adds 20% to engine power. The power output depends on the oxygen available to burn fuel efficiently. **Turbo-Charging** simply pushes more air into manifold and cylinders. The compressor that does this job is driven by exhaust energy normally wasted.

Turbo-Charging sweeps out burned gases. Exhaust valves remain open momentarily after the intake valves are opened. A stream of clean, cool air rushes through each cylinder for a clean sweep between each power stroke.

Turbo-Charging cools valves, nozzles and pistons. The cooling action of this air on valves, injector nozzles and pistons lengthens engine life significantly.

Through **Turbo-Charging**, Allis-Chalmers meets today's farm problems of increasing work capacity, simplifying tractor design, and extending tractor life. **Turbo-Charging** is not new in Allis-Chalmers power plants — for years Allis-Chalmers' large crawler tractors and earth movers have been **Turbo-Charged**.

If you're looking for the latest in big diesel tractors — 70.35 hp on the PTO — see and try the D-19 **Turbo-Charged Diesel**, now.

You can get the D-19 for gasoline with 75.3 hp on the PTO, and for LP gas with 69.6 hp on the PTO. (All horsepower figures are corrected to standard conditions.)

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION,
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Just what is stress? It can be defined as any outside force that places an undue strain on your birds. No poultry flock is entirely free from stress because some of the things that are done to protect the flock, such as vaccinations, are actually stresses in themselves. However, these are essential to preventing more severe problems. Your main concern must be to reduce the length of stress from various management practices and eliminate those that can be controlled and prevented.

How can you recognize undue stress? You first must know how your hens should act when they're completely contented, healthy and performing well. Whenever a slight change from normal occurs you had better start looking for the cause. To do this you must constantly be on your toes to spot troubles before they get started.

Housing environment is one of the biggest causes of undue stress during winter. Unnecessary drafts and sudden changes in weather can quickly throw birds out of best condition. During winter, proper ventilation and a plentiful supply of water can often be equally, or at times, more important than feed. If the house is damp or if wet, caked spots develop in the litter and ammonia fumes become great, you can be sure the hens are under an undue stress.

Overcrowding and inadequate feeder and water space can also put a stress on your birds. Even inadequate nesting conditions will disrupt your hens and keep them from producing at their best. With plenty of feed and water space and adequate ventilation you can house up to one hen for each square foot of floor space. But it takes the most optimum conditions under such a high population to get satisfactory production with a minimum of management problems.

Feeds and feeding methods can often offset or prevent undue stresses on a flock but they won't counteract poor housing management. Tremendous strides have been made in the field of poultry nutrition during the past few years. Tailor-made feeds, containing additives to counteract various forms of stress and improve performance, have been a great boon to the egg producers. Contact your feedman.

The stresses mentioned above can become even more severe if several are present at the same time. For instance, if your laying house should be poorly ventilated, litter is wet and hens have an insufficient amount of feed and water space, your risk of diseases developing can be quite severe. No matter how good your feeding program may be, it's hard for the feed to counteract poor management on your part.