

CAPON GOLD

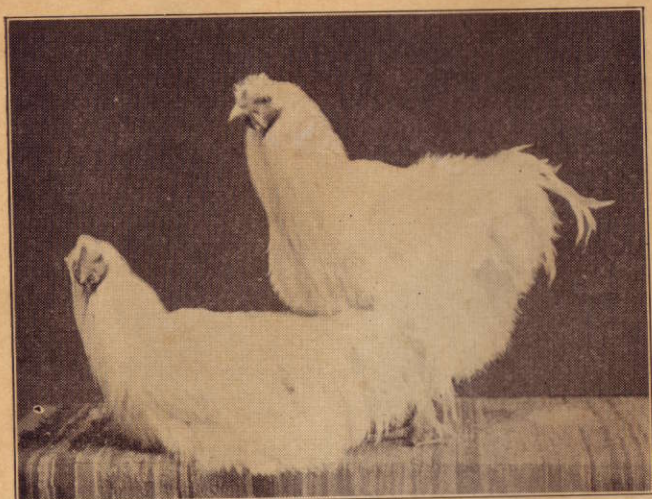


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CEDAR VALE, KANSAS

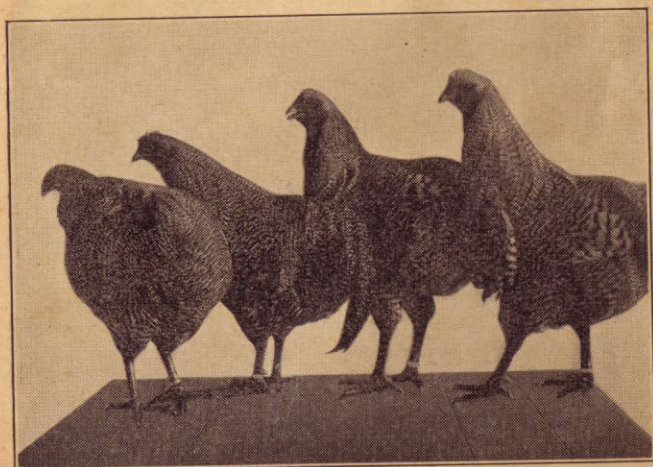
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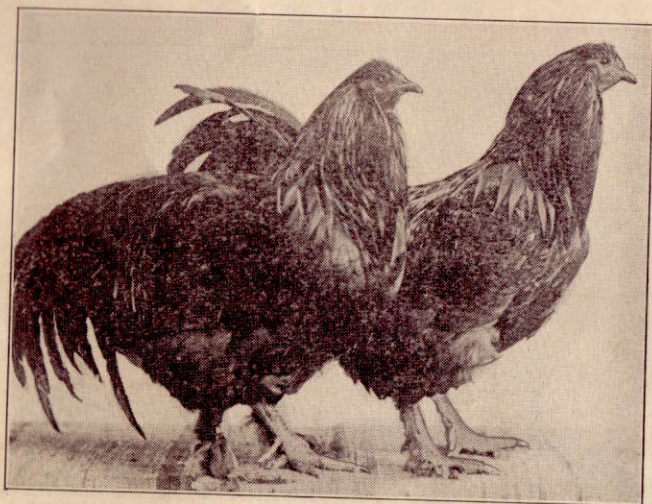
Year old, Missouri White Fluff Capons. Weight eleven and twelve pounds each.



Seven months old, Barred Plymouth Rock Capons, average weight eight pounds each.



Year old, White Wyandotte Capons, weight eleven pounds each.

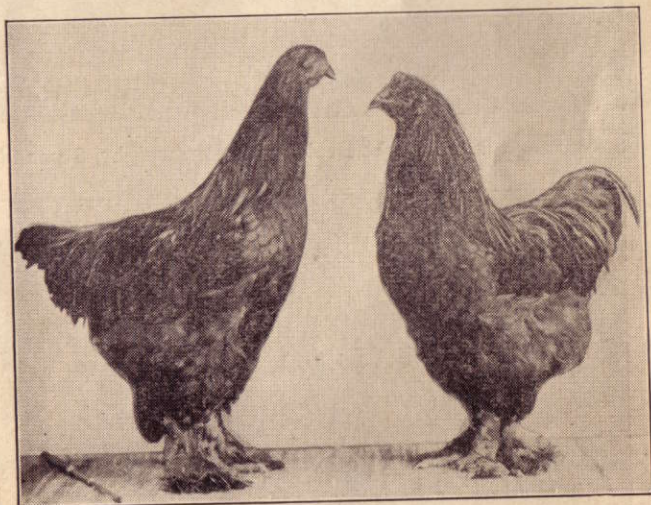


Eighteen months old, Black Langshang Capons, weight Twelve pounds each.





Year old, Buff Orpington Capons, weight twelve pounds each.



Year old Buff Cochins, weight. eleven pounds each,



Seven months old Light Brahma Capon, weight, 8 pounds.





If a Child can do it, so can you. And they do. This picture shows Helen Beuoy, age 10¹/₂ years, and her brother, Carl, age 7 years, making capons with Beuoy Tools

See page 4

Dressed Capons, the best eating to be had regardless of price. These were sold at 60 cents a pound, weight eight pounds each.



THE AUTHOR



GEORGE BEUOY

Cedar Vale,

Kansas





George Beuoy

Inventor, Poultry Judge, Lecturer, Author of "What's a Capon and Why," a book which has sold twenty editions, over 250,000 copies in all. Having been translated into the language of all foreign countries who have an agriculture college. Used by most as a text-book on Capons. Mr. Beuoy has by special request delivered poultry talks and Capon demonstration at the Kansas State Agricultural College, The Illinois State University and The Missouri State Experiment Station. Recognized as the World's foremost Capon Expert by a Canada Agricultural College, delivering many Poultry Talks and Demonstrations throughout Eastern Canada at their request and expense.

Twice honored as Kansas State President of the American Poultry Association, Mr. Beuoy has served two terms as President of the Kansas State Poultry Federation, having charge of the Kansas State Poultry Exhibit of the World's Fair Panama-Pacific Exposition. The same winning more first prizes than any other state. During the World War Mr. Beuoy was chairman of the Poultry Board State Council of National Defense. He has made numerous trips as principal Poultry Speaker with the Santa Fe and Kansas City Southern Railways, delivering addresses to large crowds at many hundred different meetings in many states.

Mr. Beuoy is one of the very few poultrymen with a Dunn & Bradstreet, best rating.





A Pot of Capon-Gold

CHAPTER I



POT-OF-CAPON-GOLD" awaits the intelligent, rightly directed efforts of each poultry raiser; just as truly and certainly as if the golden coins were actually buried in the fabled pot at a well marked spot. Many years of experience in raising poultry, especially capons for myself and advising others has actually proved the proper method. Demonstrated each detail necessary to accumulate the gold in the Pot, beyond a shadow of a reasonable doubt.

The following printed, illustrated explanations and directions will explain exactly how it is done. Telling how others as well as myself have captured the "Mythical-Pot-of-Gold, made it real. Actual coin placed to their account at the bank. The same opportunity presents itself to every poultry raiser. The "Golden-Pot" each may acquire will be big or little, depending on the individual's ability to understand and put into practice, the printed explanations, illustrated with directions on the following pages.

Chickens are raised principally for the eggs they will produce. In order to get eggs, pullets must be raised. Along with the hatching of the desired pullets, an equal number (or nearly so) of undesirable roosters will result. A "Fifty-Fifty" expense, unavoidable on production at the start. Handled in the usual way the average "rooster-half" of the poultry produced each year, will be marketed at a comparatively heavy loss. Quite often equalling or exceeding the profit to be made at a





later date from egg production of their sisters.

No business, not even a gold-mine could operate at a profit, were it necessary to expend one dollar in order to coin another. Yet many poultry raisers are trying to handle poultry exactly that way. "Spending one dollar to produce another." Taking one step forward, then one back. Unable to understand why they cannot find the way to coin their share of the evasive "Pot-of-Gold." Really they have allowed it to escape their account, actually squandered in the production of the "rooster-half" of the flock.

The "rooster-half" of each poultry crop can and should be made as profitable as the "pullet-half." Roosters marketed as capons are often the "Most Profitable" part of the poultry business. Selling for "Golden-Dollars" as capons instead of "Copper-Cents" as roosters.

There is no mystery involved in making capons out of young roosters. The removal of two small, troublesome glands early in the life of each young rooster works the most wonderful change necessary to put the "Pot-of-Gold" in easy reach of the progressive poultry raiser.

It is the development of the "Rooster-Glands," which cause the heavy loss each year to the poultry producers throughout the entire land. The development of the undesirable glands commence just at the time the young rooster reaches the frying size. It occurs in most breeds when the young roosters are about six weeks to two months old. If the "Rooster-Glands" are left to grow along with the bird, market value declines. As the glands develop, the bird's comb and wattles become enlarged. The desirable flesh becomes tough, strong as to taste, sinewy as to looks, in fact altogether undesirable for food. Worth only





a few cents on the market and not wanted at all. Unwelcome on the home table, the "rooster-half" of each year's production is certainly responsible for so many poultry growers' heavy losses. Really the rooster is the bird who keeps the poultry grower's "Pot-of-Gold" out of reach.

It is hardly fair to blame the poor rooster personally. He can hardly be expected to "Dig-Up" the fatal glands himself. Surely some assistance should be given him by the owner. Especially when the simple little operation required is almost as easily done as picking strawberries from the vine. Once the glands are removed, a wondrous change occurs in the bird. His comb and wattles cease to grow. The rooster's cruel fighting disposition disappears. The tender desirable flesh of the broiler remains. Developing both in quantity and quality as the capon matures. A desirable high quality capon develops, making a profitable growth each month on his own account.

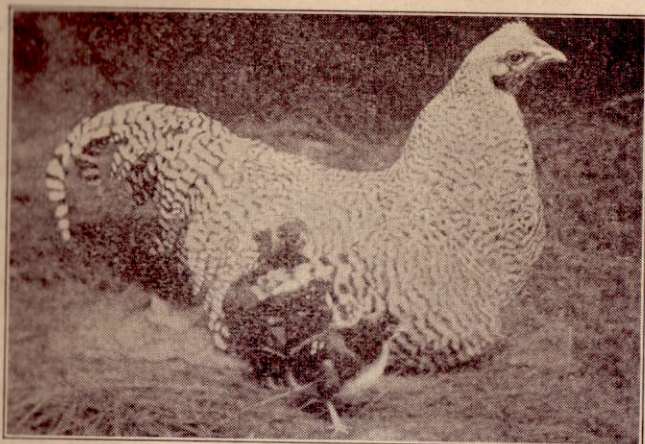
It is generally agreed, early spring hatched pullets are the most profitable egg producers. Accounting to a large degree for most "Baby-Chicks" hatching in March, April and May of each year. The pullets are wanted for layers, therefore present no serious market problem. It is the almost equal number of roosters hatching at the same time which present the problem. These young roosters will reach the frying size during June, July and August, the three hottest months of the year. So many young roosters reaching the desirable size at the same time, it is impossible to consume them all as food. Hardly a noticeable part can be eaten in the short period they remain edible. Cold storage offers relief, might even handle the rooster surplus were it not also true old breeding stock in immense numbers is arriving on the market at the same time. The result is a glutted market, full cold storage capacity, with



market prices below production costs on all grades.

Were the loss on the young rooster only, it would not be so serious to the poultry industry as a whole. The tremendous loss is due to the general slump in prices on all grades of poultry reaching the market along with the young roosters. The old stock has reached maturity, served its purpose and can no longer be kept at a profit, and must be marketed on that account. In direct competition on the market, the mature birds must take lower prices. The only profitable solution of the problem, then, is for the poultry raiser to make CAPONS of the surplus young roosters. Instead of marketing them within a ninety day period at the worst possible season of the year, the young capons will make a very profitable growth each month. They will be ready to market in February, March or April. At a time when very little fresh poultry reaches the market, assuring the producer real high prices. Caponizing solves the problem and at a profit. The young roosters in their natural state cannot be kept except at a heavy loss. Made into capons at the proper time in sufficient numbers, how different the situation becomes. The market relieved, of the surplus roosters, at once becomes firm. Hens undesirable breeding pullets, in fact all grades of poultry sell as usual. The produce buyers have a good business, everyone profits with no one losing. With the change from "Rooster-to-Capon" the fortunate bird has his life prolonged, extended from two months to eight or ten. Instead of weighing a pound or two as a rooster, worth just a few cents, he will as a capon, weigh eight or ten pounds, worth dollars in place of cents. Making capons of the surplus young roosters actually make it possible for the poultry raiser to coin and place to his account the much desired "Pot-of-Capon-Gold."





A Father Capon beats a "Mother-Hen."

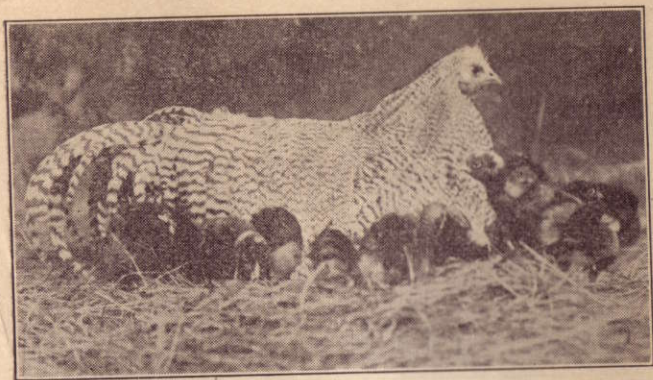


A Capon's accommodations are more ample than a hen's.

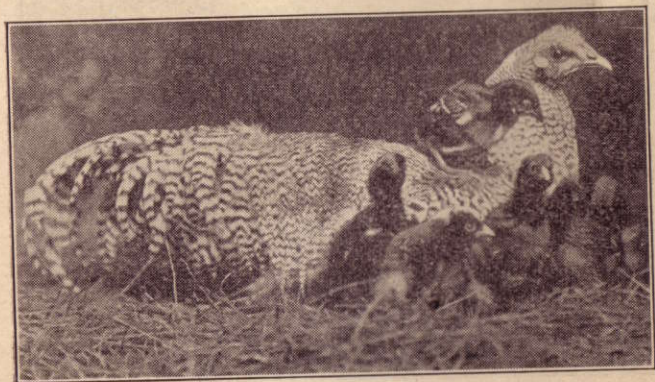




CAPON GOLD



Capons love "Baby -Chicks."

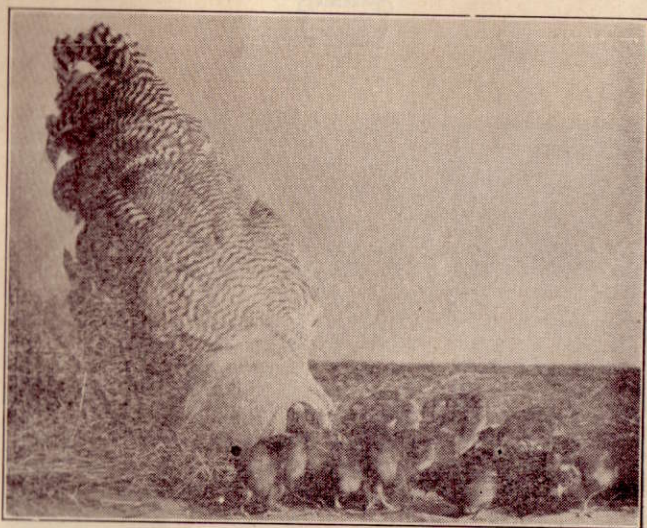


It is a capon's supreme delight to hover a motherless brood.
A Capon takes to "Baby-Chicks" like a duck to water.





A Capon's protection and disposition is better in every way than "Madam-Hen"



A Capon will scratch for and cluck to "Baby-Chicks" exactly the same as the best of "Mother-Hens."

Father Capon

CHAPTER II

CAPON GOLD" is not all placed in the pot, with the final sale of the Capon. On the table, be it at home or in the high class dining rooms, Capon reigns supreme as no other dish is so much desired. In the center of the table on special occasions roast capon is the very highest peak of good taste. To serve capon to one's friends at once places the hostess among the better class.

At the market, or on the table, even in the breeding yard, capon stands for profit. Used at home to eat or brood, capon means success.

As a "Father-Brooder," capon beats a "Mother-Hen." Capons love "Baby-Chicks." It is a capon's supreme delight to hover and cuddle a motherless brood. Be it one lonely chick or many, just arrived, "Father-Capon" will take the "Baby-Chicks" beneath his ample wings and hold them to his breast. A capon will scratch for, cluck too, and Hoover "Baby-Chicks" better than the average hen. His plumage is much more abundant. His feathers are longer and softer. His spread of wing is greater than Madam-Hen. The Capon is not so fussy as a hen. In fact his accommodations are more ample in every way and his disposition better. Really a capon used as a brooder is more desirable in every respect. Capons take to "Baby-Chicks" like a duck takes to water. A real "Poultry-Raiser" will find a great delight in guiding and showing "Father-Capon" his brooding duties.





In selecting capons to use for brooding "Baby Chicks" only the gentle tame ones should be used. For best results have a small yard with a coop in it. Place the capon in the yard, a few days before the "Baby-Chicks" are to arrive. Be sure the coop has no perches so the capon will roost on the floor. Do not give him "Baby-Chicks" until he is located and feels at home in his new quarters. The capon about to become a father should be handled every day so he will not be afraid or become excited when his babies arrive. When everything is ready present the "Baby-Chicks" to him in the evening soon after he goes to roost. Along about dark place a few "Baby-Chicks" under his wings, one or two at a time until they are all under. A friendly capon, one who has been properly handled will not object. Most likely, he will be agreeably astonished and made quite happy in assuming his "Father-Duties." Just as others do who receive a treasure they do not expect. Should the capon, on suddenly becoming a father seem over-joyed or restless, just tickle him under the chin, talk to him a little in a soothing voice and all soon will be well. Arise the next morning along with the break of day to enjoy the first appearance of "father-capon" with his happy family. Wonderful little nuggets to help fill the "Pot-of-Gold" at least expense.

Usually the first morning "Father-Capon" will be voicing a little fowl talk, nothing scandalous, but just clucking, scolding and hovering his baby chicks, the same as a hen. Should he seem in doubt, act bashful, seem peeved or refuse to cluck, take all "Baby-Chicks" entirely away from him. Confine the capon to a darkened coop at once. Repeat the second night proceedings as at first. By the second morning the most obstinate capon will be made quite happy. Actually proud to "Strut-his-Brood," before the less fortunate fowls of the



flock. In warm weather one good "Father-Capon" will care for thirty "Baby-Chicks," when intrusted to his care. We have found it much better not to crowd the chicks, best results are obtained where twenty or less chicks are given to each capon. In communities where capons are well known, they are used extensively for raising "Baby-Chicks." It makes no difference if the chicks are hatched under hens instead of incubators. Where it is desired to quickly fill the "Pot-With-Capon-Gold," give the "Baby-Chicks" at once to "Father-Capon." While "Mother-Hen" again produces eggs to add additional coin to the much desired "Pot-of-Gold."

Small capons, undersized or late hatched ones, make the best of "Capon-Fathers" because these kind are not so clumsy and awkward as the big ones. A "Good-Father-Capon" will raise three or more broods each season. While raising the "Baby-Chicks" he will grow and develop into a big splendid capon, a truly wonderful bird for the Thanksgiving or Holiday dinner.

Any way you look at it there is an immense profit in raising capons. Once a person has done the little stunt, it becomes a real pleasure. Removing the little "Rooster-Glands" is easy, almost like lifting chocolates with the tongs from a bon-bon box. The glands are lifted and removed much the same as the chocolate drop. Way back in ancient times they did it with the nail of the little finger. Letting the nail grow quite long. Then split like a claw-hammer, using it as a scoop to lift the little "Rooster-Gland." Now we have the "Beuoy Pot-of-Gold" Capon Tools which greatly simplifies the operation, makes it easy to do. Really turns a loss to profit, thereby makes it possible to fill "The-Pot-of-Gold."





A part of a large crowd at Ramona Park, St. Louis, Mo. to hear and watch Mr. Beuoy demonstrate caponizing.



Mr. Beuoy instructs a class of eighth grade pupils at a prominent school in making capons. Each of the pupils operated successfully on live birds at the first attempt.

"A Slip" or "A Fake"

CHAPTER III

ALL IS NOT gold that glitters. Equally true, there is many a "Slip twixt the cup and the lip." Even more true, "There are Slips between the "Chick and the Check." A "Slip" on the poultry market is a "Fake Capon." A big glitter not true gold, a false hope, one who fails to add real coin to the "Pot-of-Gold." Most often, it is the poultry raiser who is the one to blame. Quite often the first "Slip" is made in the selection of capon tools as some kinds make mostly "Slips." "Beuoy Best Capon Tools" make "No Slips."

A rooster, fully developed sexually at the time his glands are removed never becomes a capon. He is actually a "Stag." Exactly the same as where a bull or a boar is castrated. A "Slip" is also a bird which has been operated on unsuccessfully, a part of the "Rooster-Glands" or their attaching membranes being left inside the bird. Where this occurs, nature always grows or attempts to grow new glands. The result being a gradual development of a pronounced "Slip."

Twenty years' experience in making capons and capon tools has enabled the writer to so perfect the "Beuoy Best Capon Tools." no "Slips" will result where they are used.

Proper preparation makes caponizing of young roosters safe and easy. For best results the young roosters must be at the right stage of sexual development. The little "Rooster-Glands"





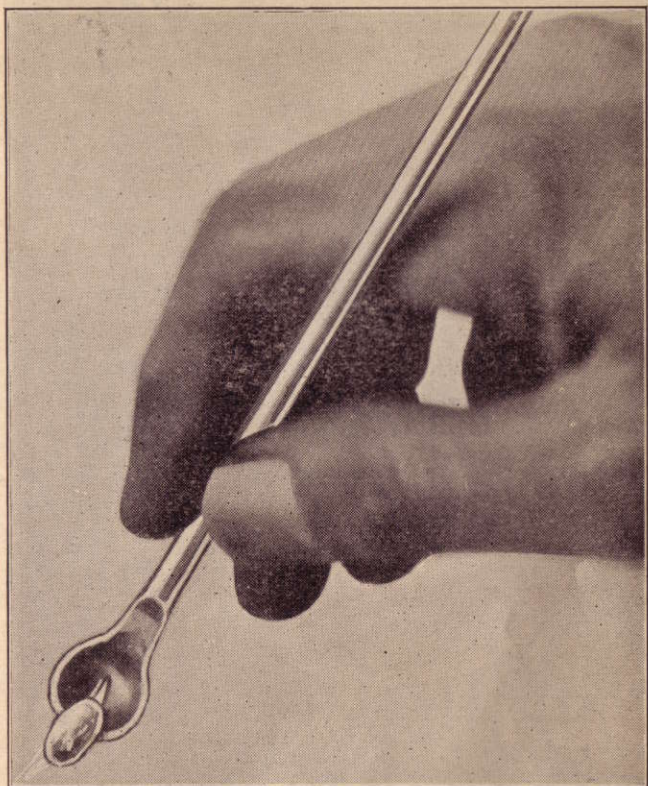
to be removed should be about the size of a common navy bean. In no case larger. Slightly smaller preferred. Different breeds and different flocks of the same breed, vary as to the time of development. No set rule that would be just right in every instance can be given. The proper time to remove the little "Rooster-Glands" is just before the bird begins to develop sexually. Generally speaking, when the bird weighs from one and half to two pounds. Roosters of an early spring hatch usually develop sexually much younger than those of summer or fall hatches. For that reason the early hatched ones must be worked at a smaller size and much younger than the later hatched ones.

There is a thrill, a fascinating enjoyment in watching the "Baby-Chicks" develop to the proper time. Once a person grasps the truth, sees the profit, gets the desire to do it, it will then be easy to tell the little roosters which are just right. One will know by the look of the bird. A little practice and you soon become an expert. Using "Beuoy Best Capon Tools," there will be no "Slips" between the Chick and the Check. Glittering hopes will become real capons, easily changed to coin to actually fill the treasured "Pot-of-Gold."



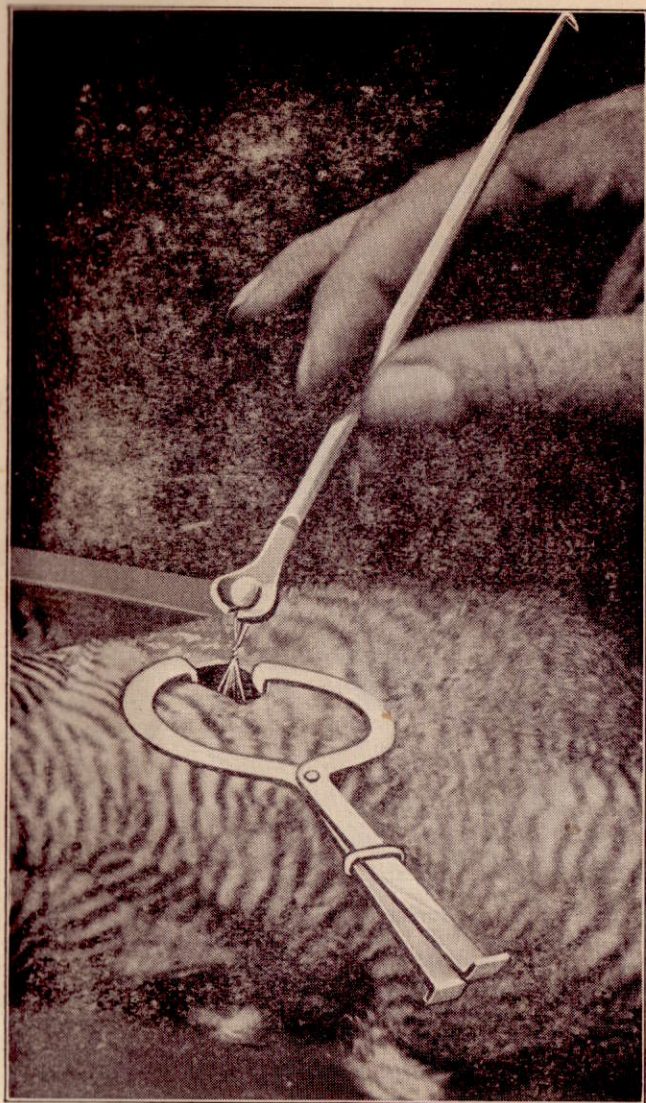
A type of cheap instrument Responsible for many "Slips." No positive grip on the gland as is required for success.





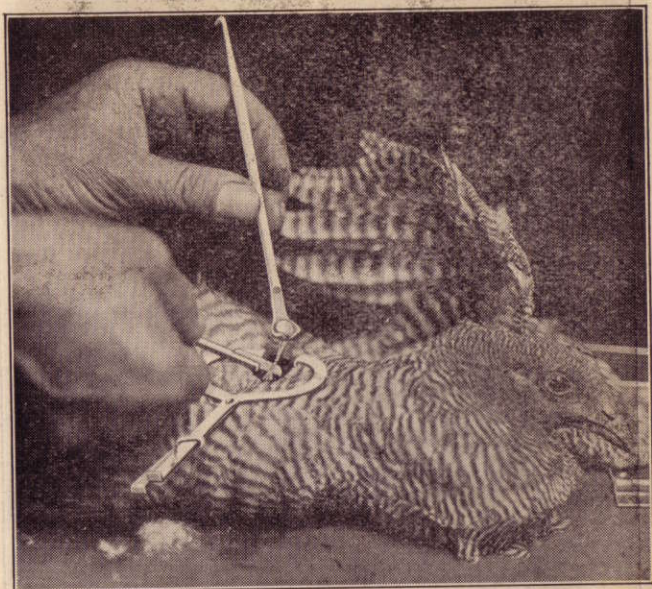
Another cheap instrument better than one on page 20 as the "Split-Spoon" will retain the gland, preventing it from dropping back into wound as is likely to occur with other.
 Price. Post Paid \$1.50

GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kansas.



See Foot Note Page 23

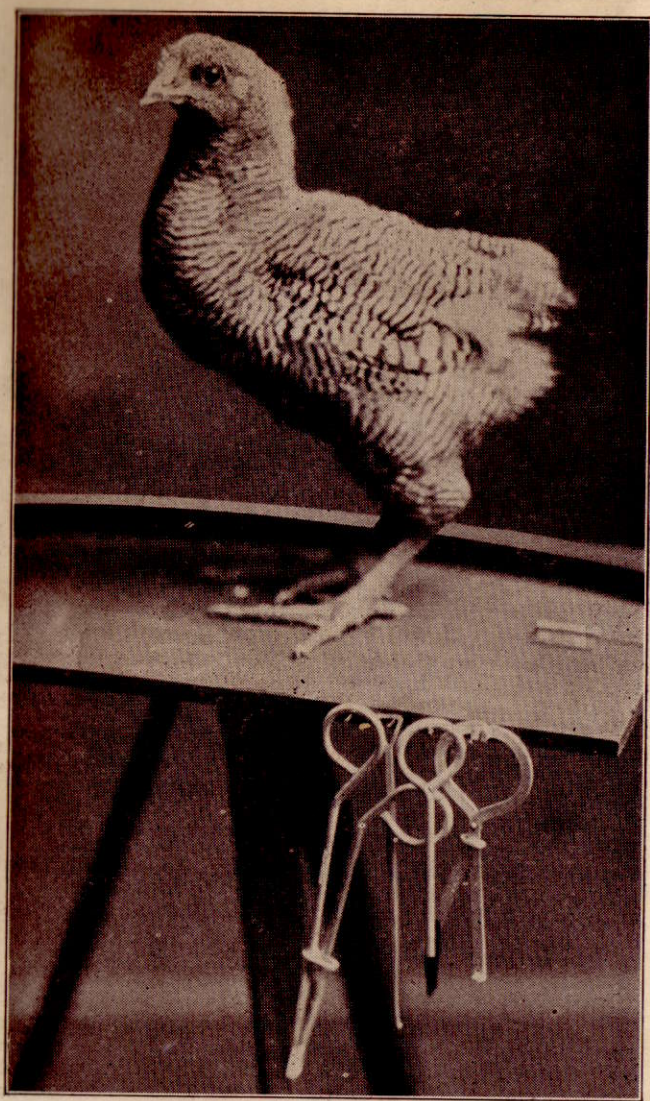




The desired gland is first secured in the "Split-Spoon" as explained and illustrated on preceding pages. It is then twisted and lifted upwards. Usually it is best to remove it without using the knife. If the membranes seem tough and refuse to loosen use the knife as shown above. Be sure to make the cut upwards, not down. Any part of the gland or its fluid left in the bird will at a later date cause the bird to develop into a "Slip."

The "Split-Spoon" combines three instruments all in one, tissue hook, a probe and remover all in one, used in the order named. Convenient, easy to use and sent to anyone post paid.....\$1.50

The gland is secured in the "Split-Spoon" of the instrument like a nail head with a "claw-hammer." The instrument is then turned round and round so as to twist the attached membranes like a cord or string as shown on page 22.

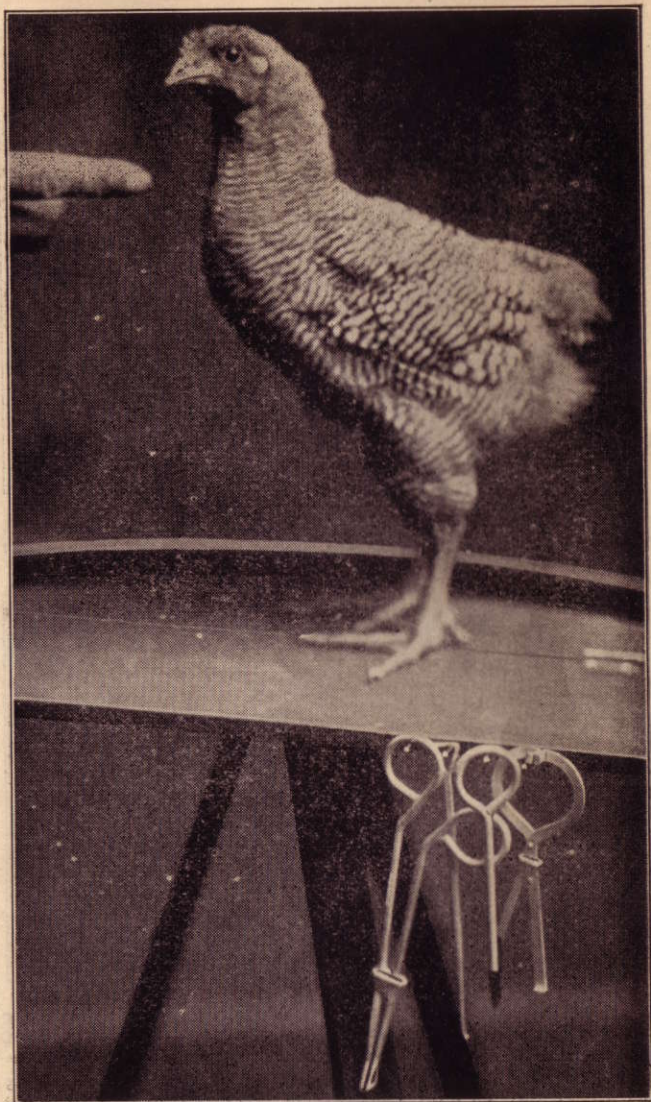


"Before Caponizing"



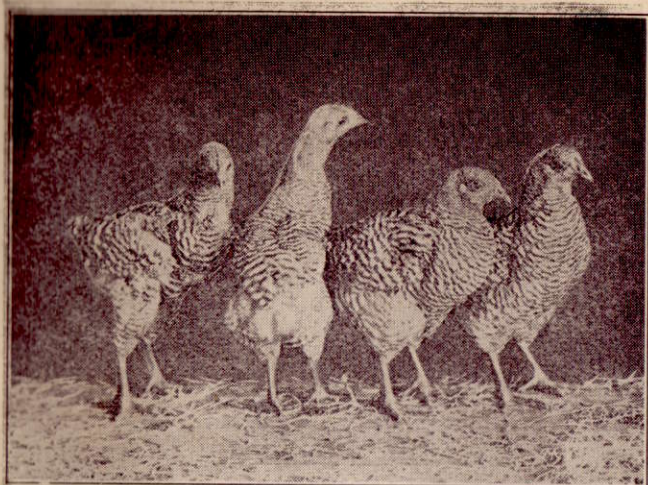


CAPON GOLD

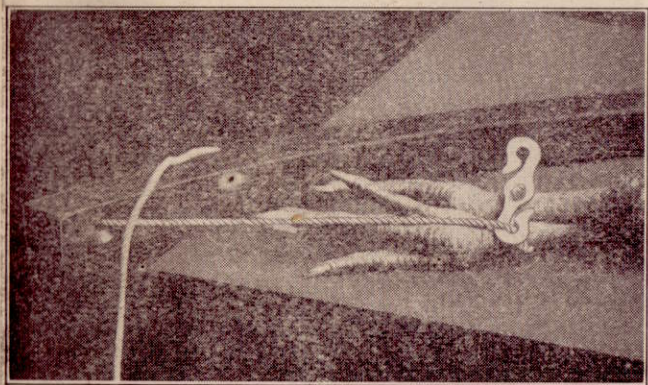


"After Caponizing"





Barred Rock Cockerels just right to caponize. About eight weeks old, weight 1 pound and half each. Note comb or wattles have not started to develop.



Illustrating the newly designed Aluminum Catch, used for holding the bird secure without having to tie or knot the cords. Wings are also secured in same manner. Upper half of catch serves as handle, it cannot come wrong as either end can be used. It is always right. Old style always wrong.





Removing Rooster Glands

CHAPTER IV

GOLD" does not flow like water from a spout. To fill "The-Pot-of-Gold" the poultry raiser must dig it out. Get it in the chicken yard, no other mine is there. Really now there is actual gold buried in the flocks. Beuoy-Capon-Gold Tools" are made to dig out the gold for you. No other tools are made so well for removing the "Golden-Nugget-Glands" from the roosters. Making capons so they can be cashed into real coin to fill the "Pot-of-Gold" for you.

Before the "Poultry-Gold-Mine" is opened, special preparations must be made. Each young rooster has two "Golden-Nugget-Glands" hidden in a sack inside. If the bird is full of feed and water, his inside fixings will be full and floating round so the glands cannot be found. For this reason it is very necessary to prevent the roosters to be opened from having Feed or Water for at least "Thirty-Six Hours," just before the work is to be done. A good light is important, right out in the sun is the best for opening the bird.

The beginner should start on a bird of the American or English breeds. Select one about like a quail in size and appearance, weighing between one and two pounds, more than six weeks old and not over ten weeks old. Commence on a dead bird, one that has just been killed to eat. It will not be damaged for food at all. Work on one or two in that way and you will become accustomed to handling and using the tools. You can then proceed with confidence and success on a live bird. Dead or alive, be absolutely sure the birds have not had any feed or water for at least thirty-six hours before the work is attempted. Keep off feed and water

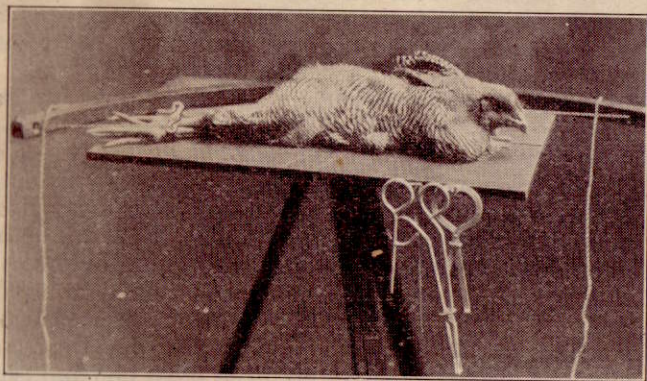




for two nights and one day. Confine them in a dark, cool place; it is no hardship on the birds. It requires that long for nature to empty their crops and intestines, which is very necessary. See to the above conditions and the operation will not hurt the birds in the least. Only an ignorant or cruel person would attempt to caponize a bird that is full of feed and water.

When practicing on the dead bird, proceed as above so it will be in the same condition as the live ones to follow. When you are ready to operate, adjust the legs of the "Beuoy-Bow-Table" so the top of the table is on the level with your elbows. Place it in a good light. Pass one bow cord around both wings of the bird and catch. Then draw the other end of the cord around the disk holder on end of bow and draw tight. It will hold of its own accord. Pass the other bow cord around both feet and catch. Pull on the other end until the bird is stretched out its full length. Then pass the cord around the disk holder and draw tight.

The bird is now secure in the "Beuoy-Bow." You can handle him any way you please. Work from one or both sides as you choose and without

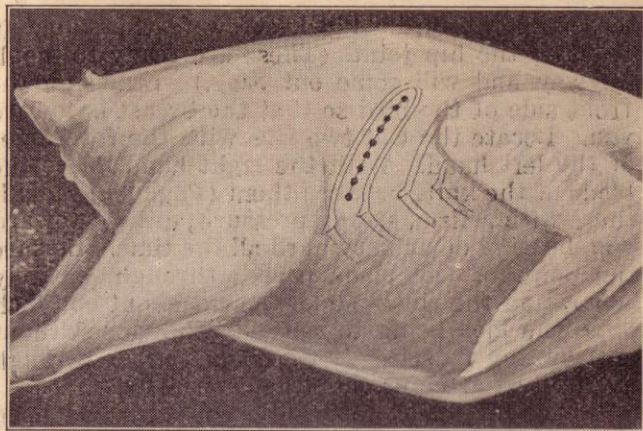


The bird secure in the bow ready to be caponized. No knots in cords, all fasteners are automatic catches.

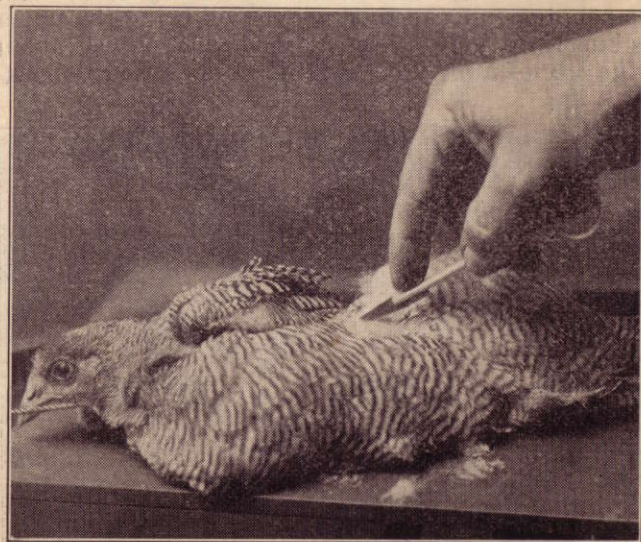




CAPON GOLD



Locate the last two ribs with forefinger of hand. Make a cut between ribs as shown by dotted line.



Hold the knife blade as shown, the blade should be limber so as to follow the ribs. Beuoy Tools have a "Safety-Razor-Steel-Blade," set in aluminum handle. Ideal for the purpose.



CAPON GOLD

CAPON

Post
\$1



BEU
Capon

Buoy Spoon
Set

Post-paid

\$2.50

The Bow is \$1.00 extra. T
extra. Personal illustrate
each set with

Guaranteed to be satisfactory

GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar



(32)

N-BOW

-Paid
1.00

BOY Tools

Beuoy's Best
Set

Post-paid

\$4.00

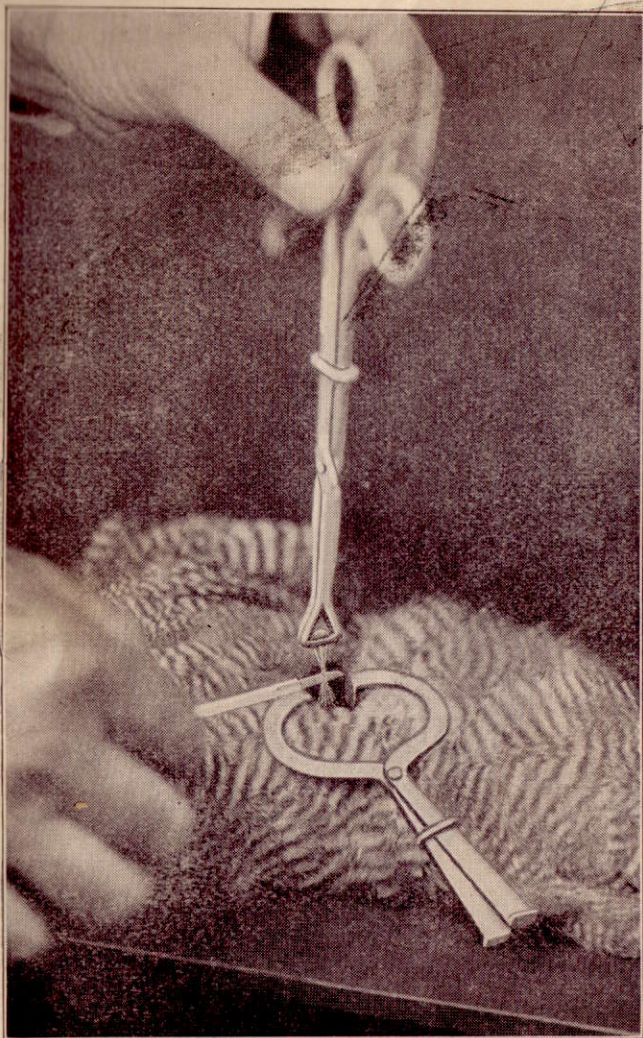
The Table Tripod is \$2.00
and instructions sent with
out extra cost.

or your money refunded.

Vale, Kansas, U. S. A.

(33)





"Beuoy's Best Remover," made of compressed aluminum. Has a positive grip, with a safety-slide" which makes it certain nothing can escape its clutch. See page 31 for price.

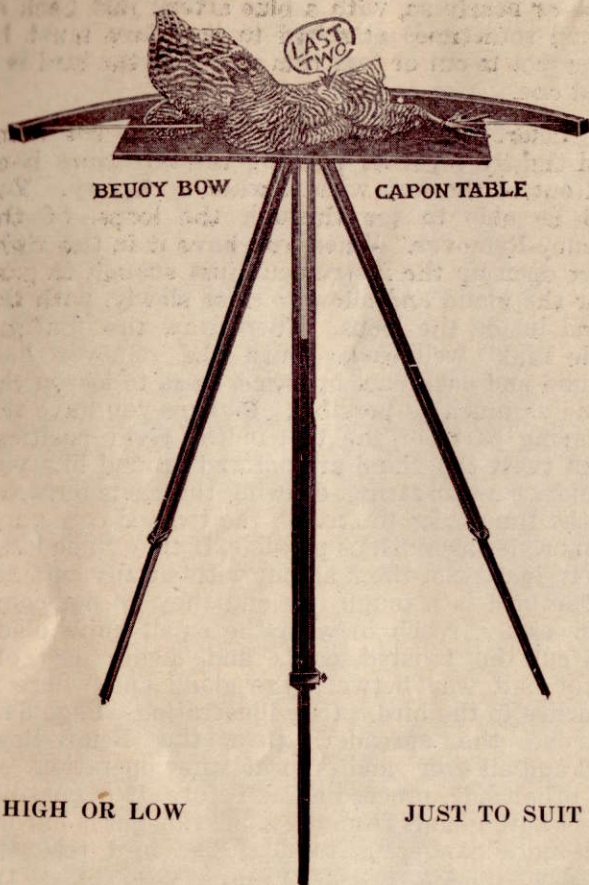




bone or nearly so, with a blue artery just back of it and sometimes attached to it. Care must be taken not to cut or tear this artery or the bird is a dead one.

Insert the "Beuoy-Remover" with the loops held tightly together pushing the intestines back and out of the way with it when necessary. You will be able to see through the loops, of the "Beuoy-Remover." When you have it in the right place open up the instrument just enough to pass over the gland and allow to close slowly, with the gland inside the loops. Then draw the "Safety-Slide Link" well back. Turn the remover half around and back once or twice, so as to loosen the gland as much as possible. Be sure you have the grasping parts of the tool in the right position. Then twist the gland around and around like you would a cord or string, drawing the parts outward all the time so as to stretch the twisted cords and membranes as much as possible. If they come loose freely just twist them all out without any cutting. If the bird is a tough one and they do not come loose easily, reach in with the small knife blade and cut the twisted cords and membranes off about half way between the gland and where it attaches to the bird. (See illustration, Page 34.) Remove the spreader, turn the Beuoy-Bow, bird and all over and repeat the operation on the other side, proceeding as before. It is possible to get both glands from the same side but is harder and more dangerous to do. The bird recovers quicker where it is opened up on both sides. Do not sew up the cuts. When the new capon gets upon his feet, the cut in the skin will be under his wing and not over the ribs at all. They should be watered at once, also promptly fed, the same as usual. The birds are now fixed to add real coin to the "Pot-of-Gold."





Folding Tripod Table and Bow. Better and Handier than
A Barrel and Weights

BOW \$1.00, TRIPOD TABLE \$2.00, POSTPAID.

GEORGE BEUOY Cedar Vale, Kans.



Care After Operation

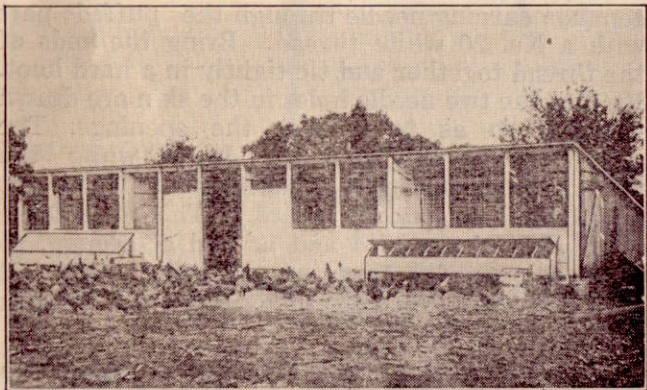
CHAPTER V.

THEY will be ready for their feed as soon as turned loose but should be watered first. Feed lightly of whatever they are accustomed to. Be sure to separate them so that not over eight or ten will go to roost in any one coop, as where there is a large number together they will crowd and smother. After the second night following the operation they will be all right and may then be safely turned together. In three or four days after the operation some of the capons may develop wind puffs. This is caused by the cut healing too fast. It is not serious, only air or wind under the skin, which cannot escape. The remedy is to take a long stitch, (one inch and a half at least) with a common darning needle through the puffed part with a No. 20 white thread. Bring the ends of the thread together and tie tightly in a hard knot. Be sure the two needle holes in the skin are drawn together so as to enlarge the openings. The air will escape at the needle holes while the thread will keep it open. (The thread will come out in due time of its own accord.) This is just the outer skin of the bird and is void of feeling, so does not cause the fowl any suffering. This will not be necessary in very many birds, but once in a while it will occur.

In three or four days after the operation the capons may be allowed the free run of the place. They are great rustlers, more like a hen in action

and appearance than anything else. Yet they are different from all other feathered creatures, taking on fat in surprising amounts in proportion to the feed consumed. They will begin to heavy down and show that they are capons when about six months old. The American breeds will if crowded along, weigh from 10 to 15 pounds when they are ten months of age. The operation may be performed at any time in any month of the year if the birds can be found that are right.

We usually caponize the late fall chickens to use for "Capon-Fathers" to take care of the early spring hatched chicks. Each winter we carry over about thirty to be used for that purpose. These fellows will then make 12-pound capons for the following holiday season. They will command the very top prices, as the more they weigh the more they are worth per pound.



An open-front poultry house on one of Mr. Beuoy's poultry farms.





CAPON GOLD



A pair of 12 pound Capons dressed "Capon-Style." Worth 40 cents a pound at any good poultry market.





Proper Feed for Capons

CHAPTER VI

FEED the same as other poultry. They will do better, of course, on free range, but this is not essential. They are not subject to disease like other poultry, hence stand confinement well. Plenty of green feed is a big help. It makes them thrifty, and for that purpose, sowed oats, wheat or rye is best, with alfalfa just about as good. Sprouted oats are excellent. The main feed, however, should be corn—good yellow corn—all they can be induced to eat all the time. That is the proper way to feed it to capons for profit. Feed the other things mentioned in order to whet their appetites, so they will eat more corn. The last two weeks before marketing or butchering, confine them to a small yard and feed corn chop soaked in milk. Feed about four times a day, all that they can be coaxed to clean up good. This method will plump out the carcass and give that rich milk-fed flavor so much in demand. Capons of good stock, well cared for will make a pound of gain each month or nearly so. As one watches the capon's rapid growth, the "Treasure-Ship" comes in sight. Then the happy "Poultry-Growers" know "their ship" is coming in all loaded down with "Capon-Gold."



Filling the Pot

CHAPTER VII

A "POT-OF-GOLD" made by Capons or otherwise, cannot be added to a bank account until it is changed to actual money. Capons too, must be changed to money before they can be entered on the profit account at a bank.

"Changing Capons" to money, actual coin of the realm, is quickest done by selling them on the regular poultry market. Capons are now a regular recognized part of the poultry market. The same as broilers, springs, frys, roosters, hens, pullets or cockerels, each being quoted in regular season.

Capons like other market poultry are sold both live and dressed. Ten or twelve years ago, before capons were available on the market in any considerable numbers, only dressed capons were wanted. At that time they were demanded dressed, "Capon Style." Were killed by sticking in the mouth so as to leave the head on the dressed capon. Most of the neck feathers, the main wing feathers, the feet with small ring of feathers around the knee joint were left on. The long saddle, sickle and tail feathers were all left on the dressed capon. These were the capon's trade mark. Some markets still expect capons dressed this way. Kansas City, Boston, Chicago and other large markets now prefer them dressed clean, the same as other large roasting fowls.

No matter where a farmer or poultry raiser is located, there is now a market where capons are in demand in easy shipping distance of his poultry yard.





Local markets in many localities, consume large numbers of capons when available. Many poultry raisers sell their capons direct to the consumers for eating at prices above regular market quotations. In selling capons to the local produce buyer or when shipping direct to the big city, it is now best to market live capons. The same as all other grades of poultry. In shipping capons, turkey shipping crates should be used as regular chicken crates are not large enough.

Making Capons of young roosters is not a "Get-Rich-Quick" scheme. The most profitable raising of capons is not a business in itself. Except in isolated unusual cases, capons are not raised in large flocks. Capon raising is a profitable part, should be the MOST profitable part of the regular "Poultry-Raiser" business.

It is the farmer along with the small poultry raiser who should and do market most of the capons each year. Co-operation between the "Poultry-Raisers" in making capons of the surplus young roosters will result in a steady poultry market the year round on all grades. Even with only a comparatively limited number of capons made, the last three years, an improvement on the poultry market as compared with former years already is noticeable. When "All-Poultry-Raisers," make Capons of the young roosters as regular farmers make steers of the bull calves and barrows of the boar pigs, then the "Poultry-Business" will prosper as it should, certainly not before.

A regular "Stream-of-Gold" then will flow from the market to the Poultry-Raiser's pockets. Like a "Golden-Sun-Beam" from a clouded sky to a waiting earth below. Each poultry-raiser will share in the "Golden-Flow" according to the number of their capons. The sum total Capons will add to other poultry profits and to themselves makes the actual money credit necessary to fill each Poultry-Grower's "Pot-of-Capon-Gold."





Questions and Answers

CHAPTER VIII

Does It Pay to Caponize Leghorn Roosters?

1st—Yes. If you have Leghorn chickens you can get more out of the roosters sold or used as Capons than any other way they can be handled. Leghorns will make from 6 to 7 pound Capons.

Can Turkeys Be Caponized?

2nd—Yes. A turkey is very easily caponized, the tools illustrated in this book being used just the same as for a cockerel. There is no profit to be made from caponizing turkeys due to the fact that it would take a turkey 18 months to 2 years to mature so as to get the benefit of the operation. Ordinarily a turkey does not mature sexually until after the holiday season and is just as good to eat at that time in his natural state as if caponized. It is different with the rooster on account of the rooster maturing sexually so much sooner than a turkey.

Can Capons Be Exhibited?

3rd—Yes. At the convention of the American Poultry Association in August, 1921, it was voted to include capons in the new and revised edition of The Standard of Perfection by which all poultry is judged. This amounts to official recognition, for





which Mr. Beuoy has worked long and hard. It shows the wonderful growth of the capon business and its recognized importance by the poultry raisers' organization.

The 1923 new and revised edition of the American Standard of Perfection contains the new standard for judging capons the same as other poultry.

The Heart of America Poultry Show at Convention Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, December 5, 1921, staged the first Capon exhibit under the new American Poultry Association ruling. Mr. George Beuoy was especially engaged to judge the capon exhibit of all varieties. A large exhibit of capons was shown. The sweepstake winners were the Plymouth Rock breed.

How Can One Tell Cockerels From Pullets?

4th—In Barred Plymouth Rocks this is easily done, as the male chicks are always lighter in color than the females. You can tell them just as soon as they hatch and at any time afterwards as the ones that are light in color are always roosters and the dark colored ones are always pullets. In the solid color varieties this rule of course does not apply. Any one who has experience with chicks will not be bothered to know the males from the females no matter what color they may be. A male bird of any age always has a different look in his face, head, eyes, beak and general conformation which makes it easy to tell them. A sure way, however is to get the birds that are about the right size. Select the ones that you think are male birds, prepare them as explained in chapter four and open them up as explained and if there is no gland in sight then you know it is a pullet. She can be turned loose and no damage is done. After you have opened up a few pullets and a few cockerels you will soon learn which is which. An-



other method by which you will know them is the sound of the bird's voice. The cockerel in comparison with the pullets have a coarse, harsh voice that you soon learn to know with very little practice and you will have no trouble telling the males from the females.

Do Capons Have Spurs?

5th—Yes. A Capon will grow spurs. Just the same as a steer's horns grow unless removed. Like a steer's horns which do not get so large as the bull's, so will a capons spurs grow. The length of the spurs indicating his age.

Should a Capon's Wattles and Comb Be Trimmed?

6th—No. Never trim the comb and wattles of birds you operate on. This is a barbarious custom intended to deceive the buyers and only a dishonest or ignorant person would do it. Work the birds before the comb or wattles show much growth and then they will never develop. A perfect undeveloped comb and wattles are your best guarantee of a real capon. A trimmed comb and wattles will always be docked and the bird called a "slip," whether he is or not, by any posted buyer.

What Does It Cost to Raise a Capon?

7th—It will cost about as much to raise a mature capon as it will a hen under the same conditions. Not quite so much for the capon as the hen. The exact cost depending on grain prices and green feed in different sections of the country.

Will It Pay to Raise Capons for My Own Use?

8th—Yes. It will pay you to have capons just for your own use, whether you ever intend to sell one or not, Capons, fat and well finished, will bring





on the market from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each, sold one at a time or in bunches. Capons are always in demand. The supply of capons is never equal to the market requirements.

Is There An Established Market for Capons?

9th—Yes. We guarantee to furnish you a ready market at the top prices for any or all capons that you can furnish, fat and well finished. They will usually bring more but it is safe to figure that they will sell for twice as much per pound as the average price of hens.

Is An Old Capon Marketable?

10th—Yes. The bigger the capon the more he will bring per pound. Early spring hatched chicks make the very best capons and bring the highest prices. Late summer and fall hatched chicks make the best capons to use as mothers for little chicks.

How Old Must a Capon Be Before He Will Mother "Baby-Chicks"?

11th—Late fall hatched capons make best mothers for the next spring hatched chicks. Four months should elapse after operation before the capon can be successfully used to brood "Baby-Chicks."

How Much Is Usually Charged For Making Capons?

12th—Ten cents each seems to be the usual charge for making capons of young roosters. A minimum charge of \$2.50 for the time is also customary when less than 25 birds are to be caponized.



Do Capons Ever Crow?

13th—Yes in the absence of the rooster a capon will sometimes crow, or at least make the attempt.

Will a Capon Mate With a Hen?

14th—A capon is exactly like any other altered male. When there is no entire male present all altered males or Capons will make the attempt. Like a steer, do the best he can.

Will a "Slip" or Capon Fertilize Eggs So They Will Hatch?

15th—No they will not. On this account if for no other reason the toe nail joint on rear toe of one foot of each bird should be removed at time of operation so as to make sure which birds were caponized.

How Can One Tell "Slips" From Capons?

16th—By the looks of the bird "A Slip" looks and acts like a rooster. A capon does not. A capon looks more like a hen than a rooster. See illustrations in this book.

How Can a "Slip" Be Told From a Rooster?

17th—Only by the toe marks made at time of operation or other record. On which account it is best to mark all birds operated on.

Is a "Slip" As Good to Eat As a Capon?

18th—No. Positively not. As compared with a real capon "A Slip" is strong to taste and coarse as to appearance.





*Is a "Slip" Better Than a Rooster on the
Market or to Eat?*

19th—Yes. "A Slip" will get much fatter than a rooster. He is better to eat, weighs more, and sells for almost double rooster prices.

Best Piece of Fowl They Had Ever Tasted

THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR
Kansas City, Mo.

July 18, 1925.

Mr. George Beuoy,
14-16 West Fourth St.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

There was no inconvenience due to the late arrival of the capon. The fact is if it had come on Sunday we would have kept it anyhow. We had it at a most opportune time. It happened three people dropped in unexpectedly for dinner, one the manager of the International Harvester Company who was about six feet four and hollow all the way down, and another, a young chap who is in charge of the feeding experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture at Sni-a-Bar farms; he brought his appetite along also. These additions to our family of four and two grown-ups in the kitchen made the situation rather uncertain until I put the knife into the breast of the bird; then I saw there would be plenty to go around. It was the only white meat I think I have ever eaten that was not dry, it had both juice and flavor. All pronounced it the best piece of fowl they had ever tasted.

I will let you know as soon as Mr. Chapman is back and ready to get hold of the story. You can be of more help to him than anybody else.

Again thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. J. Waters, Managing Editor.



Reliable Capon Dealers

The following list of reliable Capon buyers is just a few of the best selected from all part of the country. There are hundreds of others, and no doubt one close to you. With this list you will have no trouble in finding a good market no matter where you are located.

Herman Fesser, 337 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter A. Tuttle, Scott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Steffey Bros., 118-122 W. Water St., Chicago.

Myers Weil & Co., Produce, Cleveland, Ohio.

George Collins, Live and Dressed Poultry, Detroit, Mich.

Simmons & Norris Produce Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. A. Almers Produce Co., 2415 Strand St., Galveston, Tex.

Swift & Co., Enid, Oklahoma.

Hassmann & Mueller Produce Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Perry Commission Co., Omaha, Neb.

Swift & Co., Parsons, Kansas.

Swift & Co., Wichita, Kansas

Latham & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.

H. L. Brown & Son Produce Co., 219 S. Water St., Chicago.

Spencer Produce Co., 14-16 West 4th St., Kansas City, Mo.

F. W. Brockman Produce Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Memphis Hotel Co., Care Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

C. H. Evans, "Retail Eggs," 814 So. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Apffels Model Meat Establishment, No. 1 Jefferson Market, New Orleans, La.

Page & Son, Produce, Portland, Oregon.

Midland Produce Co., Fargo, North Dakota.

National Poultry Co., The Stalls, 122 California, San Francisco.

Green Bros. Produce Co., Denver, Colo.

Emmett Produce Co., Emmett, Idaho.

T. O. Story & Son, Box 60, Lyndon, Wash.

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I.

Gunns, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Gunns, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I.



Members

Chicago Ass'n Com'men.
Chicago P. B. Ass'n.
Chicago Poultry Board.
Roosters Club.

L. D. Phones

Main 1342
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Established 1890

STEFFEY BROS.

General Commission Merchants

Specialties:

Poultry, Meats,
Foreign and Domestic
Fruit, Vegetables

**CAPONS AND ALL OTHER VARIETIES
OF POULTRY OUR SPECIALTY**

118-120-122 W. SO. WATER ST.

CHICAGO



Center of World's Poultry Market
We Command Our Share



References:

First National Bank
Mercantile Agencies



Arcadia, Wis. consin,
March 7, 1924.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I bought a set of caponizing tools from you last July and never wrote to you since I caponized my cockerels and now I sold them to Steffey Bros. at Chicago and got 35 cents a pound for them. They averaged seven and one-quarter pounds so that was about \$2.50 a piece.

I had the Barred Rocks because I think they fatten out the best and bring out a striking appearance when dressed.

This was the first time I even seen a capon, and never seen the operation done before. Didn't lose any birds on account of caponizing.

Yours truly,
Thomas A. Bisek.

Alton, Ill, Dec. 10, 1925.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find stamps for a copy of your book on capons and caponizing tools. Have a set of your instruments and are giving perfect satisfaction. Have been using same for past eight or nine years. However would like to look over one of your late copies and see if you have made any improvements on your caponizing instruments.

Very respectfully yours,
Frank Piper,

1530 Market St.

Alton, Illinois.

Baker, Oregon,
September 22, 1924.

I got a set of your Aluminum Compressed Caponizing Tools from Rusk Brothers, Windsor, Mo., and I sure think they are fine. I am sending you a picture of a S. C. Rhode Island Red that I operated on, that is four months and twenty-two days old, it weighs seven pounds.

I have worked 125 chicks and have only killed two birds. I had never had any experience until I started this summer. I read your book and went to work on live birds.

Say, can you beat the weight of this bird. Let me know any way what you think of him.

Yours truly,

W. J. Jones,

Box 588.

Baker, Oregon.



Bell Phone:
Lombard 22-19

Headquarters
For Guineas

HERMAN FEESER

Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of

Live and Dressed Poultry Capon and Game

337 SOUTH FRONT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Reference:
Market St. Title & Trust Co.

Reference:
Sixth National Bank

Penn Yan, N. Y.,
May 6, 1924.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Please send me your prices on capon sets. The one I got from you last year done perfect work, but was lost in a fire.

What are your prices on cockerels this year?

Yours truly,

S. J. Wilson,

Route 2.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

Walter A. Tuttle

A. Wilson Tuttle

Herman E. Krause

Walter A. Tuttle & Co.

POULTRY AND CAPONS

AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

55-57 East Market Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.





Amanda, Ohio,
July 2, 1925.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I received the caponizing set in A-1 condition, and must say I was surprised when I opened the package, and when I read your letter, as this is the first time in my life that I ever got my money's worth, when I ordered anything, saying nothing of your generosity of sending the better set, instead of holding up the order, and writing to that effect, as most concerns do.

Because of your kindness I feel indebted to you, and if possible next spring I want to order some eggs for hatching from you as I feel I would get a square deal.

I will sure turn all business your way that I can in the future.

Thanking you for your promptness and liberalness I remain wishing you great success.

Very truly yours,
Geo. F. Conrad.

* * * * *

August 13, 1925.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I purchased one of your Compressed Aluminum Sets along early in the spring at the time you made me a special offer of \$7.50 including your bow.

I have caponized 51 birds and only lost one from the operation and as this was my first experience I considered this a very good record. I am very much pleased with your tools. If I couldn't get another set like it I would not take twice the price I paid for the set.

I have about 30 more young birds yet to caponize. We are planning to go in the business heavier next year.

Yours for more capons,
H. C. Schonovr.

* * * * *

Sistersville, W. Va.,
July 26, 1924.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Please send me prices of your caponizing tools. I have been using your tools for eight years and have had good success, just lost two chickens in that period of time.

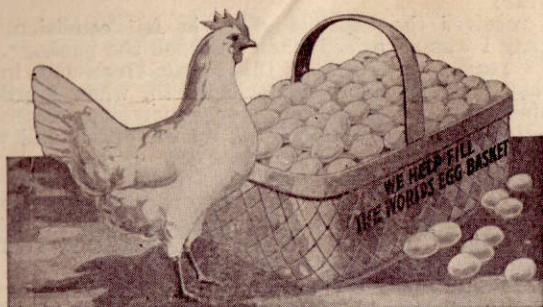
Yours truly,
Ira A. Wilcox,

325 Cemetery St.

Sistersville, W. Va.



300 Eggs a Year



The New Way to Bigger Poultry Profits

FREE Survey and FREE Book Show How

Gets More Eggs—Saves Feed and
Prevents Disease

Ten Years Ahead of Present Poultry Practice

New, startling and revolutionary methods that strike to the very heart of poultry raising—practical and profitable practices that take all the guess work out of poultry raising and make success certain and profits positive—are now revealed for the first time to the general poultry public.

A startling new Survey of poultry raising from the profit standpoint—just completed—throws the light of understanding into all the dark corners of poultry raising.

This Profit Survey and a remarkable new book—“Changing Chicks to Gold”—just off the press, describing this wonderful new way to greater prosperity in the poultry business and may be had absolutely free by sending your name and address at once to the author, Prof T. E. Quisenberry, Dept. G. B. American Poultry School.

Kansas City, Missouri





T. E. QUISENBERRY

America's Foremost Poultry-
man. President of American
Poultry School, Kansas City,
Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., March 7, 1921.

George Beuoy is truly "America's Capon King." He caponizes more birds and teaches more breeders how to properly perform the operation each year than any other living poultryman. He has done more to put the capon industry on the map than any other single man. It was through his efforts that the American Poultry Association recognized and listed capons in their Standard of Perfection. He manufactures one of the best sets of capon instruments that is on the market at the present time. He deserves the confidence and support of all poultry raiser in promoting this branch of the industry.

Yours very truly,

T. E. QUISENBERRY,

President American Poultry School.

TEQ*P

Eugene, Ore.,
December 26, 1923.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have waited to try out the fine set of caponizing tools received some time ago, they sure are good ones and make caponizing humane and absolutely safe. I expect to make a lot of capons the coming year. I am a breeder of the Rhode Island Whites, and they make fine capons.

I believe you will get more orders for your capon tools from here this next spring. Capons are in demand here at good prices.

I have told about your tools to several that are interested in capons and they are coming to see my tools as they want the best.

Yours truly,
M. Buley,

Motor B. Box 18.

Eugene, Oregon





CAPON RAISER ATTENTION!

You want the most money you can get for shipments
**Poultry, Eggs, Hides, Wool,
Calves, Lambs**
The **ONLY** House in St. Louis to Ship Capons to.
We Specialize in Capons.

Eggs

Butter

Poultry

Calves

Lambs

Wool

Hides

Capons

We make returns the same day
your poultry shipment is re-
ceived.

YES—We pay the same day we
receive your shipments.

We give all shipments our per-
sonal selling service with the
experience of many years.

We handle your shipments the
same as if you were here sell-
ing your shipments yourself.

Surely you want your shipments
handled this way.

Ship to Us for Best Results
Established 1873

F. W. Brockman Commission Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

NOTE

If you haven't any of our tags, we will be pleased
to mail some upon request.

CAPONS OUR SPECIALTY



Huntingdon, Que.,
January 26, 1925.

Mr. Geo. Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

I bought a set of your Best Capon tools and believe there are no finer instruments made. I made 29 capons and sold 23 for 35 cents per pound. If they had been roosters I would have received 14 cents and they were much heavier than roosters. A man told me the other day that I could get 45 cents in February.

Thanking you in advance I am,

Yours truly,

Cecil Brown,
Huntingdon, Quebec.
P. O. Box 147.

Carter, Arkansas,
April 26, 1924.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

I got one of your capon sets about four years ago and would not give it up for \$50 if I could not get another. I have worked about 75 birds and have lost only one.

I am writing to you to see if you will answer a question for me and it is this: How much should I charge for caponizing for other people?

I am thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,

Millard Erhard

Carter, Ark.

Answer—10 cents per bird is the usual price for making Capons.

Bonner Springs, Kansas,

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

I am anxious to breed for "capons," big ones of course. We sold our capons the last of April in Kansas City for forty cent per pound, to private customers. They were my first, and the only trouble was they were small, from six to seven and half pounds. I still have one big ten pound one fattening. I have two trained to brood chicks. They are sure great.

Yours truly,

Mrs. A. J. Poor.



Capons Turned Into Money

COYNE BROS. CAN DO IT

We Are Headquarters for

CAPONS

On Our Market

When you read this item write us at once if you will
have Capons to market during 1926-27, so we
can place your name on our list and when
YOUR CAPONS ARE FULL GROWN
WE WILL QUOTE MARKET TO
YOU.

COYNE BROTHERS

135-137 South Water Market,
Chicago, Ill.





CAPON GOLD

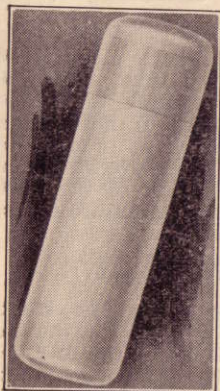
5^c *Makes Sick* **5^c**
Cents *Birds Well* *Cents*

Beuoy - Chicken - Medicine

Registered April 29, 1915, Pure Drug Act Certificate No. 3900

It's Good for What Ails Chickens

Only 5 cents for enough to make a full gallon of a proven Poultry Medicine. A compound of Quinine, Wormseed, Sodium - Sulphite. Proved remedies used both by the Medical and Veterinarian professions. Prepared by the world's best chemists from chemically pure drugs.



Beuoy-Medicine is a dry powder. It is put up in air-tight cases like the full size illustration. A 5 cent case makes a full gallon of powerful liquid. It will do all you expect, perhaps more.

When single birds need treatment the cap on the case is used as a measure. A cap full of the medicine should be dissolved in a quart of water.

It is a blood remedy, a cure or a preventive, used for any disease where there is a secretion of pus or looseness of the bowels as one of the symptoms. Indicated in Rouse, Sore Head, Chicken Pox, Colds, White Diarrhoea, etc.

"Beuoy-Medicine" purifies the blood and the disease quickly disappears. Give occasionally at regular intervals and your birds will not contract any of the above diseases, even if exposed to them.

MORE EGGS

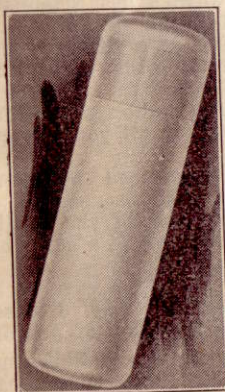
Hens lay more eggs, pullets commence laying sooner when "Beuoy-Medicine" is given regular. It is not an egg forcer, but does keep birds healthy so they can and will lay as nature intended.



Best results are obtained by giving it in the drinking water. It does not color the water and the birds like it. Nature seems to tell them it is good for them. They will drink just what they require of it. You don't have to handle the birds at all. It may be given in ground feed if you prefer, using a gallon of ground feed instead of the drinking water. Mix the medicine with the feed while both are dry and then moisten slightly so that none will be lost.

DIRECTIONS FOR SICK BIRDS— OLD OR YOUNG

Dose—For sick birds dissolve one case to each gallon of drinking water. Be sure the birds get no

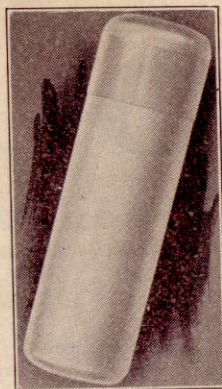


other water to drink. Keep it before them all the time until well. The bird will regulate the proper amount it requires, if not so sick they will not drink so much. Nature will attend to the proper amount the bird should drink of the medicine. Baby chicks or mature fowls.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Give it once every two weeks. The same strength as for the sick birds, keeping it before the fowls for three days once every two weeks. Be sure they have no other water those three days. Or mix with ground feed as explained above, if impossible to give in water.

In connection with this remedy it will be necessary to clean up and use a disinfectant in and around the roosting and feeding quarters. For this purpose use lime and use it liberally. Get a barrel of lime and slack it; to each barrel of lime use a gallon of crude carbolic acid. Mix the acid in the slacked lime while it is in a dough state and then add water to make a good whitewash and put it on liberally around the house, outside and all over and around. Soak the ground with this mixture. This mixture will also rid the henhouse of Mites, Bedbugs, Ticks, Lice and all





CAPON GOLD

Vermin and will be a great aid in getting rid of any disease.

Guaranteed to Satisfy You or Your Money Back.

5^c	A CASE	5^c
	25 Cases.....\$1.00	
	75 Cases.....\$2.50	

If your dealer does not have it we will send Post paid on receipt of above.

GEORGE BEUOY

Cedar Vale, Kansas

U. S. A.

April 15, 1923.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find money order for five dollars for "Beuoy-Medicine."

After trying every other Roup remedy on my flock and losing over two hundred birds along with my complete egg production, I sent for some of your \$400.00 remedy, and it is the only thing that stopped me from being wiped out.

I have 2300 birds and I am glad to say they are doing fine now due to your remedy.

You sure misnamed it when you called it four hundred dollar remedy. Four millions is nearer the mark for it would sure save that much throughout the country if it were better known. And as long as Geo. Beuoy makes it you'll never catch me without it.

Its actions are exactly as you describe. 400 birds drank 31 gallons the first day, and in one week my egg production went back up to 200 a day on 475 birds.

Thanking you kindly, I am,

Yours truly,

E. M. Roberts,

Box 2104

St. Petersburg, Fla.

P. S.—Your tools and the book are also A-1. I have so far caponized 70 birds under your directions and all are doing fine three weeks after operation.—E. M. R.



18 Webster St., Atlantic, Mass.,
Dec. 18, 1924.

Mr. George Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you this evening to see if you can tell me how best to finish off my capons. I have marketed 35 of a lot of 90 (May chickens) they weighed from five and three-quarters to eight and a half pounds dressed, and I was obliged to take a low price (40c) because they were were not rounded out on the back, if I were from the west I would be enabled to get 55c or 60c wholesale. Boston is a good market, but to get the top price one must have fine looking goods as well as good quality. My stock is Rhode Island Reds and it may be difficult to make A-1 capons of this breed. It may be that I am killing them too young. I have been feeding for a fattening ration equal parts of middlings and corn meal moistened with buttermilk.

Thanking you in advance I remain,
Yours respectively,
S. C. Philbrook.

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Poultry House in Michigan.

Geo. E. Collins & Company

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LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
Car-Loads and Less
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References:

American State Bank,
Detroit.

United States Food
Administration Li-
cense No. G-03676.

National Poultry, Butter
and Egg Association
Detroit Produce Ex-
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Write Us For Guaranteed Prices Net to You on Capons.

We Make a Specialty of Capons

The fact that we receive more capons by express than all other Kansas City dealers combined we think will prove that we are reliable and specialize on capons but we want your other poultry, it will pay you to be on our mailing list and to ship us all your poultry. We receive more live poultry by express than any other Kansas City dealer and handle most of the squabs, guineas, pigeons and tame rabbits which come to this market.

We loan you coops to ship in, quote you guaranteed price or give you any information we can in reference to poultry raising and marketing.

Ref.: Com'l Agencies, Produce Exchange Bank or any other Kansas City bank or George Beuoy.

Spencer Produce Co.

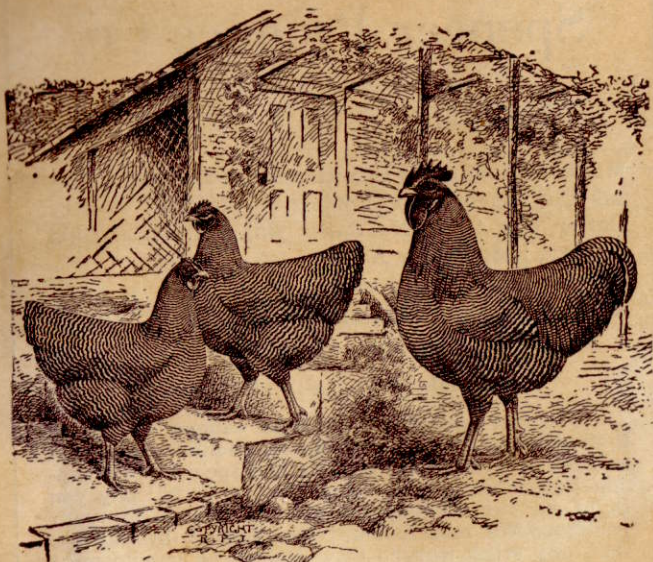
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Cedar Vale, Kansas



