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American **TURKEY** **JOURNAL**



Driving them in for inspection and banding. This flock of beautiful Bronze are pictured on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ralston, Crystal, N. Dak. The Ralstons have been breeders of high class Bronze for many years.

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PER YEAR
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Cashing In

FEEDERS OF DAKOTA MAID TURKEY FEEDS will soon be cashing in on their wisdom in adopting this line of superior turkey feeds and feeding it consistently from start to finish.

Their turkeys have been receiving, right from the beginning, every item of those highly necessary proteins, vitamins and minerals that go to build health, stamina and fast growth. And all these expertly formulated rations have now brought the bird to the point where it is ready to put on a finely flavored, full meated finish, ready to meet the early markets and the No. 1 grades that spell the best prices.

YOU CAN STILL PROFIT by finishing your turkeys on **DAKOTA MAID Feeds** because they contain all the necessary ingredients to bring your birds to a quick, prime finish. Consult your feed dealer or write us direct and we will gladly tell you how to get the very best out of your turkeys on this fall's market.

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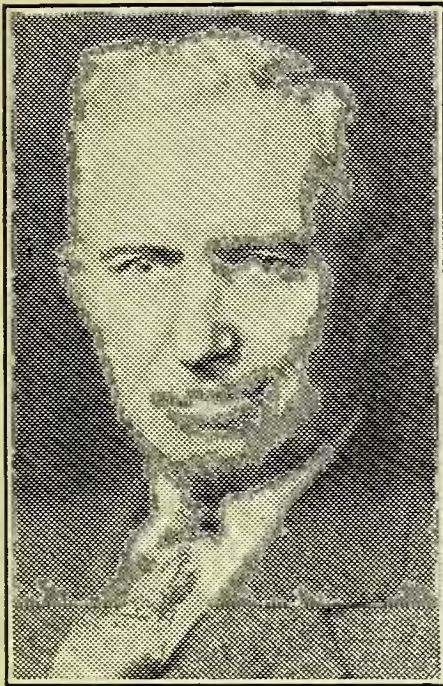
North Dakota

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DAKOTA MAID Poultry Feeds were among the very first in the Northwest to adopt the use of **Wheat Germ Oil**, thereby stabilizing the vital **Vitamin E** of the feed content, assuring ample reproductivity, high fertility, and hatchability.

DAKOTA MAID Feeds also were among the first to include **Manganese Sulphate** in the feed formula. This valuable mineral helps to avoid **Perosis** (slipped tendon) in fowl, due to lack of this important mineral. It also aids in egg production and hatchability.

EVERY NEW AND PROVED improvement in poultry rations will be found in **Dakota Maid feeds**. Our goal is to help you grow birds at a better profit.



George W. Hackett

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the A. P. A.: I am pleased that we have reached the time when the turkey division of the great poultry industry can have a place on the program of this most worthy organization, whose early founders we have to thank for having conceived the idea of making standards by which to breed and exhibit the various breeds and varieties of poultry, including turkeys. They had only that which we now consider were crude specimens to begin with, but they and the master breeders who succeeded them down through the years, "built better than they knew," with the results of producing the grand specimens we now find in our exhibitions and in our markets.

The subject assigned me for this presentation, "Present Trends in Turkey Breeding," contains more material for thought and study than can be covered in the short time I feel I could presume to take on this program, so I have endeavored to select only a few of the most important of the many trends that could be mentioned. That I might not have to depend on my own knowledge and observations in preparing this address, I sent out a sort of questionnaire to many turkey breeders of reputation on both standard and commercial turkey production, asking them to answer a list of questions which would give me a broad look at the trends in different sections of the country. While there were the variations in the answers to be expected from different classes of breeders and from different parts of the country, there was general agreement as to the most important trends which agree so well with my own conclusions I feel quite sure of my ground on presenting them here.

Number I trend as given in practically all the reports was: "better market type." For

Present Trends in Turkey Breeding

Extracts from the Address Given by Editor George W. Hackett before the Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association at St. Paul, July 15th.

that term I would like to substitute "*truer Standard type*," which means the same thing and gives credit to the builders of the Standard of Perfection, where it belongs. It is the most encouraging and assuring thing that could exist for the turkey industry to know that all classes of breeders are a unit in their purpose to produce the best possible market carcass, which really means truer standard type, and this is reasonable, for there have been none in better position to study and improve type than the breeders of standard turkeys or whose interests were better served by such improvement. That they have succeeded well is amply proved by preference on the markets and high winnings in the strongest competitions in dressed turkey exhibits.

The second most important trend as reported and as appears to exist all over the country is the tendency toward larger flocks up to the point of "mass production," to the exclusion of an ever-increasing number of the smaller, or farm flock, which is becoming non-existent in some sections where turkeys were formerly raised on nearly every farm. This would appear to be an unnatural and unhealthy condition which will have far reaching results in the end. Most of the larger producers cannot be classed as turkey breeders, but rather as growers only. They have no breeding flock or breeding program for improvement, but in most instances, buy their supply of poults each spring and sell all off in the fall.

No one can question but what this method of operation is perfectly legitimate and may be good business from a financial standpoint. It may also create a profitable outlet for a certain class of producers of eggs and poults, but generally of the kind that sell at competitive prices and therefore to the disadvantage of the breeder of better turkeys. In referring to "the better," or standard turkeys, we do not mean that turkeys have to be of the exhibition quality to be rated in this class. They may possess only sufficient breed, color and characteristics to save them from disqualification if they have good standard type, and there are many of such that deserve due recognition,

for the breeders of such birds do have a specific breeding program based on standard requirements.

There is another class of breeders, however, promoting what they call "market type" turkeys that have nothing special to commend them but lack of color that would distinguish them as of any one of the recognized breeds, and as a class, lack definite or uniform type. In general these are from the residue of what is termed "native stock," small in size and irregular in color and date back to about where the improving of standard turkeys began. It is both unfair and misleading to designate them even by the indefinite term of "market type." Being small of type they are easily kept and prolific layers, therefore economic producers of hatching eggs and low priced poults which cannot make the profit at market time the larger turkey will return.

Referring again to the questionnaire, one of the questions asked was: "Is the small turkey gaining or losing popularity in your section?" In all but two reports the small turkey was said to be losing ground and these two came from the east where early marketing was the object, and high prices prevailed. It is certain we are hearing much less about the small turkey than we did two or three years ago.

Another question asked about the progress of "cross breeding" and from the answers we conclude that cross breeding is making very little headway and has not proved advantageous where practiced. In this connection one report came from a source that carries unusual weight and authority. It was from Prof. Jas. G. Halpin, Madison, head of the Poultry Department of the University of Wisconsin, and a careful investigator in whatever he pursues. Halpin reports that they have done some painstaking work along that line at the station and have produced some fine specimens by cross breeding, but no finer, nor more economically produced than in the breeds used in making the cross, therefore could see no reason for continuing the work. A few believed they secured quicker growth but had no definite data to prove their claims.

Another question had to do with the practice of "line-breeding" and its results on type and color improvement. Only a limited number had experience along this line but all who reported had found definite advantage in securing improvement in both type and color through this method of breeding, but all stressed the importance of making careful selections for the purpose and not to carry it to excess. It was further claimed that line breeding in a limited way had not lowered fertility, hatchability or vigor. Instead it showed that improvement had been made in these particulars where the selections had been carefully made from stock of known record and breeding.

Answers to other questions asked, stoutly denied that there is anything about breeding for the best of color that is in any way detrimental to maintaining the best of type, vigor or performance, except in cases where breeders have been unduly influenced by color at

the expense of type, and this is a danger all breeders must guard against. It was also shown that all the better breeders are alert as to the need for making vigor and stamina of prime importance in the selection of breeders. I regard the data procured through this questionnaire of great value to which we will refer many times. (*The conclusion of address.*)

What the A. P. A. Can Do for the Turkey Industry

Members of this organization are interested only in "Standard-bred" turkeys and always stand ready to do that which seems good for the industry. In this connection I have a few suggestions which I believe worthy of consideration here and now. First, pass the amendments to the Standard proposed for action at this convention and do away with the double scale of points adopted at New York last year, which, if applied, would result in complications and disregard for the Standard; Second, improve the regulations pertaining to turkey inspection and banding which will make it more popular and more useful; Third, provide special prizes to be awarded on dressed turkey exhibits and make all A. P. A. Specials open to the world and not to members only.

Granting these things to the turkey industry will be like "casting bread upon the waters" which will return many fold to the grand old organization.

Great Texas State Fair Poultry Show Oct. 8-23

This is the Golden Jubilee year of the Texas State Fair and all exhibits will be staged in jubilee celebration fashion. This is particularly true regarding poultry, with much emphasis on turkeys, as reported by Judge Walter Burton, manager of the Poultry Division of the great exposition.

The main exhibit of poultry classes will run throughout the duration of the show. The Junior Poultry, Capons and Pigeons, running from the 8th to the 13th, will be followed by the Turkey Exhibit, Oct. 13th to 23rd. It is estimated that a million visitors will pass through the gates of this exposition, most of whom will visit the Hall of Poultry.

Poultry Expositions in general are coming back with greatly renewed interest and Judge Burton invites all true fanciers and breeders of standard poultry to take advantage of the liberal prizes offered and the great amount of publicity that will accrue from exhibiting at Dallas, and at the same time help boost the "billion dollar" Poultry Industry. He requests us to especially urge all turkey breeders who can do so, to exhibit. Texas is on her toes regarding the turkey industry, with many growers looking for breeding stock to improve their flocks. Texas crops are good, which should result in many sales of breeding stock during the big show.

For further information write Walter Burton, Superintendent of Poultry, Texas State Fair, Dallas.

New Purina Turkey Fattening and Finishing Plan!

Put that
EXTRA PROFIT
finish on your
turkeys this
year ...



Checkers easy to feed

Start feeding Purina Chicken Fatena Checkers as soon as your birds are 22 weeks old (or about 4 weeks before market time). Checkers are mash in compressed checker form, and enable your birds to consume more feed in a shorter length of time.

Checkers are easy to feed. Nothing else is needed except drinking water. Above all, they put on the pounds and finish that mean extra profit for you.

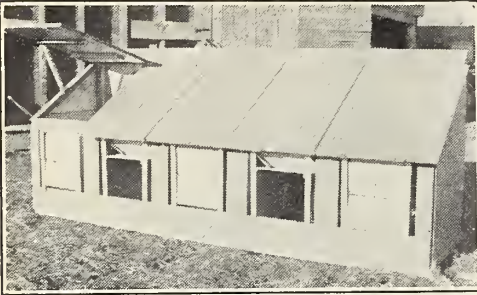
See your Purina dealer today. Let him help you put your turkeys on the new Turkey Fattening and Finishing Plan.

PURINA MILLS
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OUR FIRST SEASON WITH TRAPNESTS

By MRS. AL. C. JOHNSON, Bath, S. D.



Trap nests as built on the Al. C. Johnson Turkey Farm at Bath, S. Dak. Note the handy hinged lids on each nest.

We had long been interested in and aware of the great value of trapnesting but had not really realized how interesting and educational it would be. We had for some time practiced special pen mating to keep definite breed lines but this did not give us information on rate of laying, fertility, hatchability, rapid growth, quality and markings of feather, all of which are very important in turkey breeding work, and which can be learned only by the use of traps.

The cost of the material used in building our trap nests the way we designed them is \$6, for battery of 5 nests. They are 8 feet long, 24 inches deep, 22 inches in front and 36 inches in back. Each nest is 19 inches by 24 inches. Just the right size to go through an ordinary door, and we used them in the brooder houses. As you will notice in illustration, the trap is made out of 1 x 4 pine flooring, hinged so the hen can be let out by raising top. However, we preferred letting her out through the trap, but it is very convenient to have open tops.

At first we thought the hens would object to using the nests, but it took no time at all and all were using them. It kept us busy gathering the eggs, or rather letting the hens out of the nests as they often entered for curiosity in the beginning, but after all hens came into production it was fine work and did take a lot of time as we had only five nests in a pen.

We had a chart for each hen and kept a record of every egg laid. Then in hatching we made our own baskets out of hardware cloth. Three of them, for our size egg tray, each one with adjustable partitions made of same material.

In the beginning when poults were hatched we used a leg band for each poult and when about two or three weeks old we then wing banded them. The reason for this was that we felt the web of the wing was too weak for the heavy wing bands.

It's a great satisfaction even now to pick up the young poults and see the characteristics of either sire or dam. Most of the hens made

very good records and some of them exceptional. We will continue the work and after another season will have some records to report. We are sure it pays well for the extra labor and the expense of building the nests.

COLOR DISQUALIFICATIONS OF BRONZE TURKEYS

A beginner asks: "What are the main color disqualifications on the Bronze, and how can I know the right shade of bronze color?" Following are the disqualifications in the order in which most frequently found in average flocks: Gray barring in main tail feathers extending beyond the greater coverts; black backs devoid of bronze; solid black or brown wing secondaries or absence of barring more than half the length of wing primary feather or feathers; absence of any white edging on breast of female and solid white feather or feathers in any part of plumage.

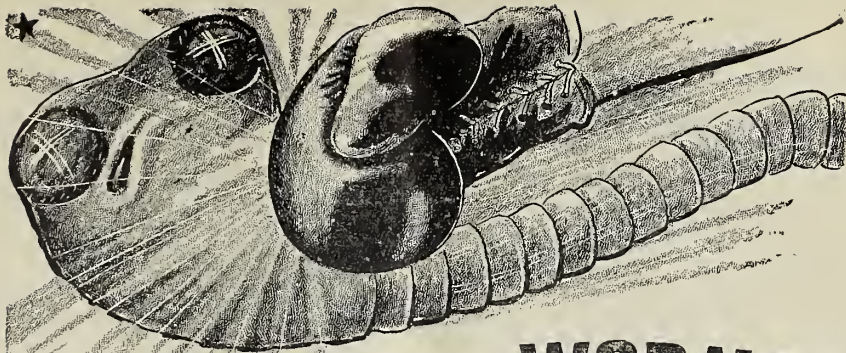
Referring to second part of question will say it is difficult to describe shades and character of color so it can be correctly understood by those who have not had contact with or have not carefully observed highly colored bronze birds. The Standard calls for a "rich, brilliant, copperish bronze" but does not attempt to describe just what that particular shade is. Copper color that is rich and brilliant may be said to be copper with somewhat of a golden lustre to it. The shade which is generally accepted as being correct by both breeders and judges has to be learned by careful study and comparison.

The perfect shade would be entirely free from any green sheen and also free from a purplish cast, but both of these defects are always present in greater or less degree, for perfection has not yet been attained. But when one sees and carefully studies the near perfect shade, it will not be easily forgotten. That is the best we can do in describing it without demonstrating it.

Turkeys at the World's Congress

It has definitely been decided that there will be a Live Turkey competitive exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland next summer but it will be under the general management and a part of the regular live bird show. Definite plans have not yet taken form but will be reported through these columns as they progress. We have received reports from turkey breeders in many sections of the country advising that they plan to make entries.

This will be the greatest opportunity turkey folks have ever had to "show the world" what America has in turkeys and also to compare them with those from foreign countries which are expected to be on exhibit. A demonstrative exhibit illustrating the progress of turkey development from the original wild turkey will be very interesting to all who are interested in turkeys.



They "KNOCK OUT" WORMS!

Treat Turkeys NOW with
Dr. Salsbury's ROTA CAPS
 the NEW, SAFE Treatment

READ THESE LETTERS

A well known buyer of turkeys writes: "We buy thousands of pounds of turkeys, and find that raisers who have used Rota Caps on their birds before bringing them to market, have the best quality turkeys and the most pounds to sell."

A feed dealer writes: "Turkey raisers tell us of marketing more No. 1 birds and selling more pounds of turkeys after worming their flocks with Rota Caps."

It's no secret why more and more turkey raisers are worming their flocks with Dr. Salsbury's Rota Caps. For ONLY Rota Caps contain Rotamine, an exclusive, scientific compound of active worm-removing drugs that removes not only the segments of the species of common turkey tapeworms known as *M. lucida*, but the heads as well!

Compare this with the "old method" (called desegmentation), which merely removes the segments and leaves the heads of the tapeworms in the birds to grow new bodies and cause more damage.

ROTA CAP PRICES

PULLET SIZE		ADULT SIZE	
Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
50.....	\$.50	50.....	\$.75
100.....	.90	100.....	1.35
200.....	1.75	200.....	2.50
500.....	3.50	500.....	5.00
1000.....	6.00	1000.....	9.00

For advice and help on turkey problems, see your dealer who advertises this Service Station Emblem.



ROUND WORMS, TOO!

What's more, the Rotamine in Rota Caps also removes large round worms (*ascaridia*), and creates a mild, controlled laxative action that aids in the removal of the worms.

No wonder Rota Caps are a country-wide favorite! Get a supply today from your local dealer. Insist on genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota Caps—the ONLY worm treatment containing Rotamine. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct, stating quantity and size, and enclosing check or money order.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES,
 Charles City, Iowa

For flock treatment in the control of large round worms (*ascaridia*) and cecal (pin) worms, use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone.

Immunize your flock against cholera and typhoid. Vaccinate with Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin (for turkeys).



Turkey Inspecting and Banding

In Increasing Demand Each Year. Benefits Far Exceed the Modest Cost.

Inspection, Certification and banding of breeding turkeys is becoming more popular and more generally practiced each year, although the percentage of turkey growers who are doing banding is comparatively small. Most of those who have had banding done would not think of doing without it and claim that benefits derived far exceed in value the small cost of having the work done. There are many turkey breeders who are entirely competent to make selections of both breeders and show birds, while on the other hand, there are many who endeavor to do the work themselves who, for lack of experience or study of requirements, have failed in large measure and the purchaser of breeding birds has no way of knowing which of the unauthorized inspectors is really qualified to make such selections.

But the buyer does have reason to believe that the licensed judge or inspector, who has had to both study and practice judging and selecting for quality, and who is entirely uninterested in the bird he bands, who will place on these birds bands bearing only the grade or grades for which the specimens qualify. With this work well done it at once becomes an aid to the breeder in making selections and a guarantee to the purchaser that he is getting what he is paying for. So it is that the producer is glad to shift some of this responsibility to the Inspector and the purchaser is the better satisfied when he finds the grade marked on the band which also bears the inspector's number.

A turkey banded in North Dakota could be shipped to New York and without any other information the inspector's number on the band would reveal who the inspector was by inquiry at the head office of the A. P. A. Knowing this, if for no other reason, the inspector is sure to exercise his best judgment and greatest care in his banding work. But 100% perfection in any line of work cannot be expected since "it is human to err," yet the cases are rare where the band does not reasonably represent the true quality of the bird. However, reasonable allowance must be made for birds going off condition after being banded, where work has been done under poor light or other adverse condition which should never be permitted in banding work.

There are several reasons why a competent Inspector can do a better job of grading a flock than the person can who has been with the flock daily from the time the poults began to "shoot the red." In the first place the flock owner is more likely to have certain marked preferences for certain color markings or shades which he cannot resist even at the cost of serious defects in other respects. He also often has certain "pets" which he has watched throughout the growing season and may not have discovered certain faults which have de-

veloped meanwhile. We have in mind specific instances of these conditions.

In the case of the Inspector, he goes from flock to flock and appraises the quality on the basis of the broader comparison and without prior preferences. His constant practice of handling turkeys, carefully measuring with his hands and examining them with his eyes, affords him training that cannot be acquired in any other way. Then there is another advantage the inspector has, and that is the consensus of opinion he gathers from daily contact with breeders who do have many valuable ideas of their own. These various ideas or ideals can be correlated by the inspector and made further use of. Simmered down to the last analysis, when properly done, turkey inspection and banding under A. P. A. regulations, is "applied efficiency" resulting from study of the Standard of Perfection, practical application of the same and from continuous practice in the work.

It has been charged that inspectors have often been too critical in color requirements and not critical enough of type requirements. This is the criticism that has been most frequently made by the commercial turkey grower and has been justified in a measure, more so in the past than at present, but always, it is in cases where the proportionate percentages between standard values on shape and color has been misapplied. Under the new scale of points adopted at the recent A. P. A. convention at St. Paul, two thirds the total standard value goes to shape and but one third to color, making the Standard even more practical from the utility standpoint than in the past. This should have the desired effect of keeping the commercial producer in line for standard turkeys, of which there are none better for utility purposes, and surely everyone prefers a good colored turkey and a uniform flock in both size and color, in preference to the so-called "market type" we frequently see.

Banding Not Absolute Guide for Show Birds

While the better quality of AA Grade birds and all the AAA Grade birds may well be classed as exhibition quality, grades in banding are not intended as unfailing guide in the selection of birds for exhibition. A. P. A. Inspection regulations state that a turkey, to be eligible to AAA Grade, must score 92 points or more. "Or have BREEDING VALUE equal to that score." There are many instances where, at banding time, birds show unquestionable quality that would place them in the AAA grade, yet on account of broken plumage, missing feathers or other temporary impairment, the specimen would not be considered a show bird. Again in the case of a very promising, immature bird that may be considered on the border line between the AA and AAA

grades, whichever way the inspector decides to band, it may be wrong in the course of a few weeks.

Again, in the case of Bronze and Narragansetts, where gray barring in base of tail feathers is considered a serious defect, and a disqualification when in excess of certain limits, this may develop after the banding has been correctly done and places the bird in a lower grade if not disqualifying altogether. Another cause of grade impairment can come from birds getting out of condition which may affect both type and color as well as vigor and condition.

The bird to grade AA must score between 88 and 92 points, leaving a range of 4 points margin, therefore all birds in that grade cannot be of equal quality. The bird that scores less than 90 points is not entitled to place 1st prize even though it may have an AA band on. But the AA bird which scores between 90 and 92 points is entitled to win 1st prize and may place above an AAA grade banded bird without reflecting discredit to the inspector or to the plan on which the banding is done. It may be a case where the AA bird has improved after banding, or where the AAA bird has depreciated in apparent quality; or it may even be an error in judgment on the part of the inspector, none of whom claim infallibility.

The important and undeniable truth as relates to banding is that where it has been employed long enough to give it a fair trial, marked improvement has resulted and the sooner it becomes more widely practiced, the better it will be for the general good of the turkey industry. Invariably, along with A.P.A. banding comes more careful selection of breeding stock, trapnesting and pedigreeing for greatest economic factors which includes: increased production; better fertility, hatchability, livability and rapid growth as well as true standard type and color, all of which are very desirable and have actual money value.

It is true that poults of this quality cannot be produced as cheaply as those from the small turkey of indiscriminate breeding, but will prove a better investment for the money paid at the higher price, and for that reason this banding work should appeal to the hatcheryman as well as to the breeders of highest quality turkeys.


We do not believe it possible to improve materially on the new standard description for a true market type turkey and it is not expected or especially desirable that all turkeys should be of high standard color. But we do not want the wide cleavage between the fancy and the utility in turkeys that has maintained in other poultry for many years past and there need not be if breeders, judges and inspectors will abide by the new scale of points and treat the turkey as a worthwhile business proposition, which it truly is, and we know of nothing that will better serve to these ends than sane inspection, certification and banding.

At the recent A. P. A. annual meeting steps were taken to inject new life into this work under A. P. A. regulations which have been

revised and placed in the hands of a newly appointed committee of which the writer is a member, representing the turkey branch of the Poultry Industry. We expect to secure better bands and several changes in regulations which will better serve the turkey breeders. Mrs. V. O. Hobbs, of Kansas City, is chairman of the committee, and Mr. G. V. Warner, of Iowa, is the third member. Mr. Harry Atkins, new president of the A. P. A., has promised his fullest support and cooperation in this work and we expect to show greater results than have been achieved in the past. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions from turkey folks and these may be addressed to the editor of this magazine.

Old Fashioned!

We note that some of the fairs are still using the terms, cockerel and pullet as applied to young turkeys in their premium lists. These designations are no longer standard and turkey breeders should see to it that corrections are made using the proper terms of young toms and young hens.



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Parts for Batteries
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GILBERTSON'S NARRAGANSETTS

"Better Than Ever"

A. P. A. Inspected and ready to head Breeding Pens and Flocks.
Won 1-4 Yearling Tom, 2nd Adult Tom, 3-5 Adult Hen, 1st Old Pen, 2-5 Young Pen, 2nd Best Display, and many other awards at 1937 All-American.

GEORGE GILBERTSON
Garfield, Minnesota

GRANT'S WINNING BRONZE

WINNINGS THIS SEASON

Three firsts, Grand Champion, Sweepstakes Display, N. D. State Show, Fargo. Second Yearling Tom at Northern States and All-American. Four firsts, Grand Champion and Best Display at Red River Shows, Crookston.

These, added to our former winnings, prove the outstanding quality of our stock. Some good breeders to spare. Booking egg orders.

MRS. WILHELMINE GRANT
Glyndon, Minn.

GRAND CHAMPION

State Fair, Champion and Blue Ribbon winners at Boston, New York City, and Pennsylvania Farm Show. Can furnish Narragansett or White Holland true meat type. Poults and Eggs as early as April.

EDNA & MAUDE SHECKLER
NEVADA, OHIO

The Golden Gate Exposition World's Fair Show

Plans are already well under way to make the poultry and turkey exhibit of this great Exposition, "The Biggest and Best in the World." That is the way California does things and never fails. With \$25,000, set aside for premiums on poultry, and with California one of the leading turkey states there is sure to be a goodly slice of this big amount apportioned to turkeys, and we shall expect to see many fine turkeys from all sections of the country exhibited there.

Little definite information has yet been given out on plans thus far developed but it is a safe bet the show will be all that will be claimed for it. Mr. John Santos has been appointed Superintendent-Manager of the poultry division of the Exposition. Further information will be published as it is received.

FOR THE BEGINNER

Colds and Roup

This is the time of the year one should be on the lookout for colds, which may lead to roup or more serious trouble and rob the grower of all chance of making a profit in his season's work. The season is near at hand when we may expect sudden changes of weather, cold rains and hard winds. These are the most frequent causes of colds and roup, and these may appear in the best managed flocks. The surest preventative is to have the flock vigorous and in the pink of condition. Roup seldom causes much anxiety in flocks of this kind and even should it appear, prompt attention will soon eradicate it. But flocks that have been underfed, vermin infested, or kept too crowded on inadequate roosts, are wide open subjects for such trouble and once infested will be hard to conquer.

Close watch and prompt isolation of birds that show the first signs of cold, through sneezing, swollen heads and mucus-filled eyes and nostrils, is the first important step. At this stage, treatment by swabbing out the eyes and injecting into the nostril a strong solution of boracic acid or even with salt and water, may be all that is necessary, but if the sinuses have become swollen a thorough massaging and treatment with a 15% solution of argyrol should be applied. Do not allow the mucus to become hardened into tough, cheesy matter. If the swelling persists, lance the face below the eye, drain thoroughly and swab out with the argyrol solution. The treatment may have to be repeated several times but any amount of trouble is better than an extensive run of the disease, which would not only cause more trouble, but great loss as well.

Roup is never fatal if promptly and properly attended to, but not so with chicken-pox, which is often confused with roup. The latter is a greater hazard and more troublesome to handle. The disease may appear in the form of pox; small, rough pimples on head or wattles, or it may first appear in the form of canker in mouth or eyes. In either case we recommend that you see a veterinary or a re-

liable turkey remedy representative, and do so without delay. Since these diseases are most liable to break out in the late hatched birds, it is a wise precaution to keep all immature stock away from the main flock.

Crooked Breasts and Deformities

Just what causes these defects and how to prevent them is in the mind of every turkey grower, whether beginner or experienced. Some have come to definite conclusions as to the causes, but authorities still differ on the matter and not enough research and experimentation has yet been made to supply definite proof. Some say it is transmittable while others believe it is not. We join the latter and believe we have abundant evidence to substantially prove our stand.

We believe that anything which puts fast growing young birds out of condition, even for a short time, will cause more or less of these defects, crooked breasts, hunch backs, crooked legs, etc., etc. Hatching that is delayed beyond the four week period, or that is strung over two or three days, is the greatest cause of crooked toes and, we believe, hunch backs. The greater percentage of crooked breasts always occur in the toms in the flock and indicates that the heavier weight, when birds go off condition even though unnoticed, has the effect of turning the bone the more. In such cases, the narrower the roosts the more extensive the defect, but under normal conditions roosts of three inches or more in width is sufficient.

In flocks where hatches have been good, growth rapid and with good vigor, the percentage of crooked breasts is usually less and with good vigor, the percentage of crooked breasts is usually less than 3%. It requires a balanced feed to grow birds of that kind and an abundant supply of green feed to keep digestibility at par so the minerals in the feeds can be properly assimilated. Because the right amount of mineral of the right quality is essential to proper development, and because too much mineral, or mineral of the wrong kinds, is detrimental to development, it is always safest, therefore most economical, to use reliably prepared feeds for the growing birds unless one has a formula for mixing their feed they are certain is correct and can secure ingredients of best quality. Where an adequate supply of sour milk is fed to flocks there is little trouble in keeping the digestive tract in order and health good.

AMONG OREGON GROWERS

By E. F. STRONG, Oakland

New trends in marketing of turkeys were discussed by Herbert S. Byers, Manager of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association of Salt Lake City, before the convention of the Oregon Turkey Cooperatives at Roseburg, July 16. A tendency for the turkey raisers to move nearer the large markets is expected to be accentuated. Increase in railway and freight rates will be a contributing factor.

To protect the western grower as much as possible, the sales association last year began

the sale of drawn turkeys, ready for the oven. These carcasses are wrapped in cellophane and immediately frozen. Costs for shrinkage, labor and expense increased the wholesale price about 10c per pound. The plan, according to Mr. Byers, was reasonably successful. A general practice of this nature for Western turkeys might cut the freight 20 per cent.

The problem of the big tom, over 18 pounds, still continues. The retail demand is for both toms and hens below that figure, while the grower's idea is to raise larger and larger turkeys. Last year there were orders for entire car-loads of six-pound turkeys. The sales organization is trying to solve this problem by advertising among hotels and restaurants, stimulation of canned turkey sales, and splitting of fowls into half turkeys.

The Northwestern Sales organization serves 58 cooperatives, from Iowa to the Pacific ocean. It is on a sound financial basis with \$200,000 of assets, and a splendid line of credit.

At the meeting of the Oregon Turkey Growers central body, O. C. Brown, of Roseburg, was elected president. John Jendryzewski, Hermiston, vice president, and J. C. Leedy, Brooks, Secretary-manager. Four co-operatives, two in western Oregon, and two in Eastern Oregon, form the central body. The program consisted of a business meeting in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening, attended by business men and turkey growers.

AMERICAN-ROYAL TURKEY CLUB NOTES

- C. E. BIDLEMAN President
Kinsley, Kansas
- MRS. W. F. WOLFE Vice President
LaCygne, Kansas
- SADIE B. CALDWELL . . . Sec'y-Treasurer
Broughton, Kansas
- ODELL DYER Trophy Chairman

Almost Fall again. And how lovely the young turkeys are turning out, also the old ones with their new coats.

I know some of you are making your plans to attend the American-Royal and we are looking forward to seeing you there. For general catalogue write to T. W. Noland, Mountain Grove, Mo. Entry fees at this show are only \$1.00 per turkey, while cash premiums are liberal and we also have an unusually good list of valuable special premiums to offer.

Be sure to vaccinate your show birds with mixed bacterin before leaving home for any show. There may be no sick birds in the show; there usually aren't. But sometimes healthy birds prove to be carriers of disease from one section to birds from another section. Vaccination is simple and inexpensive, and a mighty good safe-guard.

Many of us have been off recently on short vacations. Mine was to the cool Colorado mountains, so it really seemed hot coming back to Kansas. But it was nice to see how rapidly the turkeys had grown during my short absence.

We've had rains again now, so it isn't so bad, even in Kansas.

I was very pleased last week to have the Lucian Maags, of Savannah, Mo., stop in en-route from their vacation. So pleasant to visit with them—and we look forward to knowing you better at the Kansas City Royal in October, Mr. and Mrs. Maag. I might add, they were getting a bit homesick for their Bourbons.

The past month we have been pleased to list Theo. Galliker, Lupus, Mo., among our members. Mr. Galliker raises a nice flock of Bronze and I think he's going to have some of them at the Royal in October. We hope to meet you there, also many other new faces and all the old ones.

Anyone else wanting to join, or anyone who is back on dues, please pay your 1937-38 club dues before the show, that you may be entitled to the special premiums which our club is giving. They're really worth while. Dues are one dollar per year.

We'll be seeing you soon.
SADIE B. CALDWELL.

MAYFIELD BRONZE

A beautiful lot of breeding toms and hens
A. P. A. INSPECTED
Priced right for early orders. Most of these are from Special Matings with prize-winning stock, market type, etc.
MARKET TYPE WITH STANDARD
COLOR OUR SPECIALTY

May E. Driscoll
Henning, Minnesota

MAAG'S FAMOUS

Quick Maturing Bourbon Reds
EGGS - POULTS - BREEDERS
in season

Thanks for all orders.
Demand exceeds the supply.
SUNNYSLOPE TURKEY FARM
Savannah, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS

28c Northern Heavy Meated, Quick Growing, Broad Breasted—Best Meat Type! ESKO is located at the head of Lake Superior where it is cool and ideal for late summer breeding flocks. This accounts for our hardy Northern poults which grow into fine turkey broilers or birds that mature early and dress prime for the better markets.

We hatch all summer into September.
Carlton Co.
PETERS' HATCHERY ESKO, MINN.

CHAMPION TURKEYS

High class Bourbon Reds and White Holland turkeys. Quality stock for fine breeders and show birds that will please in every way. Broad breasted, well meated birds, priced right for November and December orders.

CLARENCE MAIRS & SON
LISBON, N. DAK.

**NARRAGANSETT
CLUB NOTES**

- J. J. QUAM - - - - - President
Northwood, North Dakota
- MRS. OLE NELSON - - - Secretary-Treasurer
Kensington, Minnesota
- MRS. WM. EDDIE - - - Vice President
Beltrami, Minnesota

I have the privilege of introducing a new member to our club this month. He is John W. Santos, who is superintendent of the Poultry department of the Golden Gate International Exposition which will be held next year. Let me quote his letter and invitations in part:



Mrs. Ole C. Nelson

"I have read your report of the club in the turkey magazines and have often thought of writing to you and joining the Narragansett club, but just put it off.

"Now I have something very special to write you about. You no doubt have heard about the wonderful fair to be held on Treasure Island in the San Francisco Bay, known as the Golden Gate Exposition, and in connection with the exposition they are putting on a turkey show and we want to make it the largest show ever held in the world. We especially want to get the National Meet of the Narragansett Breeders and all other breeds if possible.

"There has been \$25,000 appropriated for the Poultry Division and the premiums will be well worth winning, also the dates are ideal, being from November 11th to the 19th, 1939."

This year there is much green stuff in the fields and plenty of bugs and grasshoppers so we are letting our turkeys range more than usual, hoping to get rid of the grasshoppers before they become troublesome. A limited amount of these along with green feeds and scattered grains that would otherwise be wasted in the fields, is good for the turkeys and quite a saving on feed costs.

But the feed troughs are always supplied with both mash and grain, so the birds do not have to depend on what they can pick up in the fields. They are growing very fast and are beginning to show their quality. The beginner in raising Narragansetts is likely to think his birds are not of as good quality as they were supposed to be, for they don't get their real color until their mature plumage is well in.

Most beginners think their birds are too dark as that is the way they do look when young if they are to grow good colored feathers when mature. Our Narragansett club folder has a lot of good information and also some cuts which show what the right color is. It is free to all breeders of Narragansetts whether members of our club or not. I will be glad to supply it on request.

I have received very little mail from our club members this month, which tells me you have been unusually busy. I know that has been the trouble right here also, but now the harvest and most of the threshing is done so the big rush should be over for a while. The crops in

this locality are good. The corn is looking fine, but we are badly in need of rain or it may not fill out properly.

I hope you will all make a resolution to write to me the coming month so we will know how you and your Narragansetts are coming along. I am sure you are all watching those Narragansett turks develop to see if you can discover any first prize birds for the shows this fall. Remember I shall expect to hear from you this month.

MRS. OLE C. NELSON.

**ALL-AMERICAN BRONZE
TURKEY CLUB**

- Axel Hanson, President - - - Minneapolis
Mrs. W. J. Janda, Sec'y. - St. Hilaire, Minn.

"WHO'S WHO"

Dr. R. E. Jacques, Kansas City, Mo., and Joe E. Kline, Mt. Morrison, Colo., are new members of the club. We are pleased to add their names to our Bronze list and hope we will hear more from them about their turkey projects.



Mrs. W. J. Janda

Mrs. Godfrey Morris, Neche, N. D., our club vice president for that state, writes that her turkeys are growing like weeds but that crops were badly damaged by hail. Mrs. Morris reports a delightful time at the Hen club picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Utne, Ortley, S. D., also helped me out with news from South Dakota. They are already selecting birds for the winter shows from their early hatched poults of which they have several hundred. They report a fairly good grain crop but at the time they wrote, rain was badly needed to save the corn.

Mrs. M. E. Driscoll, Henning, Minn., was one of our club members and also a director of same who represented the Bronze section at the A. P. A. convention at St. Paul last month. From all reports we certainly were taken care of, as we were given everything we asked for in the new Turkey Standard. Mrs. Driscoll also mentioned the enjoyable afternoon they had at Judge Hackett's home at Wayzata.

I had a request from the president of the Hillsboro Commercial Association of Hillsboro, Wis., for club pamphlets to be given away at the Hillsboro, Wisconsin, Fair. We were pleased to receive this request and I am hoping many of you Wisconsin breeders will receive or ask for our pamphlet there.

It's getting near show time again and I wish to remind you all that our club will offer trophies at state shows where we have ten or more members within the state. We would like to give trophies or awards at more shows, but find it impossible to offer them at shows where the membership is less than ten. So please send in memberships in order to get our trophies for your shows. So far Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota are the only states having more than ten members.

MRS. JANDA, Secretary.

North Dakota Turkey Improvement Association

By **MRS. A. C. PAYNE, Secretary**
Towner, N. Dak.

The threshing rigs are humming on all sides of us today. We will have threshers next week. It seems good to know there is a fair harvest this year. The durum wheat is yielding good. Hard wheat was hurt by the rust. All other small grains and corn are fine. I must also say the gardens are splendid, so we surely shouldn't complain even though prices are low. The feeding value is still there.



Mrs. A. C. Payne
range and weighing 7 to 11 pounds look like quite a flock. We are anxious now for full maturity and show time again.

Our turkeys are growing by leaps and bounds now. 700 little fellows in the brooder houses didn't look like very much, but the same number out on

Speaking of show time makes me want to call your attention to the specials we as members of the Association are going to give to induce new exhibitors. It is time to be thinking of premiums and specials. Plans are already under way for our State Show. Judges will be decided upon at our business meeting in Minot next week. Many other items of business must be decided too, so I am hoping you will all be there to have your say; so none will be disappointed in the decisions made.

Several have spoken or written to me for information as to banding. So far as I know no definite date has been decided but heretofore the early part of November has been the time. If all of you that are interested in A. P. A. certification and banding will write me at once I will let you know the time that it would be convenient for an A. P. A. judge to visit this part of the state.

I haven't said anything about dues for a long time. Many of you need your memories jogged as you are behind for over a year. Better look up your membership card. It is dated, and don't forget to include your subscription to the American Turkey Journal as well.

I surely enjoyed hearing from so many turkey folks this month. I enjoyed the Canadian letters. Am glad you folks are having a good year; and you, my friend down in Mississippi, who have raised turkeys for 75 years, I am sure you have forgotten more about turkey raising than I could begin to tell you. Thanks for the grand letter.

Mr. Lawrence Lovely, of the Farmers Cooperative Union, called on us this month. Mr. Lovely is very much interested in turkeys and we were glad to show him our stock. He says as far as he can see in his territory the flocks are smaller but the quality better. Well, that is what we are working for—quality, not quantity. With lots of feed that is bound to be cheap

WEST'S QUALITY BRONZE

Trapnesting 240 hens this season; flock of 60 in utility mating. Breeders all pedigreed; uniformly early maturing.

We Breed for Wider Breasts, Heavier Fleshing, Hatchability and Livability.
Offering poults and eggs through the season from utility pens at reasonable prices.

SPECIAL

Due to lack of brooder house room we are selling the entire hatch of May 28, from all pedigree pens, at same price as utility matings.

Don't Delay, Send Your Order in Now

WEST & SON

GRONINGEN, MINN.

FINE TYPE?

Yes... but fine production along with it. That's what we all want.

And that's what WE have. Write for particulars on how to keep only half as many breeders and still produce just as many poults.

BROADWAY TURKEY FARM

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Matter—Yakima, Wash.

SILVER NARRAGANSETTS EBONY BLACKS

Have won Champion Black at 1935-36-37 All-American Shows. Can furnish high grade breeding birds or exhibition stock.

A. P. A. INSPECTED.

Correspondence Invited.

OAKDALE FARM

Mr. & Mrs. Ole Nelson, Kensington, Minn.

SWANSON'S QUALITY BRONZE

Bred for market type and exhibition quality • Excelling in egg production and livability of poults • Breeding stock blood tested under state supervision.

SWANSON'S TURKEY FARM

St. James, Minnesota

WHITE HOLLANDS

Hats off to the White Hollands at the 1937 All-American Turkey Show, Grand Forks, N. D., and at the 1937 Northern States Show, Alexandria, Minn.—two of the most outstanding turkey shows in the U. S. Grand Champion honors at both these shows went to this breed of turkeys.

I have some choice A.P.A. Inspected and Banded birds for sale. Write for prices.

ALFRED FOSLIEN

Garfield, Minnesota

ROYAL BRONZE

YOUNG TOMS FOR SALE NOW

Write
DYER TURKEY FARM
Route 4 Warrensburg, Mo.

SADIE'S BOURBON BEAUTIES

I bred and own "Royal Grand,"
Breed Champion, in heaviest
competition at American-Royal
and All-American.

BRED, REARED & OWNED by

SADIE B. CALDWELL
Broughton Kansas

A LUSBY BRONZE

won Grand Champion at Kentucky State
Turkey Show, and we won many other
high places.

Breeding Stock, Poults and Eggs from
Pullorum-tested, trapnested flocks. Write
for prices.

Lusby Turkey Farm
Owenton Kentucky

— CLARA FERO —

BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETT
World Champion Bourbon Reds backed by
24 years of experience in breeding.

STOCK FOR SALE

Clover Valley Turkey Farm
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

CLIPP'S FAMOUS GIANT BRONZE

Superior quality sired by Champions and
Grand Champions.

Get the cream of the land, massive size
and type, rich copper bronze, double
rainbow tail, clean edging.

PRICED REASONABLE

L. G. CLIPP
Box A Campbellsburg, Indiana

WHITE HOLLANDS

Winners at

The International and other good shows.
Size, vigor and market type a strict re-
quirement. Rigidly A. P. A. **INSPECTED**
and Banded by Judge Hackett.

A grand lot of AA and AAA Toms at
reasonable prices. Also hens. 20 years
Selective Breeding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Starks
Route 2 Dexter, Minnesota

there should be no excuse for poor scrawny
turkeys this Thanksgiving season.

In a recent letter from Mrs. Lovig, she in-
forms me Lars has been under doctor's care
all summer, but is able to be around about his
haying this fall. Better keep getting better
right along, Lars. It's almost time to "talk
turkey."

I saw Mrs. Della Stair, Bantry, in town the
other day. She has been in poor health all sum-
mer but still keeps her turkeys coming right
along.

I am just wondering if there isn't another
Narragansett breeder that exhibits at our State
Show who would like to join the International
Turkey (Narragansett) Club. In so doing it
would make us eligible for their ribbons at our
Show this year. The ribbons are very pretty.
I saw them at the All-American this year.

Must close, but write me before Sept. 20 and
give me local news.

NATIONAL BOURBON RED CLUB NOTES

CECIL LAUGHMAN President
MRS. H. Y. BUTTON . . . Vice President
MRS. EMMA SNYDER . . . Sec'y-Treasurer
Perrysburg, Ohio

Mr. L. H. Fosselman of Wila Turkey Ranch,
Wila, Pennsylvania, writes: "I have 1400 Bour-
bons and 1050 Bronze turkeys this season. They
are doing very well for me considering the
weather conditions. The turkey crop in this
county (Perry) is about 3000 turkeys less than
last season.

"I still think the Bourbons are the best all-
purpose breed of turkeys because they have
quick-development qualities and thus can be
marketed earlier than most of the other breeds.
The Bourbons stand confinement better than
the White Hollands in the line of feather-pick-
ing.

The Bourbon breeder must always keep in
mind to continue breeding for broader breasts,
short, heavy legs, and broad, deep bodies. Don't
forget you have Bourbon Reds and not Bourbon
Bufs.

"Some of the Bronze breeders have some very
broad-breasted birds which do not have such
nice feathers, but those breasts and body con-
formations are hard to beat when they go into
the showroom as dressed birds. So we Bourbon
breeders must keep our eyes open to keep our
Reds out in front. Don't dispose of a good
breasted bird for one that has excellent feathers
and not good body conformation."

Mrs. J. Oliver McMorris of East Greenwich,
N. Y., writes: "We are having a spell of wet
weather now. We can scarcely get oats dry
enough to thresh. Oats were a good crop here,
but the army worms have destroyed much—in
some places a whole field is gone. Our corn looks
good. Our turkeys have done well. I have about
575 young turkeys—300 are of April and May
hatches. Half of the flock are Bourbons because
they are still my first choice after thirteen years
of turkey raising.

"I weighed a young Bourbon tom yesterday
(Aug. 10) at 9½ pounds at 3½ months old. The

nice group of Bourbons are showing their colors now. I will soon be picking my breeders. I sold about 300 baby turkeys and 100 hatching eggs. There are about the same number of turkeys in this section as there were last year."

Mrs. Anna Button, our vice-president from Glasgow, Kentucky, sent in these news items: Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Roney, Gallatin, Tenn., have both had the flu. Her turkeys were growing fine up until she was taken ill, but with so much illness in the family, I do not know how they are doing now.

Mrs. Clara Fero's husband has been very ill in the hospital. She had 800 lovely turkeys that were growing so fast. She has had her hands full having to see after things at home and go to the hospital each day.

Mrs. John Griffith, Madison, Missouri, a long time member of our club, writes that her turkeys were very husky and uniform in size when hatched this time. They are growing very fast in spite of a bad rainy season.

"I believe turkeys here in Kentucky will be fewer in number than last season, as many report their eggs have not hatched at all well this season. Out of 4200 eggs sold, I did not have a bad report, and I am booking egg orders for 1939. Turkeys are growing fine now, but I do not have as many as usual because I have not felt like caring for so many. 'Chiggers' have been bad here this year. If they worry the turkeys as much as they do me, I don't know how they stand them.

"Feed is some cheaper. Growing mash is \$2.20 and \$2.25 now. Last fall it ran from \$2.35 to \$2.50; but that is high when you count corn, oats and wheat too low to sell here on the farm. Our wheat cost us more than \$1. per bushel to cultivate, sow, etc. It is selling for 55c now. We will feed ours on our farm, so perhaps we can get back the cost of production, but, of course, can realize no profit."

Mrs. Lily Wallace of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, writes: "There are more and more good Bourbon flocks being raised in Canada every year. I have a flock of 200 turks doing very well, growing and thriving fine. The result of good breeding is showing up in the type and plumage of these poultts."

MRS. EMMA SNYDER.

HALL'S BLACK BEAUTIES WIN

Master Breeder's Award, Champlon Young Hen of Show, Champion Black, Best Display Blacks, at 1938 All-American. Grand Champion of Texas Centennial, 1936.

Utility and exhibition stock for sale. Eggs in Season. Properly mated trilos.

MRS. W. T. HALL

Route 1 DENTON, TEXAS

PRICE'S WHITE HOLLANDS

Winner of GRAND CHAMPION In Live Market Classes, all breeds competing, at 1937 Ohio State Fair.

Order new blood for your flocks from my TRUE MEAT TYPE.

I also have a few exhibition birds for sale.

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NEWARK, OHIO

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Grand Forks, North Dakota

WHITE HOLLAND

DOMES' WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY FARM can quote you at any time on your needs. World's best market and exhibition flock. Write.—Henry W. Domes, Rickreall, Oregon.

POULTS AND EGGS

ORDER YOUR POULTS NOW FOR EARLY delivery. Liberal discounts on quantity orders. Boote's Hatcheries and Packing Co., Worthington, Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT-A-BACK SADDLES REALLY prevent back and tail picking. A proven article. Cheap insurance at \$11.00 per 100. Sample 25c. Don't wait — prepare ahead. — King Kohl, Brecksville, Ohio.

TURKEY SHOW DATES

Sept. 2-11—California State Fair, Sacramento, F. M. Washburn, Supt.

Sept. 3-9 — Minnesota State Fair, E. Z. Wakefield, Sup't., Willmar, Minn.

Oct. 14-23—Texas State Fair (Golden Jubilee), Walter Burton, Sup't.

Nov. 29 - Dec. 3—Northern States Turkey Show, Alexandria, Minn., H. M. Hanson, Sec'y-Mgr.

Jan. 16-21 — All-American Turkey Show, Grand Forks, N. Dak., Geo. W. Hackett, Mgr., Wayzata, Minn.

All secretaries of shows featuring turkey exhibits are requested to send in announcement and dates for publication in this column.

THE AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL brings you authentic news of turkeydom in all its branches. A year's subscription means that every month invaluable information comes to your door at a cost of but 50c, surely a moderate price. Send in your renewal promptly when due, and thus assure that you will not miss a single issue.

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15 years of careful breeding are back of this flock.

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MRS. W. F. WOLFE, LaCygne, Kan.

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CONCENTRATE

The original all-purpose supplement. Vitamins, Proteins, Minerals... All in one bag.

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MOTHER HUBBARD CEREALS
HUBBARD'S SUNSHINE
CONCENTRATES and MASHES
HUBBARD SUNSHINE DOG
FOOD Products of

Market day is drawing closer, and there are smiles of satisfaction on the faces of thousands of turkey raisers who are feeding **The HUBBARD SUNSHINE Way**. There's a reason... when they look over their flocks and see the uniformity in weight, color, and finish, they know their flocks are headed for the market as No. 1 birds and will bring a nice profit.

Make better and more profitable use of your own grains by mixing them with **HUBBARD'S SUNSHINE CONCENTRATE**, or buy mashes from your dealer who makes them **The HUBBARD SUNSHINE Way**.

Learn more about feeding **The HUBBARD SUNSHINE Way**. Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of **The HUBBARD SUNSHINE Feeding Manual**.

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