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American **TURKEY JOURNAL**

U. S. Department of Agriculture



Time flies! Before you know it the poults will be arriving and the business of raising turkeys will be starting in real earnest. As you plan carefully and work diligently now you will be assuring real stock to market and show this fall. Read the articles on incubation and brooding in this issue of THE JOURNAL they are written by growers who know their business.
—Photo Courtesy of Purina Mills.

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NO. 2.

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1935

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“REIMAN BRED”

Bronze Won Highest Honors During 1934-35 Season at America's Exclusive Turkey Shows.

GRAND CHAMPION of the SHOW

At All-American, Grand Forks, January, 1935
Northwestern, Oakland, Oregon, December, 1934

“You Can Always Tell A Reiman Bird”

We did not exhibit anywhere this season but these winnings by our customers again put Reiman out in front, especially when it is remembered that the All-American Champion is a Cockerel.

The American Turkey Journal says of this bird: “A beautifully typed bird, outstanding in every requirement, and especially in perfection of plumage.”

There Are Many Grand Champions in Our Special Matings for 1935.



Grand Champion International Turkey Show, Chicago, 1932. (A leader in meat type; the dream of the turkey grower.)

60,000 EGGS FOR 1935

Reiman type and quality can now be purchased in hatching eggs at prices just a few cents over prices paid for ordinary eggs.

There are other reasons besides price why these eggs are excellent values.

1. Superior market type
2. More pounds of meat at market time.
3. Early maturity.
4. Proven liveability of poults.
5. Exhibition quality at little extra cost.

Some customers have purchased several thousands of these eggs, then in the Fall selected entire strings of exhibition birds from their flocks for large shows, winning nearly all the high awards.

Tell us the number of eggs you will need and we will quote you prices.

Also eggs from best exhibition matings.

1935 MATING LIST FREE

REIMAN TURKEY FARMS, Inc.

M. M. REIMAN

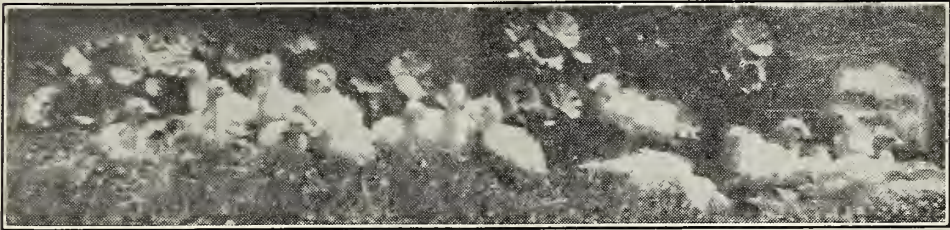
Box 25A

Planada, Calif.

Poult Time is Soon Here!

The Editor Discusses Many of the Problems Incident to Caring for the Newly-arrived Poult and Suggests Ways and Means of Safeguarding the Youngsters Until They Become Hardened.

By GEORGE W. HACKETT, Editor



Brooding the poults is exacting yet fascinating work. When they require your time they must have it, be it morning, noon or night, and night means any time of the night during certain periods or under unfavorable circumstances which sometimes occur. But regardless of the numerous responsibilities incident to poult brooding, the time is always looked forward to with keen interest and anticipation. The extreme curiosity of the poult at all ages of growth and its cunning and friendly way from the start, appeals to the caretaker at once and adds pleasure to the duties that must be performed. The sturdy well developed poult is a "hand full" when placed under the hover and its gain and growth are so rapid they serve to urge the attendant to his or her best with assurance they will be well repaid for any special attention and care given.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion of those not up on modern turkey management, poults are not harder to start on their way to success than chicks, nor is the mortality likely to be greater. In fact the contrary is true where right methods and good equipment are employed. This refers especially where artificial methods are used. In the mention of "right methods" it cannot be said that any particular plan of brooding or feeding is better than all other plans, for it is well-known that different growers succeed equally well while employing widely varying methods, but the essentials of which provide certain definite conditions. Broadly stated these essentials are: amply and steadily maintained heat; ventilation to supply pure fresh air without drafts; the atmosphere properly tempered with humidity and a balanced ration. The conditions mentioned are necessary to make the poults comfortable and to give vigor and pep which will induce sufficient consumption of the balanced feed to make rapid growth. These are simple facts plainly stat-

ed, but it is not quite as easy for the attendant to determine just when all these factors are present and well balanced.

Cold floors and floor drafts constitute one of the most common brooding troubles; cause "piling up," discontent and general stunting because the poult has not been made comfortable. Wide variations in temperature under the hover or in the brooding area proper is another cause of much trouble. It does not matter whether one gets their brooder heat from coal, kerosene or electricity, just so it is even and adequate. In this connection the feather board hover is hard to beat because with this method, the temperature of the room can vary considerably and still the animal heat produced by the poult under the hover maintains an even heat or practically so. But even with this method of brooding it is best to have as even heat in the room as possible, usually considerably cooler than in brooding rooms where the canopy hover supplies the heat. But regardless of the source of heat or the method of brooding, it is the writer's opinion that to grow the sturdiest possible poult, part of the brooding area should be several degrees cooler than it is under the hover, to gradually harden the poult for outside runs as soon as weather conditions will permit.

It is not the purpose of this article to go far into details in any phase of poult management and this includes feeding. Poults want good feed and plenty of it. There is little danger of feeding them too early or too much even if left before them in hoppers right from the start. Grandmother's method of feeding "Dutch" cheese, toasted bread crumbs, Johnnie cake and hard-boiled eggs was all right for her purpose, where a few poults could have the run of the place with their mother and thus secure proteins and vitamins to effect a better balanced ration, but one would not get far using this plan in modern turkey

production. Grandmother could not have secured a sack of balanced "turkey starter," as we now have it on the market, if she had searched the entire country for it. She did the best she could and the best she knew, and that is just what we recommend that turkey growers do today.

Every year the feed manufacturing companies of the country are spending thousands of dollars in experiments to aid them in producing the best possible feeds that will give greatest possible results. They do it for a profit, to be sure, just as we turkey folks try to get a profit out of our turkey raising. It has been fully demonstrated time and again, that growers can pay the profit the manufacturer asks and still make greater profits for himself by using these scientifically made products than he can with the "home mix," the initial cost of which may be less. This applies especially to the poul until it is eight to twelve weeks of age. I have mentioned no particular brand of feed because I have no preference. Like automobiles there is no "best." They all have to be good to meet the competition. I do know that all the leading growers are using commercial starting feeds of one brand or another and I find each one boosting the kind he uses, while his neighbor may be doing the same

thing for a different brand and succeeding equally well. This is sufficient evidence for me that all the leading makes are good and any of them better than can be made at home, and more economical in the end.

I hold one difference of opinion with some of the feed manufacturers and with some turkey growers in that I do recommend the feeding of liquid milk, sweet or sour, along with the commercial feeds, if fed in a perfectly sanitary way. In looking over hundreds of flocks every fall, I can usually tell the flocks where milk has been fed liberally before anybody tells me they are milk-fed. This, along with personal experience in feeding milk, has made a strong impression with me as to its worth. Another thing I feel equally sure about is the importance of giving plenty of green feed to the pouls right from the start, and it is just as important all the way through, both for economy and better growth. If your alfalfa is killed out during the winter, or burned out last summer, better plan a patch of rape as a substitute.

Greater North Dakota Assn. Trophy Appreciated

Appreciation of the trophy won at the All-American Turkey Show which closed January 25 at Grand Forks is expressed to the Greater North Dakota Association by J. M. Olson of Devils Lake, winner of the award:

"I recently won the trophy you offered at the last All-American for having the 'Best North Dakota-raised Young Tom.' I am taking this opportunity of thanking you very much. This is a beautiful trophy, and we are proud of it.

"As a breeder and exhibitor of high quality turkeys, I appreciate the interest you have shown by offering some special prize. Having done considerable grading of dressed turkeys, I can see where a good show like the All-American is of inestimable value to the turkey producer, and to the state in general."

The Grand Forks show, after running for 12 years, finds that drought, grasshoppers, depressed price levels, and other factors, fail to dampen the ardor of a growing number of North Dakota farmers who are getting into turkey production. This year there were 420 live entries, and 398 dressed birds in the carcass division. This was a record number of entries. Mrs. E. D. Grant, Glyndon, Minn., won the grand championship over all individual entries with her valued Bronze turkey.

The North Dakotan.

When the pouls have arrived is no time to think about getting the brooder houses ready. It should be done well in advance of their need and brooder stoves should be started at least two days before the pouls are placed in the houses in order to assure that everything is working smoothly.

SAVE MONEY—HATCH YOUR OWN

BIG HATCH INCUBATOR



Lowest Factory Prices

250 Egg - \$18.50
400 Egg - 25.75
500 Egg - 37.00
700 Egg - 44.25
(We Pay Freight)

Hatch stronger, healthier pouls and make big savings. Now you can get famous Wisconsin big hatch Turkey Incubators direct from the factory—Freight Paid—at amazingly low prices. SUPER CONSTRUCTION—Wisconsin Incubators are backed by 35 years manufacturing experience. Every machine has genuine California Redwood outer walls an inch thick. Inner walls of Insulite—top and bottom of plywood. Double glass in doors; roomy nursery; copper tanks, hot water heat, automatically controlled. Complete with egg turning trays and fixtures, ready to use.

30 DAYS TRIAL

Think of it! You can try a Wisconsin Incubator in your home. Test it alongside any other make. If you are not fully satisfied, return it to us (within 30 days) at our expense and get your money back. 91 TURKEYS from 96 EGGS—reports Mrs. Chas. Rosenberg, Arvilla, N. D. Hundreds of other turkey raisers praise Wisconsin machines. Complete instructions for hatching turkey eggs furnished.

IMPROVED Drum-Type Oil Burning BROODER



Economical to operate. Has cast iron torch burner—burns distillate or low grade kerosene. Automatic control. Requires little cleaning. Heats entire brooder house. Prices, complete with hover—FREIGHT PAID:

38 inch hover (350 chick size) \$13.25
55 inch hover (1000 chick size) \$16.25

CATALOG of larger Incubators, Brooders and supplies FREE.

WISCONSIN IRONCLAD CO., Dept. 14. RACINE, WIS.

Order Direct From This Ad!

Shelton's 1935 Mating List

GRAND CHAMPION MATING: Headed by World's Fair Grand Champion Tom. The only time this wonderful tom has been shown since the Chicago Show was at the Los Angeles County Midwinter Poultry Show, January 17 to 20, 1935, where he was awarded Grand Champion turkey of the show.

SPECIAL NO. 1, Shelton's Dream: Heading this mating has been shown once and was awarded BEST TURKEY at California State Fair 1934.

SPECIAL NO. 2: First young tom at Los Angeles County Midwinter Poultry Show. Sired by Shelton's Dream, whose sire was second yearling at World's Fair and beaten only by the Grand Champion.

SPECIAL NO. 3: Second young tom at Los Angeles Midwinter Show will head this mating, another son of Shelton's Dream.

SPECIAL NO. 4: First yearling tom at Los Angeles County Midwinter Show. He gave the Champion a close race for Grand Champion. He is a brother of the Champion.

||| **THE FIVE TOMS LISTED ABOVE** are without doubt the five |||
best toms we have ever produced. To them we will mate many
prize winning hens and pullets and mated for best results. |||

EGGS from the above matings are \$5.00 each, \$50.00 per dozen. We do not know which of these matings will produce the best birds, but would recommend that you get half your eggs from the Champion Mating and Special No. 4 and the other half from the Specials 1-2-3, as this will give you two blood lines.

PEN NO. 1: Heading this mating will be Second yearling tom at Los Angeles County Midwinter Show.

PENS 2-3-4-5: Are headed by well developed young toms that have not been shown but compare very favorably with the toms in the special matings, well bronzed in all sections, without overflow, wonderful type. **Eggs from Pens 1 to 5, \$35.00 per dozen.**

PEN 6: Third yearling Los Angeles County Midwinter Show. Most bronze we have seen on exhibition bird. Bro-

ther to World's Champion.

PEN 7: Second yearling tom Los Angeles County Fair September 1934. Another brother to the Champion. A real show tom that weighed 36 lbs. at 9 months. Now weighs 40 lbs.

PENS 8-9-10: Headed by young toms of good type and color that have not been shown. **Eggs from pens 6 to 10 and \$25.00 per dozen.**

PENS 11-12-13-14-15: Are headed by good exhibition toms with splendid type and color. **Eggs \$10.00 per doz.**

We have another group of matings made up of good breeders that will improve most flocks. Some prize winners that were shown in the early shows. Eggs 50 cents each.

Have other matings from which we are selling eggs at 25 cents but all March and early April eggs are sold from these cheaper matings.

Showed at the Los Angeles County Midwinter Poultry Show, 20 birds entered won: First old tom, 1-2-3-4 yearling toms 1-2-3-4-5 young toms. 1-2 old hens, 1-2-3 yearling hens, 1-2-3-4-5 young hens. Reports tell us that birds recently sold have won first for our customers in some of the best turkey shows in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Shelton Box 555-A
Pomona, California

Starting the Season

Prominent and Successful South Dakota Breeder Outlines the Things To Do To Get the Season Started Right. "A Thing Well Begun—Is Half Done" is His Motto.

By AL. C. JOHNSON, Bath, South Dakota

The following information may not be of much interest to many of the readers but for the benefit of those who are new at "Artificial Brooding" I would like to tell of my experiences.

There are still many people who raise their turkeys with hens and seem to be quite successful, but after you once use incubators and brooders, you won't go back to raising them with hens. We used to raise to maturity only about 50% of what we hatched before using this brooding method. To be successful with any brooding method, proper care should be given to the eggs. I consider "brooding" begins when the egg is layed and much of the hatchability depends on the care given the eggs.

To me there are three important things that should be taken into consideration. First, to store the eggs in a proper place with even temperature. The temperature should not fall below 45 degrees or over 60 degrees but it should not fluctuate between these extremes. I have had wonderful hatches from eggs laid in February and March when kept in temperature of 40 degrees to 45 degrees. Second: How to store eggs and where?

We use the 3 lb. oatmeal boxes, which will hold 20 eggs. Both ends and sides of container should be perforated, to give proper ventilation. If eggs are packed right there will be 4 eggs to a layer. Then on top you pack paper to hold them down firmly and put lid on. I keep them on shelves in the basement or in cellar stairway. Third: be sure you turn the eggs at least every 24 hours. This can easily be done if packed firmly in these containers, just by turning the box upside down. (You'll be careful of course so the cover does not slip off).

Give the incubator a good cleaning and I like to run it 36 to 48 hours before putting the eggs in, so as to be sure it is in good working order and properly adjusted. I always put several thickness of newspaper on bottom of egg tray and leave it there for about 10 days, this helps to keep a more uniform temperature in the chamber. There are, of course, directions for operation that come with every incubator and most of them say not to turn the eggs until they have been in for 48 hours and then again every 12 hours, but I leave them 24 hours before the second turning, then every 12 hours after that. I have proven this to my own satisfaction that this plan eliminates

cripples. There is about 2 or 3 degrees difference between top and bottom of tray and that is why I like to leave the eggs 24 hours before turning them the second time. Great success depends on even temperature so I work the eggs laying at the outside of the tray toward the center each time I turn them.

I spray the eggs 2 or 3 times during period of incubation and more if the season is very dry, as it has been the past two years I use warm water and a very fine spray, about the 18th, 21st and 24th days. On the 25th day when I turn the eggs for the last time, I take out the nursery drawer and tack clean burlap on the bottom. This, I find gives the poults, when they drop down in the nursery drawer, something to get hold of and they will not be spraddly.

So much has been said about not opening the incubator while they are hatching. We have always opened the door for a few seconds when it seemed necessary and have saved many poults by a little help. So many times we find an empty shell telescoped over another egg just where this egg has pipped. And where the tray is crowded with eggs the poults do have to be helped down and empty shells removed. Sometimes the shell breaks and the skin becomes dry, which needs to be broken. All this must be done quickly and great care taken not to chill. At this time too, we usually take out the poults that have dropped into the nursery drawer and put them into boxes with excelsior on bottom. Cover them and set them on top of the incubator until they are ready to be taken out to the brooder house which is usually when they are 36 to 48 hours old.

But be sure you have given your brooder house a thorough cleaning first. We have plenty of water pressure here so it's not hard to do. I use the garden hose and broom and scrub floors, ceiling and walls, then after they are dry, I use a pump spray and white wash everywhere, floors too, with some disinfectant, I generally use "Carbolic." When all is dry I pack the floor 4 to 6 inches thick, with straw. Pack it well into all corners, around the 2 x 4's So there will be no holes for them to fall into. All around the walls and corners, I pack the straw 8 to 10 inches higher than the center. This helps some in keeping them from crowding and piling up. We still use the hard coal brooder stoves and so to be safe and avoid danger of fire, I put clean dirt around the stove the depth of the



WHEN your neighbors drop around and say, with a bit of envy, "John, you sure have a fine flock of turkeys," then it's time to be proud. Proud, not only because you're doing a good job, but because you're headed for more money at market time. A few more poulters raised—a little more weight per bird—a larger per cent of No. 1's. You know how these things count up in *extra dollars* when you hit the market.

Purina Turkey Chows will help you raise a real money-making flock. Feed your poulters for 6 weeks on Turkey Startena (all-mash). Then go on with Purina Turkey Growing and Fattening Chow, plus grain. This plan of good feed, wisely fed, will help you get the most from your turkeys.

PURINA MILLS

812 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



straw and 6 inches wide around the stove. Have the stove going for a couple of days to be sure it is operating alright. Then arrange the feed hoppers full of good starter mash and place drinking fountains. Have everything ready and then bring in the poults.

For the first few days, in order to keep them from getting too far away from the stove and to teach them the source of heat I make a circle about 30 inches away from the hover of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh hardware cloth.

The poults have access to feed at all times also to fresh water. They can be attracted to the feed and water and will start to eat sooner if you sprinkle finely chopped alfalfa leaves in the water and on top of the feed in the hoppers. Teach them from the start to eat out of the hoppers and do not sprinkle their feed on paper.

All feeders and fountains should be taken away from around the hover at night, as young poults are very apt to cuddle around them. I clean the fountains every night and fill in the morning with clean warm water. After the poults are about 2 weeks old I leave the hoppers and fountains with them all night but I thoroughly clean the drinking fountain every evening and refill. The poults are usually ready for drink and feed at day break and should you be a little late in the morning in serving them, they will pile up around the fountain all wanting to drink at the same time, so I find it a very good policy to get things ready for them in the evening. We supply them with plenty of feeding space but one wouldn't want as many fountains as feed hoppers.

Our brooder houses are easy to move, being 10 x 12 feet and for that size we do not put in over 150 poults. About 125 is better. You cannot expect to raise turkeys successfully and crowd them. A setback in poults is very hard to overcome. If weather permits we move the brooder houses to an alfalfa field or some sort of a green field if you have no alfalfa and make a corral for the poults to be out when a week or 10 days old. As they grow, enlarge their pens and change to new ground every week until they can have free range.

Strict sanitation must be followed throughout the entire season. It is absolutely the only way to success in raising turkeys. The brooder houses should be kept clean at all times. The poults will want to roost when 3 weeks old and so for their first roosts I use lath, about 3 inches apart and about 8 to 10 inches from floor. In another few weeks then more changes will be necessary and so on until maturity. One year we hatched as high as 95% of all eggs set and have raised 100% barring accidents.

The suggestions I give in this article are based on several years of experiences in raising turkeys. Don't forget that sanitation and proper feeding are very important.

I consider it a great privilege to pass on a few experiences to beginners through the AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL.

New Partnership Formed

Banta Bros. & Churchward is the new combination just announced by Ben H. Banta of Banta Bros. well known turkey raisers at Forest Lake, Minn. Mr. M. E. Churchward, formerly of Rose Hill Turkey Farm, St. Paul, is the other new member of this firm and the operations are to be carried on at Banta Bros. farm near Forest Lake. Both Mr. Churchward and Banta Brothers are well and favorably known among the turkey growers of the northwest through their many fine winnings made at leading turkey shows and their successful production of high class market turkeys, which always top the market.

Their special matings for the season are composed of A. P. A. Standard Special and "A" grade birds and are sure to produce high quality stock for customers and for the farm, the kind that will win at the shows next fall and winter. It is planned to raise about 3,000 turkeys this season from which they expect to supply their many customers with unrelated breeding stock. Mr. Churchward is to be farm manager. The AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL congratulates the principals in this new partnership and the turkey industry in general for this combination of experience and success.

JOHNSON'S BRONZE TURKEYS

Consistent Winners at The
All-American for 8 Years.

We raised 100% free from disease this past year. Good size and vigor; market type and show quality. EGGS FOR SALE from 4 very select matings. Write for mating list or refer to March issue of AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL.

MR. AND MRS. AL. C. JOHNSON

BATH, S. DAK.

5 Miles South of Aberdeen, U. S. Highway No. 2



Saves More Poults The First 8 Weeks

The proper size granulation—and easy to digest, absolutely necessary ingredients make it stand out above all feeds in tests made for livability.

Less Feed Required Per Poult

The ingredients are so carefully selected for body building efficiency, for easy digestibility and assimilation—that less **STERLING TURKEY STARTER** is required than of other feeds to grow the birds successfully. Our special Meat and Liver Compound—exclusive in our feeds—is a most efficient animal protein.

For Safety, Economy, Better Meat Flavor Feed

Northrup King & Co.'s

STERLING TURKEY STARTER

The Original Mixed Ration for Turkeys

Ask Your Dealer

Some Things for the Beginner

A Few of the Many Questions Answered. Others Will Follow in Later Issues.

Each season finds many new beginners at raising turkeys and under the above heading we will answer many questions coming to our desk and offer other information useful to the beginner:



What Is The Confinement Method?

The plan for raising turkeys under what is known as the "Confinement Method" is simply a method of raising poults on very limited ground as compared to the common practice of allowing birds to range. The poults are kept in the brooder houses and small adjacent runs until they are six to eight weeks of age but these runs are changed by rotating frequently and are usually enlarged somewhat as the poults grow. It is important that the ground used from these pens has not been used for other poultry for a number of years. The purpose is to eliminate the danger of blackhead through the caecal worm left in the soil by chickens and through which the soil becomes contaminated with blackhead germs.

Strict adherence to the confinement method is to keep up this plan of rotating in limited runs until market time. Especially on the wide prairie country of the north-west flocks are given almost unlimited range after the young birds are about two-thirds grown. The confinement method is to be commended whether practiced in full or on the "semi" plan which gives the birds wider range later in the season.



About Wire Screen Floors

While there is a diversion of opinion as regards the benefits and disadvantages of the wire floor, we know it is being used very successfully by many of our leading turkey breeders and it appears to be the only safe plan where turkey-raising is greatly intensified and the same premises used

year after year. That this plan imposes unnatural runs which the poults do not seem to like, must be admitted, but it is both sanitary and labor-saving, two big items where poults are brooded in great numbers. Where wire floors are to be used we would not recommend smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh for the purpose and we would use it for the "sun porch" rather than for the brooder house floor, if not on both. If clean sand is available for litter on the brooder house floor, so it can be renewed frequently, we prefer it to the wire in the house and we are sure the poults do also.



How Much Feed Hopper Space?

Always plan to have plenty of hopper space. If you use the small 20-in. troughs supply one for each 25 poults at the beginning and increase the lineal space as the poults grow. There should also be plenty of room at the water fountains. Place both hoppers and waterers over a wide area of the house floor so there will be no congestion at any one point.



How Early Should They Roost?

The earlier the better. We have often seen nearly a whole brood on the roosts at three weeks of age, and many roosting at two weeks. This will occur only in houses kept pretty warm. The sooner they get on the roosts the better they will feather and the better develop. The roosting does not cause crooked breasts. Will discuss that later.



How Many Hens and Toms Can Be Mated In One Flock?

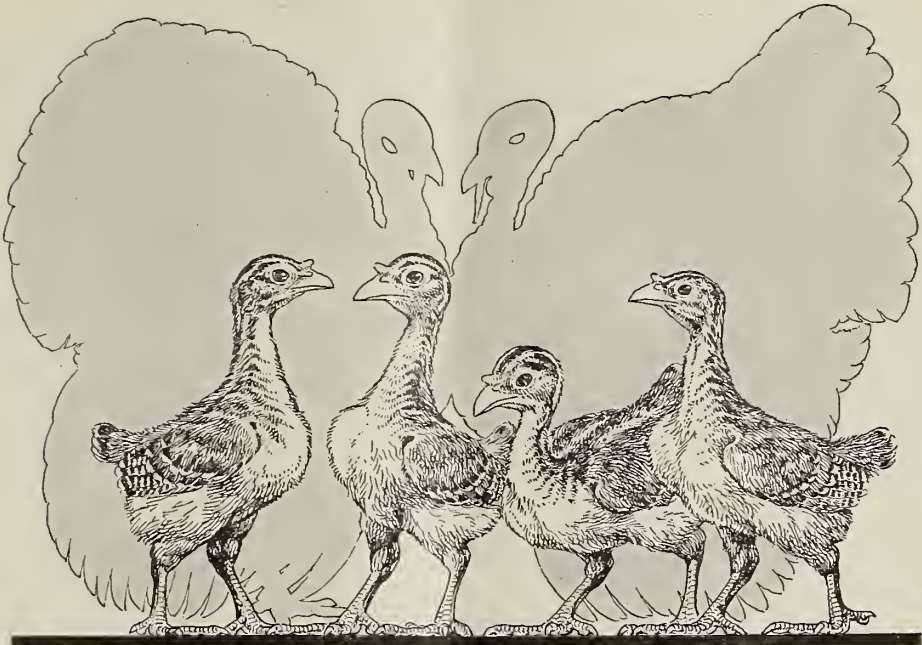
We don't know that there is any limit if conditions are favorable. We have seen as many as 2,000 hens mated to 175 toms in one large flock with very satisfactory results but in this case the ground was quite rolling and with considerable cover of undergrowth where groups of breeders could separate to their liking and were undisturbed in breeding. But in every case where several toms are to be mated with a flock of hens in any number, it is best not to have too many toms and they should have been raised in the same flock and placed in the breeding flock early. Under conditions mentioned large matings are entirely satisfactory, but this is only suitable for commercial flocks. In smaller matings one vigorous tom may be mated to as many as 15 hens with good results.

WRIGHT'S Bronze Turkeys

Prove their fine market qualities by important wins at 1935 All-American, Dressed Bird Division: Old Tom 3-5; Old Hen 2-14-16-20; Yearling Tom, over 18 lbs. 11th; Under 18 lbs. 1-2; Young Hen over 10 lbs. 5-6; Under 10 lbs. 1-2; Sweepstakes Champion Display; Best Display Bronze.

WRIGHT'S TURKEY FARM
AITKIN, MINN.

Satisfied customers in 39 states.



THEIR FUTURE DEPENDS ON THEIR FEEDING NOW

Your poults need a feed that is correctly balanced and easy to digest. They need proteins, vitamins and minerals to produce rapid and even growth. Their care and feed must be right.

Ful-O-Pep Turkey Starter is built especially to suit the poults' baby digestive organs. Your profits next fall depend so much on how well you handle the baby poults during their first few weeks.

FUL-O-PEP TURKEY STARTER



gets the poults off to a splendid start. They convert its easily digested ingredients rapidly into big frames so necessary for choice market birds. You will be surprised how uniformly and soundly your poults grow—how well they feather—what big sound bodies they develop.

Whether you are raising turkeys on range or in confinement Ful-O-Pep Turkey Starter is the safe feed to assure the production of No. 1 market birds.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Dept. 29-D, 141 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Jensen Bros. mated pens of Bronze in ideal wooded runs on the Jensen farm, near Amrey, Wis. Note the canvas shields on the hens' backs to protect them from damage in breeding. These shields not only save the lives and usefulness of many a valuable hen but also keep her in much better shape for marketing at the close of the breeding season.

CUTTING THE BROODING COSTS

By IRVING M. JENSEN, Amery, Wisconsin

Every dollar saved in raising turkeys or chickens is another dollar earned when market time rolls around.

The past several years we have brooded poults and chicks under wood stoves with great success. In this section of the country, or any section where wood is plentiful, one can save several dollars by brooding with a wood heater.

These stoves need not be expensive. An air-tight or box heater can be used with good success. Regardless of the type of wood stove used, it is absolutely necessary to have a damper in the stove pipe. Care must be taken to have the stove up high enough so that the poults or chicks can run underneath if they wish. The bottom of the stove should be about eight inches above the floor.

We find that the most practical variety of wood to use is elm. Elm burns rather slowly and does not give off too much heat. However, most any variety of wood can be used with success.

When firing, it is always advisable to lay two small chunks on the fire and then a third chunk on top of these two. Round chunks seem to be the best to use. The fire should be watched quite close for the first week. Wood will have to be put in the stove about every four hours when the weather is rather cool. After running this type of brooder stove for a couple of days, one learns how to operate it with real satisfaction. A thermometer is not necessary. If the poults or chicks are comfortable, then the temperature is about correct.

In this section of the country, I have seen several poultry raisers who have discarded coal and kerosene brooder stoves and installed wood heaters and are now brooding

their poults and chicks at a great saving and with fully equal success.

A. P. A. Meets at Danville, Ill.

The Board of Directors of The AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION has chosen Danville, Illinois, as the place for holding their 1935 convention. The convention city was chosen by a majority ballot of the Board, according to E. B. Campbell, Secy.

You Can't Afford to
feed Turkeys
 Unless You
feed RIGHT!

and that simply means that you must add a concentrated protein to the regular feed, to get the greatest growth and healthiest birds.

There are many good commercial feeds but none better and none so economical as

MEAT MEAL

MIX YOUR OWN MASH
 It's Cheaper It's Better

Northern Packing Co.
 GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Running the Incubator for Good Results

Cabinet Type Farm Incubator Still Highly Popular Because it Does a Good Job. Humidity the Most Difficult, and Important, Factor.

In the northern sections of the country there will be more immediate activity in incubating than in brooding during April, as few poults are hatched before May. On account of unsatisfactory results obtained at many hatcheries where custom hatching is done, the cabinet type, farm incubator is still popular with many of our turkey growers, in fact, seems to be gaining in popularity with the smaller grower who can save both time and money through its operation and, at the same time, can do pedigree hatching if so desired.

This smaller type of incubator has been improved until it can be safely operated by any one and in almost any place. It is almost incredible, the things that have happened to these machines during the course of incubation and still with satisfactory results. They can be operated in a spare bed room, in the living room, in the summer kitchen, or in the cellar, with almost equal results, but necessarily with need of more attention when running where the temperature varies greatly. Wherever placed, drafts must be avoided but good ventilation must be provided. A good basement is the most desirable as it is not only easier to maintain an even temperature in the basement but also moisture can be controlled better.

Moisture The Big Problem

The modern incubator, yes and some of the old ones, are so easily controlled as to temperature the problem of incubator operation is almost reduced to the matter of humidity. Humidity is affected by altitude varying seasons and by the location of the incubator. The experienced incubator can quickly determine, humidity from the testing of the eggs for evaporation with relation to stage of incubation. By the 21st day the air cell inside the shell should take up nearly one fourth the space, developing gradually to this size from the time set. In the fresh egg the air cell is very small. This method of testing requires much experience to acquire accuracy. The inexperienced would do well to set eggs under a hen at the same time the incubator is set and check condition of eggs in incubator with those under the hen at various stages of incubation. Almost invariably evaporation is greater in the incubator eggs than in those in natural incubation. For this reason it is always safe to provide some moisture in the egg chamber of the incubator before the first week has passed. Some machines are provided with sand trays for this purpose, others with water pans and some have neither. In the latter case any shallow dish or pan will serve the purpose. Some supply moisture by sprink-

ling the eggs only. Many tests of eggs in natural incubation show an average loss of 12% to 13% of the weight of eggs up to the 24th day, and this is believed to be the most satisfactory.

In high altitudes, or during extremely dry periods, it is advisable to keep floors of incubator room wet, where convenient to do so. Each different make of machine and the location where it is operated will have specific problems to be solved by experience, but it will be found best to follow the directions of the manufacturer in operating incubators.

In the operation of any make of incubator, the use of a hygrometer, (moisture test device) to determine the moisture condition of egg chamber is very desirable. They are inexpensive and full directions for their use comes with each instrument.

The articles on incubating and brooding in this issue were written by experienced, successful turkey growers. They have no theories to expound, only cold facts, won in many years of expensive experience. You can profit by following them.

DOMES' WHITE HOLLANDS

World's Largest Champion Breeding Flock
—High Quality Eggs, 1935 Prices

Special Matings—March and April
\$2.00 per Egg, Prepaid

Special Matings—May and June
\$1.00 per Egg, Prepaid

Our General Flock consists of 500 hens, weighing 15 to 20 pounds each, mated to toms of 26 to 35 pounds each of the best quality.

April Eggs—35 cents each in setting lots
\$30.00 per 100, Prepaid

May Eggs—30 cents each in setting lots
\$20.00 per 100, Prepaid

June Eggs—25 cents each in setting lots
\$15.00 per 100, Prepaid

Discount given in larger lots. Guarantee 80% fertility for March and April eggs. Unrelated breeding birds still for sale.

Write for circulars giving further details.

Henry W. Domes
RICKREALL, OREGON

The Colony Brooder House

For the general farm and for the average breeder of turkeys, don't build your brooder house too large. Those who are in mass production may find it more economical to have the larger houses and brood in larger units but for the average grower it will usually be found best to operate smaller houses which are more easily moved about and in which poults can be housed in broods of from 100 to 150 to better advantage.

A colony house 8 x 10 or 10 x 10 feet will serve most growers best. Usually not more than 150 poults should be placed in either of these houses, as not more than that number of poults should ordinarily be brooded in one group. An expert handler of poults might succeed with many more than this number in a house 10 x 10 feet but it is not to be recommended to those without experience. Overcrowding is a common cause of trouble and heavy losses. Another advantage in giving plenty of room at the beginning of the brooding period is that in such cases there will be room sufficient for the brood until ready for the range pens.

But whatever size you build, build it well and insulate both sidewalls and ceiling. Ceilings are seldom insulated even where the sides are, and yet it is the more important as there is where most of the warm air


escapes. Well insulated houses will pay the extra expense every season in fuel saved, and will greatly aid in holding that even temperature, so necessary to success. The floor should also be insulated and windows made adjustable for ventilation. A roof ventilator is also desirable . . . Elevations of 4 feet at rear and 6 feet at front will afford sufficient height. The house should be built on 4 x 6 inch skids for convenience in moving. Drop siding for the outside makes the most attractive finish, if kept painted.

Plan to set the brooder nearer to the rear than to front of the house as in this position it will be found more convenient in caring for the poults and giving more room for feed hoppers and other equipment.

"I have now taken The AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL for several years and sure enjoy it very much. Every turkey raiser should have it."
JORGEN H. NELSON, Minnesota

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WIRE FABRICS and PARTS
for POULTRY BATTERIES
Now Ready - Sent FREE
to Poultrymen.

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BROILER BATTERY
COMPLETE \$1.50
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FOLLOW *this* 3-WAY Program . . .

For RAISING
HEALTHY
POULTS!!



Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL

. . . when used as a spray, helps to prevent and relieve colds, roup, bronchitis and brooder pneumonia. It clears out the respiratory organs of the poults, and soothes and heals the inflamed tissues. Spray with Cam - Pho - Sal every evening—you'll find it good health insurance.

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE

Mix it with the mash. Keeps down worm infestation, whets the appetite and builds up vitality. Promotes faster growth.

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL

. . . used in the drinking water. Corrects digestive up-sets, removes infection, relieves intestinal inflammation, and builds up the blood of your poults. Put Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water every day; the pure medicinal fluid will guard your poults against set-backs due to bowel troubles.



Write for Your FREE Copy of "Turkey Talks on Diseases."

DR. SALSBUARY'S Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.

Rape Makes Ideal Green Feed in Drought Territory

"During the past three dry years, with the annual total moisture precipitation from 8 to 10 inches below normal, rape has clearly demonstrated its efficiency and economy in turkey production," according to O. A. Barton of the North Dakota Agricultural College poultry department. The rape was more resistant than alfalfa to drouth and to freezing temperatures.

The experimental test made in 1933, to test the quality of meat of turkeys grown on rape pasture in contrast to those grown on alfalfa, also was favorable to rape. The test revealed no unfavorable criticism as to texture, flavor, juiciness, or tenderness of meat of the turkeys grown on rape. Barton recommends rape pastures as a dependable, efficient and economical source of green feed for growing turkeys.

Protect the Young Poult From Marauding Animals

Every season a heavy toll is taken from the crop of growing poults by marauding varmints of various kinds. It requires experience or expert advice to be successful in trapping these pests. The following article which appeared in the Dakota Farmer makes valuable suggestions on trapping. (Editor).

A good method for catching skunks and civet cats (and badgers, weasels and coyotes, too) is to bait and set traps along fence rows, trees, telephone poles and telegraph poles. To set traps and bait them, take a dead rabbit, chicken or any other meat and nail or wire to post, poles or trees, about a foot or two above the trap. Spread a little dead grass or tree leaves over traps. wire them around poles or trees, so the trapped animal cannot get away. When there is a skunk or civet cat around, he will come to your bait and will get caught when he reaches up for the bait, or when he steps down he will get caught in the trap. Setting along the fence rows, poles or trees, saves lots of running to look at traps. In fact, traps can be looked after every morning when going to school, getting mail or hauling feed.

Skunks are found in all parts of the United States and in southern Canada and they rank second in the total number of pelts taken and also in yearly value to the trapper. In general, the skunk is quite fear-

less, probably because his powerful odor makes him shunned by most other creatures. They live in burrows or small caves, but will quite readily make their dens under porches, outhouses and barns.

For their size, they are great eaters and consume meat, fish, eggs, insects, fruits and vegetables.

The civet is a kind of skunk; smaller in size and differently marked with five white stripes on his back. Both skunks and civet cats mate in February and March. The average litter is from 4 to 10. Fur primes up in November in many sections and remains good until February.



Bronze flock of Mrs. D. C. McLeod, Crary, N. D.

MOUNTAIN VIEW BRONZE

HATCHING EGGS

We keep no utility pens. Every individual must be a potential producer of top-notch progeny, or we will not work with them.

In ordering state whether you wish eggs from pens mated for the production of young male birds, or from pens mated for Standard females. All infertile eggs replaced. One price only \$2.00 per egg or \$20.00 per dozen.

MRS. FRANK RALSTON
CRYSTAL, N. DAK.

SILVER BEAUTY NARRAGANSETTS

Bred for both market type and Standard Color.

Flock headed by 6th and 9th prize young toms. All-American 1935

Send for Mating List.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

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KENSINGTON, MINN.

POORMAN FEATHER BROODER AND BATTERY

NATURAL AS A HEN

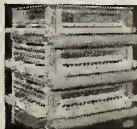


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The American Turkey Journal



GEORGE W. HACKETT, Editor, Wayzata, Minnesota.

Telephone or Telegraph Address, 201-R Excelsior, Minneapolis, Minn.



Published monthly by the Page Printing Co. (Established 1912) at 105 South Third Street, Grand Forks, North Dakota. The home of the All-American Turkey Show, First and Foremost of All Exclusive Turkey Expositions, and center of America's greatest turkey-raising territory.

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ADVERTISING RATES furnished upon request.

Entered as second-class matter May 4, 1932 at the post office at Grand Forks, North Dakota under the Act of March 3, 1879.

KEEPING PRICES RIGHT

Reviewing the Mating Lists and the advertisements of many of our leading turkey breeders it is encouraging to note that most of them are holding to prices fully justified for quality stock and yet not beyond reason or out of reach of the average turkey breeder. The whole plan for recovery from the depression is based on fair prices for labor and the products of labor and investment. That is what the turkey breeder is entitled to and all he asks. It is evident, however, that there are many turkey growers who have never taken the trouble to learn just what their costs are. Accurate costs can be found only by the keeping of careful account of all items properly chargeable to the cost side of the ledger, including labor, and the cost of breeders, for which they have had to pay much above market price.

We have many able and conscientious turkey breeders throughout the country who do not hesitate to pay from \$25.00 to \$100.00 for an extraordinary breeding male to mate with females from their own flocks of practically the same high quality, these having been developed through a long process of constructive breeding of this kind. Few breeders of this class even attempt to secure for birds of their own raising, prices anywhere near equal to that which they have been willing to pay, quality considered. There is, and always will be, a few breeders at the top who were born under a "lucky star," have the favors of "dame fortune" with them, or else the greater genius in the breeding of super-quality, that places them in the enviable position to merit and to command the higher prices. But we happen to know that even these people had their troubles along the way toward the top and that not all of these higher prices are "clear velvet" to them as some seem to think.

Top prices at the present time are much below what they were a few years ago, yet in most of the cases that have come to our attention, the prices paid for highest quality birds have been fully justified when carefully and intelligently used in mating that justified such quality. At the same time we have observed cases where results were not at all commensurate with prices paid for this class of breeding stock, and usually through no fault of the owner, but in the majority of cases, reliable parties selling such stock stand ready to make satisfactory adjustment.

But the purpose of this editorial is not to justify excessively high prices for breeding stock nor unreasonable prices for hatching eggs, on which there is always more or less chance to be taken. We do feel that there are still too many good breeders of high quality turkeys offering their

products at unreasonably low prices. The average grower should be expected to pay a fair price for the quality he must have in order to improve his stock.

In most of the mating lists that have come to our attention this season we note the prices quoted on eggs from best matings range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per egg with the usual reduction on quantities. There will be comparatively few eggs sold at these prices, but not for lack of actual value, as we deduct from the following, which we believe to be reasonable: Fifty dollars will usually buy 12 \$5.00 eggs. From these one should hatch eight or ten poults and raise six or eight to maturity. It would be reasonable to expect to secure from this brood, two toms worth \$25.00 or more each, and two hens worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 each, and with perhaps \$25.00 in breeding value in the remaining birds raised. It would not be unreasonable to expect one or two birds of this group to be worth much more than our speculative figures, but even at the figures given the investment would be a very good one. There is little chance but what the buyer will get more than value received, from a breeding standpoint alone, even if he does not get a single show bird from the group. For these deductions we have taken the highest price quoted in the Mating lists referred to, yet we would not expect all the better breeders who purchase eggs to select the highest priced egg listed, for there are many others sold at somewhat lower prices that might produce stock of about the same high quality. Buyers will have to make their selections from the information they have on different strains and different flocks. We are simply showing that prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per egg are not out of reason as some will argue. What we would like to establish is the fact that less than \$1.00 per egg, from any well bred, carefully selected special mating, during the early part of the season, is too low and that the higher prices asked are fully justified.

Never before have the breeders of exhibition quality in turkeys, given so much attention to vigor, stamina, size and market type, as they have for the present season, and there is no other equal source of supply for breeders needed in the best commercial flocks than those coming from these special matings, whether through the purchase of eggs this spring or breeding toms next fall and at prices that will be fair to both the producer and to the purchaser.

PERSONAL NOTES

Greet Miss Marion Joan, New Assistant Secretary to the All-American Bronze Club.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Janda, February 22nd, weight 6½ pounds, not big but "plump as a partridge" and doing fine. Yes, she is sure to learn all about turkeys but even though born on February 22nd, she will be taught more modern methods than to use the hatchet. We are all happy to learn that Mrs. Janda is much improved in health and hope for her rapid and complete recovery. Through it all Mrs. Janda has not missed a month getting in her "Club Notes," so what may we not look for when she is fully recovered?

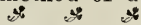


A letter dated March 11th from Mr. M. M. Reiman states that at that time they had 1,200 turkey eggs in incubation and that orders had been booked for more than 40,000 eggs to date. Mr. Reiman says it has been very wet and cold, which of course is "unusual" for California. But anyway, the Reiman's raise a lot of turkeys each year and as "good as they grow."

Another West Coast breeder whose newly issued mating list has come to our desk is that of Herman's Bronze Turkey Farm, Harrisburg, Oregon. This farm has been noted for their winnings of Grand Champion several times at the Oakland, Ore. Turkey Show. The mating list describes some very fine quality in Bronze breeding pens.



The season's mating list of Mrs. Wilhelmine Grant, noted Bronze breeder of Glyndon, Minnesota, winner of Grand Champion at the last All-American Turkey Show, is also before us. Those who have dealt with Mrs. Grant in the past need no further recommendation as to the quality of her birds and her method of dealing.



In a new and attractive Mating List just received, fully describing "Jensen's Quality Bronze," Amery, Wisconsin, we note the new name of ownership, "Jensen Brothers," Irving M. and Donald V. That is fine and these brothers are a winning pair. Donald came to the notice of the public, first by his winnings in Barred Rocks at some of the

best shows and State Fairs, then last fall he won champion pen of fat turkeys at the South St. Paul Junior Live Stock Show. But all the time he has been extremely interested in turkeys and a dependent assistant to Irving in the production of high-class Bronze. Donald is only 20 past, and will make a strong contender, along with Irving, for the highest honors at the shows of the future. The careful breeding work done on the Jensen farm, through trap-nest records, is attracting considerable attention. Nothing is overlooked in their mating list and a copy can be had for the asking.

Again referring to Mating Lists, turn to page 16 of the March issue of the JOURNAL and you will find a complete descriptive list of matings on the Shelton Turkey Farm, Pomona, California. The quality to be found on this farm has been abundantly proved by winnings at some of the country's greatest turkey shows and their honorable methods of dealing is well-known the country over. Those interested will do well to look up this page.

Another similar, though less extensive mating list, will be found on page 8 of the March issue in connection with the advertisement of Johnson's Bronze Turkey Farm, Bath, South Dakota. On this farm is to be found some of the highest quality, and most carefully selected matings to be had in the northwest. We have never heard other than highest praise for Johnson's stock and their method of doing business.

Breeders of Narragansett turkeys will be interested in the Mating List recently issued by George Gilbertson, one of the country's best breeders of high-class Narragansetts. Mr. Gilbertson's circular is too brief to begin to describe the quality of his stock, but it is to the point and customers can depend on a square deal from Mr. Gilbertson, president of the International Narragansett Turkey Club, Garfield, Minn.

O. L. McCORD PASSES ON

Mr. McCord died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, February 15th while enroute to Florida for his health. Funeral and interment took place at East Lynn, Illinois, the early family home. Representing the American Poultry Association at the funeral were: Mrs. E. B. Campbell, Secretary, her two sons Alexander and Ralph; also Mr. D. E. Hale and C. P. Scott who were among the pallbearers.

Mr. McCord was a life member of the American Poultry Association for 30 years. Prominent licensed A. P. A. Judge and for twenty, was Election Commissioner of that organization.

While not especially interested in the turkey division of the poultry industry he was always prominent and active in every movement looking toward the improvement of all kinds of poultry and in the upbuilding

of the industry as a whole. His services as a judge were in general demand and took him to all sections of the country, where his good work and genial ways always won approval and lasting friendships.

His work as Election Commissioner for the American Poultry Association was of the highest order and his presence at the annual conventions of this organization will be greatly missed.

BOOKS YOU NEED

TURKEYS

By A. C. Smith, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture.

A book filled with the results of years of experience and experimentation. All phases of turkey raising fully discussed. No theories, but cold facts from start to finish. Complete, authoritative, practical.

Per Copy 50c

PRACTICAL POULTRY PRODUCTION

By Harry M. Lamon, former head of the Poultry Division, and Joseph W. Kinghorne, former Junior Poultryman, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A brand new, revised edition of America's most popular poultry book. Deals with FACTS, not theories. Covers poultry production in every phase necessary to successful operation. Authentic and complete.

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A complete text on breeding, feeding, handling, marketing, disease control. The result of years of study and practical application and experiment. Written for the practical turkey raiser, the book contains 29 chapters, 450 pages and ninety illustrations. Size 6 x 9 inches, cloth bound.

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Feeding secrets needed by every poultry grower for maximum profits. Applies to fowls, chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese. Will repay its cost many times over. Size 6 x 9, paper bound.

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AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL
Grand Forks, North Dakota



ALL-AMERICAN BRONZE TURKEY CLUB

MRS. W. J. JANDA, Secretary, St. Hilaire, Minnesota

WHO'S WHO

Joe Kelling, Glen, Minn., showed dressed turkeys at the All-American and attended the show. Mr. Kelling is from the famous turkey county, Aitkin, Minn. He raised 500 Bronze the past year but plans on raising 1000 this year. Besides raising turkeys, he manages to fulfill the many duties of President of the Aitkin Turkey Association Inc.

A letter from Roy Younggren, Northcote, Minn., states that he enjoys our club notes and regretted that he was unable to attend the All-American Shows but will be there next year. Last year Mr. Younggren raised 400 Bronze and expects to do equally as well this year with his pen of twenty hens and three toms.

Just received Irving Jensen's mating list for 1935. It is very interesting from beginning to end. We especially like the mention of our club and we appreciate his interest and the help he is giving us. I wish more of our members would use our club emblem on their stationery and mating lists.

Grace Baxter, Hazel, S. D. regretted that she had to miss the All-American Show and I am sure she was greatly missed by all who know her. She had several of her beautiful Bronze entered but due to cold weather and a bad snow storm at the time of the show, she couldn't ship them. Grace was elected president of the New "Turkey Hen Club" organized at Watertown, S. D., by the originator of our "Turkey Hen Club" at Grand Forks, Mrs. Ethel Cooley.

Mrs. S. Birk, Maxbass, N. D. efficient North Dakota vice-president of our club, has a pen of 11 breeding hens mated to her All-American winning yearling tom. Last year Mrs. Birk raised 200 birds from ten hens which is more than most of us can do.

A letter from Roy Utne, Ortley, S. Dak. states that he is only keeping three high class matings this season. Mr. Utne believes in quality rather than quantity. He expects to raise about 500 birds and I am sure he will succeed as he has an ideal place for raising turkeys. Plenty of South Dakota sunshine and a nice grove of trees for shade when the thermometer jumps to 100 degrees or more, is a good combination for turkey growing. Mr. Utne is president of the Watertown, S. D. show.

I hope to have a list of our membership ready for next month's notes. So please send in your membership dues that I may have a complete list. New members are welcome and will be given an introduction in our "Who's Who."

We read so much about turkey tours in different parts of the country. They certainly are fine and real educational as the stops are made at places where people have been successful in raising fine birds where sanitation is the best, where the right kinds of equipment is used etc. But if tours were made to places that are just the opposite to the above, I am sure more interest would be taken in our club and the work we are trying to do. We are trying to introduce standard bred birds to the mass of turkey growers so as to make turkey raising profitable to all. If we could make a tour to just ordinary farms where 100 to 200 turkeys are raised in just any old way, we would appreciate our own good standard bred birds all the more. We would find the reason for all the culls and No. 2 birds that reach the market. On most of the farms the earliest birds are sold on the Thanksgiving market and late-hatched birds are kept for breeders. They are often small, and misshaped. Most any kind of tom is considered good enough. But a poor tom will certainly not improve any flock.

A few days ago, a man came to us for a tom. We had two very fine birds for sale. But the price was too high for this party. He offered \$2.00 less than we priced the birds at, of course we didn't make the sale. Later he told us that he had bought two crooked breasted toms. He thought they would be good enough as his hens were small, he thought he'd have to have two where, if he had bought one of our large birds he would have had one less bird to feed, he would be sure of having fertile eggs and his young stock would be much better. There are many turkey growers like this party. They like to get the profit on their turkeys but they do not put any of it back into breeding turkeys, so year after year, their stock gets poorer and finally they quit raising them as they claim there is "no money in turkey raising." Inbreeding and inferior stock is the main reason for failures in turkey growing.

THE EDITOR welcomes letters from AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL readers on subjects of interest to them. Suitable ones will be published as space permits.

NARRAGANSETT CLUB NOTES

By MRS. WM. EDDIE, Sec'y

On account of the great number of calls received by Mrs. Wm. Eddie, club secretary for information descriptive of the Narragansett turkey, the officers of the club have decided to issue a descriptive, illustrated circular for general distribution whenever requested. This is a commendable step forward for this popular breed of turkeys which now bids fair to make good the Club's motto: "The coming Breed." Having twice won grand champion of the great dressed turkey exhibit at the All-American Turkey Show at Grand Forks, N. Dak., they have attracted wide attention from the growers of strictly market turkeys and such exhibits as have been on display in the live bird division of all leading turkey shows in recent years, have likewise attracted the attention of the breeders of high class, standard bred turkeys. What the Narragansett turkey now needs, is a little more publicity by the leading breeders of this splendid turkey.



"Enclose one dollar for two years subscription renewal. I don't want to miss any issue."
L. HENSHAW, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL BOURBON RED CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The National Bourbon Red Club held its annual election on March 20th when ballots mailed in by members throughout the country were officially counted.

The election resulted as follows: President, Cecil Laughman, Dunraven, N. Y.; Vice President, Mrs. Anna Button, Glasgow, Ky.; Secretary Treasurer, Mrs. Homer Stone, Oregon, Wis.

The new officers are to be congratulated on this fine indication of the esteem in which they are held by Bourbon Red breeders. The Bourbon Red Club has enjoyed a fine revival of interest during the past year under the able secretaryship of Mrs. Homer Stone, and President Gladys Honssinger and great progress is predicted during 1935.

Tuberculosis Germs Long Lived

Carcasses of poultry infected with tuberculosis still were capable of transmitting the disease to normal birds after having been buried to a depth of 3 feet for 27 months. The germs of the disease were still alive in the soil of an experimental barnyard after practically 4 years. This was revealed in trials carried on at the North Dakota experiment station.



For Turkeys . . .

\$5.50

PER 1000
Postage Paid

National Turkey Bands are the Best. Intended for rough wear—easily applied and will stay on. They are made of heavy gauge aluminum— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with large clear easy-to-read numbers. Prices include consecutive numbering.

FREE—Sealing Pliers with orders for 1,000 Bands or more.



No. 213—Tubular rivet.
No. 214—Lead rivet.



No. 329
3-Hole Adjustable

No.	Style	100	500	1000	Pliers
329	3-Hole Adj. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Clinch fastener	\$0.80	\$3.25	\$ 5.50
512	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Tubular rivet	1.55	7.25	11.50	\$1.25
3952	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Lead rivet	1.55	7.25	11.50
213	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Tubular rivet	2.00	9.25	17.50	\$1.25
214	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Lead rivet	2.00	9.25	17.50

STAMPING—Initial or year date10c additional per 100
Name and address—\$1.00 first 100.....10c each additional 100

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NATIONAL BAND AND TAG CO., INC.

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NEWPORT, KY.



AUNTY SUE'S HOME TALK

WIND AND SUN—IN SPRING

*High, low—sigh, blow,—
Hurry from East and West,
Hurry from North and Southland,
From valley and mountain crest.
Whisper in every flower
And tell to each folded leaf
That summer is calling—calling,
And life at its most, is brief.*

*Gleam, sun—Beam sun!
Smile on the sleeping earth
Waken its struggling pulses
To the joy of a green rebirth.
Warm with your kiss the furrows
And cheer every bud you meet
With the faith of uncounted ages—
That live at its best is sweet.*

IT'S SPRINGTIME EVERYWHERE

April with her tears and smiles, soft rains to swell the buds and warm sunshine to coax out the first blossoms, all suggest that happy springtime is now here! How glad we all are to be out once more in the sunshine, planning the vegetable and flower garden, or even looking after some of the first arrival of baby turks.

Then April brings the glad Easter time, when we of every creed hail the Easter morning and its significance, and everywhere enjoy the wonderful Easter Music. A rare treat awaits you if you have not heard it before if you will "tune-in" for the Hollywood bowl Easter morning program (7 o'clock) over Columbia Broadcasting.

Easter is essentially the spring festival time in most homes, Easter menus are associated with such spring delicacies as spring lamb, chicken, ham and eggs; the latter is so generally served that Easter would be as unrecognized without them as Thanksgiving would be without turkey.

SUGGESTED EASTER DINNER MENU

- Tomato Juice Cocktail
- Baked Ham White or Sweet Potatoes
- Pineapple Mint Jam
- Green Peas (Canned or Fresh)
- Lettuce French Dressing
- Tiny Hot Biscuits Butter
- Lemon Pie
- Coffee

Recipes for Easter Hot Cross Buns

- 1 cup milk or 1/2 cup evaporated milk and 1/2 cup water
 - 1/4 cup melted fat
 - 1/2 cup granulated sugar
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1 egg, well beaten
 - 1 compressed yeast cake softened in 2 table-
spoons lukewarm water
 - 1 teaspoon granulated sugar
 - 1/2 cup seedless raisins
 - 3/2-4 sifted all-purpose flour
 - 1 egg white, slightly beaten
- Scald the milk, add fat, sugar and salt. cool to lukewarm. Mix softened yeast and teaspoon of sugar, and stir into the first mixture. Add egg, raisins and as much flour as can be stirred into dough. Place in greased bowl, cover, and let rise in warm place until double in bulk; toss on the floured board and shape into two inch balls. Brush each bun with egg white, cover and let rise as before. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes, cool, and make cross on top with icing. Makes two dozen buns.

Delicious and Different Lemon Pie

Remove crusts from 2 slices of bread, each 1/2 inch thick, and place bread in a sauce pan. Over it pour 1 cup of boiling water, add 1 tablespoon butter, and stir till very smooth. Add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, 1 cup of sugar, the yolks of 2 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 1 tablespoon of cornstarch. Cook until thickened and smooth, stirring constantly, for it burns easily. Fill a baked shell with the mixture. Over it spread a meringue made of the 2 egg whites beaten with a bit of cold water and 4 tablespoons of sugar. Brown in a slow oven.

THINGS TO BE DONE IN APRIL

March 21st: Friend husband just came in and said "it's truly spring as I heard a robin and a meadowlark this morning." I imagine he had been out looking the flowers over to see what is to be done in our flower garden this year, and it does give one an inspiration to be at it soon, as we see the green of the iris where so recently the snow covered them, realizing that soon they will be a real joy all in bloom.

Shrubs can be transplanted or the new ones set this month, and very important it is, to plant them as soon as they are received. Never allow the roots to dry in the sun or wind. Ornamental shrubs should be used in variety and some of the not-so-common ones as the Rosemary Willow, Japanese Snowball, Five-leaf Aralia.

If you have your lily-pool already made, the hard water lilies should be set, but the tender ones not until the temperature of

the water has the chill off. If you haven't a pool there is still time to make one and I'm sure you will enjoy it as much as anything in the garden.

The more tender plants should not be set out until all danger of frost is over. These can be started in boxes in a South window in the house and later set outside during the day to harden them before putting them out in the ground.

I'm sure you have been looking over the seed catalogs for the last month and have your garden all planned. Much depends on how much ground you have to devote to it and, too, how much time you have for your flowers. Much more than you think can be accomplished in the spare moments that will bring, all through the summer, a delight to your friends and a reward for your labors.

Oakland Show Receives Appropriation

The Oregon State Legislature in their last session appropriated the sum of \$1200.00 to be used for the next two years as premium awards at the Northwestern Turkey Show, held annually at Oakland, Oregon. The dates for the 1935 show are December 9th to 14th, inclusive.

The Board of Directors of the Northwestern Show met during March and decided to extend the show to six days instead of five as heretofore. The 1935 show will therefore occupy the full week.

The directors also approved some changes in the premium list. Placings will in the future be made on three-fourths of the number of entries, small cash awards being made in the lower brackets. The purpose of this change is to give the novices a better chance to make a win and have

their entries placed and to encourage more entries from the newer growers.

New coops were authorized by the directors at this meeting to afford better equipment and more ample displays for the 1935 show. It was decided to keep the entry fees the same as last year, 75c per bird in the live department, 50c per bird in the dressed department.

Officers for the 1935 show are: E. F. Strong, president; Mrs. Ward Cockeram, vice president; E. G. Young, manager; Mrs. O. C. Brown, secretary; Mrs. Willard Herman and Henry Domes, directors. T. B. Garrison will be manager of the dressed show.

The management reports a very favorable outlook for the 1935 show with many encouraging indications for the most successful exhibition ever held at Oakland. The fact that the Oregon legislature again appropriated funds for premium awards this year is an indication of the value placed on this great turkey exposition by the people of Oregon and marks a high interest in this fast-growing agricultural product of this Pacific northwestern state.

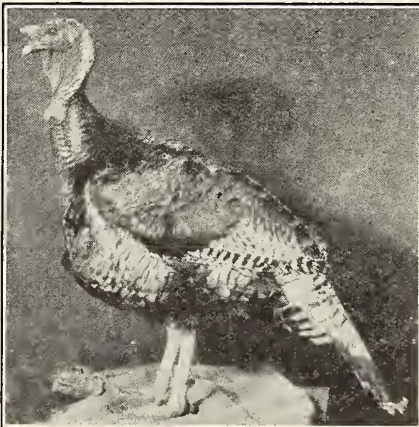
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American Turkey Journal
Grand Forks, N. Dak.



JENSEN'S "TURK"

8th Yearling Tom in a class of 32,
All-American Turkey Show, January, 1935

JENSEN'S QUALITY BRONZE 1935 MATINGS

Grand Champion Mating—Headed by 1935 Grand Champion, Northwest Turkey Show, Minneapolis. Eggs \$2.50 each or \$25.00 per dozen.

Pen No. 1—Headed by 1st Adult Tom, Northern States Turkey Show, December, 1935.

Pen No. 2—Headed by 8th Yearling Tom in a class of 32, All-American Turkey Show, Jan. 1935.

Pen No. 3—Headed by 12th Yearling Tom, 1935 All-American Turkey Show.

Pen No. 4—Headed by 4th Yearling Tom, 1934 All-American Turkey Show. Eggs from Pens 1, 2, 3, and 4 are \$1.50 each or \$15.00 per dozen. Each of the above pens are Trapnested and Pedigreed. All our turkeys are SS and A Grade, Inspected and Banded by Judge Hackett.

Flock Mating—Headed by wonderful, young Bird Brothers Toms direct. Eggs 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen or \$35.00 per 100.

EGGS FROM ALL PENS ARE HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 1st.

Mating List Free—Write—

IRVING M. JENSEN, Amery, Wis.

North Dakota Turkey Improvement Ass'n

By A. Van Oosting, Secretary, Hensler, N.D.

April the great month for us turkey growers, the month when we are so busy there is hardly time to sleep is again upon us; It's funny how these years seem to slip away, why it seems only yesterday that the poults left the brooder house and now we are checking up and fixing for the next bunch!

I imagine a lot of you have poults by this time and those who haven't have eggs setting. Well, my hen's have not layed yet (March 15) but it looks like a break in the weather so it may not be long.

By-the-way, here's a tip that I use to make a ring around my brooder stove to keep poults from getting too far from the heat. I go to our local store and get two large bread boxes made of card board. I split the seam and then have one large piece about 3 feet by 7 feet. then with a scissors or knife I cut this so it is two pieces 18 in. by 7 feet. I set these up and put the folds that were the laps on the top and bottom of the box on the floor and by clipping the ends with clothes pins you can make the circle as big as you want. Lap them way over the first two days and make it larger as needed, and by putting sand on the turned under part they stand up perfectly. It is sanitary as you can burn it up and use a new one for every hatch.

You folks may have better ways but I have found this to be better than anything I have used and I have tried several ways. I always use gravel for litter.

This year I am making a home made bat-

tery brooder and if good results are obtained will tell you more about it this summer.

I have received no letters from members or no dues. I wonder if they all have the writer's cramp from writing too many letters in answers to inquiries for breeding stock! There seems to have been quite a demand for hens. I wonder is it due to everyone selling early because of lack of feed, or are people increasing their turkeys? We should be careful, we might get too many and cut our own throats. I hope not.

I also saw an article where Swift & Co. raised 12,000 turks last year; they said to supply an early demand that the farmers did not supply and as soon as the farmer could supply it they would quit raising turkeys. Sounds good but, seems to me if they would leave things alone and let prices come up so the farmer could make enough so he could buy equipment—well then he could raise early birds. As it has been for the small producer it has not been good enough so he could buy new equipment to raise more and better birds. The big boys not only have the dough but can buy feed etc., at wholesale and then they have their own market set-up, so make three profits where the small man makes one.

After all, most of the turkeys have to come from the smaller individual and it seems to me it would be fairer if Swift and others would be satisfied with one profit, and that from the commission of selling the birds and leave the raising to the farmers and breeders.

I do not have all the information on the bill we tried to get through the North Dakota legislature but will try and have it for the May issue. It seems our legislators were too busy to consider anything for the poultry raisers but anything that carried an appropriation or had a new way of tax-



A shady spot for the turkeys on the Reiman Turkey Farm, Planada, Calif.

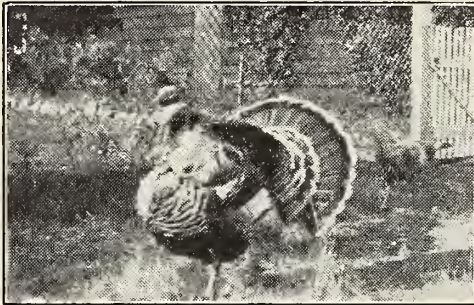
ing the people went through; but a bill with no appropriation and of benefit to the poultry raiser was put aside. This bill covered mostly a system of state certification and accredited flocks and not to require all turkeys stamped "North Dakota Grown" as some thought.

Although it has been suggested by our association that we have a neat label printed and get as many pools and all independent shippers of top grade birds to use these labels on the very best only, and not on No. 2 or other grades.

Well, was going to make this short but it looks plenty long so just one more thing: If you did not read "Aunty Sue's Home Talk," in the March issue do so now. I think it is a masterpiece!

Well, members, let's hear from you and until May will say so long.

A. Van Oosting.



Plenty of these next fall if you use care and diligence this spring.

Great Shelter Belt of Interest to Turkey Growers

The proposed Great Shelter Belt of forest trees, which is about to be undertaken by the Federal Government, and to extend most of the distance across the United States from north to south, will traverse many of the best turkey-growing sections of the country and therefore should be of

much interest to a vast number of turkey growers. The greatest drawback to turkey growing throughout this area is lack of shelter from severe winds. The following extract from an article by Mr. John Robertson, a reliable authority, in Dakota Farmer, should inspire faith in the proposed project by those who have questioned its feasibility:

The Great Shelter Belt

I will say that I am in fully sympathy with The Great Shelter Belt movement. This does not mean that I cannot find fault with some of the minor plans, probable expense, etc.; but in a general way the idea is good; it is being worked out by our government forest service which has a good knowledge of conditions, and I feel confident that there will be good results. One mark of good judgment is that they are starting the planting far enough east to have the benefit of a greater average rainfall. The planting is not going to be done in a year or two, but will continue for many years. In the meantime, those in charge will have the opportunity of getting better acquainted in the matter of culture and best kinds of trees for planting as the work reaches farther west and into the drier sections. Were they to start too far west in the beginning, having the first plantings a failure, it would discourage the work. I might say, too, that this great project carried on by our government will have the effect of creating a generally increasing interest in tree planting, making folks more tree minded.

GRANT'S MAMMOTH BRONZE

WIN AT 1935 ALL-AMERICAN GRAND CHAMPION

Champion Young Tom, 3rd Old Pen, 5th Young Pen, and other awards including 4th Old Hen, 8th Young Tom in Dressed Bird Exhibit.

Years of experience in breeding Bronze at Glyndon Farms has produced an exceptionally fine bird, outstanding for type, size and standard color. My Bronze have continually improved from year to year and recent winnings at the All-American Turkey Show and other leading shows against the best competition proves the high calibre of Grant quality. All birds are A. P. A. Inspected and I offer a fine lot of both "A" and "AA" toms and hens at very reasonable prices. Write for further information.

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GLYNDON, MINNESOTA

Quality Bronze

A. P. A. Inspected. Our show record proves their quality: 1st Display, Northern States Show, 3rd Display All-American.

Eggs and Poults.

Write for Mating List.

CLEVE ANGEN, Garfield Minn.

Making New York Contacts

Mrs. May E. Driscol writes from New York City where she has been spending most of the winter, telling of interesting contacts she has made, and with much success, closing retail sales of her prime north-west turkeys to be delivered privately at the holidays. Mrs. Driscol states that she will be back at her farm, "Mayfields," Henning, Minn., in April and will have some interesting information for the turkey folks at their picnic in July at Glendalough, Battle Lake, Minn., At that time she expects as many of the turkey folks who can, to make a short stop at her beautiful place on the east shore of Battle Lake. Mrs. Driscol is a breeder of Bronze turkeys of quality.

Turkeys Need Lots of Protein

It is well established that turkeys do require a great deal of protein and that a goodly percentage of this should be of animal origin, such as meat scraps, meat meal, fish meal and milk products. It should not be overlooked that vegetable proteins are also valuable and are contained in varying quantities in all grains. Since the feeding value of the different grains is largely determined by their protein content the comparisons made in the following, from Dakota Farmer, should be useful to turkey growers:

Under present price conditions, soybean meal provides the protein which livestock need, more cheaply than grain or any other feeds available.

Farmers are being advised to buy their livestock feeds on the basis of feeding value. On such a basis, protein can be bought at the rate of 6.3 cents a pound in the form of soybean meal. Protein is an energy-building feed and especially essential at this time of the year when the stock are thin and low in vitality.

Interesting Comparisons

In oats at 64 cents a bushel or \$40.00 a ton, the same protein is costing 20.6 cents a pound. In corn at \$1.09 a bushel or \$39.00 a ton, the protein figures out at 27.8 cents a pound. With barley at 90 cents a bushel or \$37.50 a ton the protein

costs 20.5 cents a pound. Farmers who feed \$1.00 wheat are paying 18.1 cents a pound for their protein.

The estimate on the cost of protein in soybean meal, 6.3 cents a pound, is based on a price of \$50.00 a ton for soybean meal.

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QUALITY BRONZE, NARRAGANSETT, White Holland and Bourbon Red Eggs and Poults. Healthy vigorous stock.—Edna and Maude Sheckler, Nevada, Ohio.

EXTRA HIGH QUALITY BRONZE POULTS, eggs, or breeding stock in season, from special or utility pens. Vigorous, early maturing, double purpose strain—wonderful market type and feather quality. Sires from Shelton's or Lathrop's for past several years. New blood each year.—Golden Rainbow Turkey Farm, Lamoni, Iowa.

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AMOS - SHELTON FAMOUS BRONZE. SIRE Grand Champion 1932 American Royal State Show. Breeders at reasonable prices. Eggs in season.—T. C. Amos, Russellville, Mo.

JEROME'S SUPER BRONZE WON MASTER Breeder Award at the 1934 All-American Show. They are Triple Bred for Exhibition, Egg Production and Market Qualities. Trapnested and Pedigreed all of which assures you of buying the best. Reasonable prices. Folder free.—Jerome Twins, Barron, Wis.

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BRONZE EGGS AND POULTS

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CERTIFIED BRONZE EGGS AND POULTS from pen mated breeding stock. Relman and Goldbank strains direct. April eggs, 20c each; May 15c; June 10c; July 8c; April poults, 50c each; May 40c June 35c; July 30c. 10% deposit books order. Safe delivery guaranteed.—George Fowler, Hoberg, Missouri.

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WANTED: POULTRY MAN, SINGLE, MUST have hatching experience preferably turkeys. Permanent connection for right man, Box 24, Belvidere, Kansas.

33 words of advertising copy put before more than 3000 turkey growers for \$1.00! That's a real bargain. See the rates at the head of this section.

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