

# Capons Up-To Date.



First 1940 Edition.

By - GEORGE BEUOY  
Cedar Vale, Kansas, U. S. A.

Price Post Paid \$1.00.



## PREFACE



**N**OT enough Capons . . . The markets both large and small are all short of CAPONS. The regular Poultry dealers from all sections of the United States have been and still are writing, and coming to see me. These men say and write, NOT ENOUGH CAPONS. They want me to send them more good capons or tell them where they can buy them.

The supply of CAPONS has been short, not enough to anywhere near fill the market demand for the two seasons just passed (1938-39). No over supply of CAPONS at a time when all other farm products have been greatly over produced. Moreover the market price readily obtainable to any one no matter where they reside in North America for CAPONS have been high in comparison with other fowls, turkeys, hens, fryers, hogs or other stock. Pound for pound CAPON can be and is produced for less than any of them.

Capons are a recognized, established part of the regular poultry market the same as eggs, chickens, turkeys, fryers, hens, pullets or other live or dressed poultry. Yet CAPONS bring more pound for pound than any of the others hence the much larger profit.

Half, or nearly so, of all poultry hatched each year will be young roosters. Used or sold in the usual way there will be little or no profit, in many cases an actual loss will occur. Made into CAPONS this same male half of each flock can be, often is, the most profitable part of the poultry business.

Note the unsolicited letters which appear in this book each written to me by grateful people who have made good profits on CAPONS. These letters are offered as proof of what I know and write from personal experience covering more than 25 years.

Other people are making good profits from capons, these hard times, "WHY NOT YOU."

GEORGE BEUOY  
Cedar Vale, Kansas

“ THE AUTHOR ”



George Beuoy

Cedar Vale, Kansas.

***The Man Who Has Done Most  
To Make Capons Famous.***

# GEORGE BEUOY



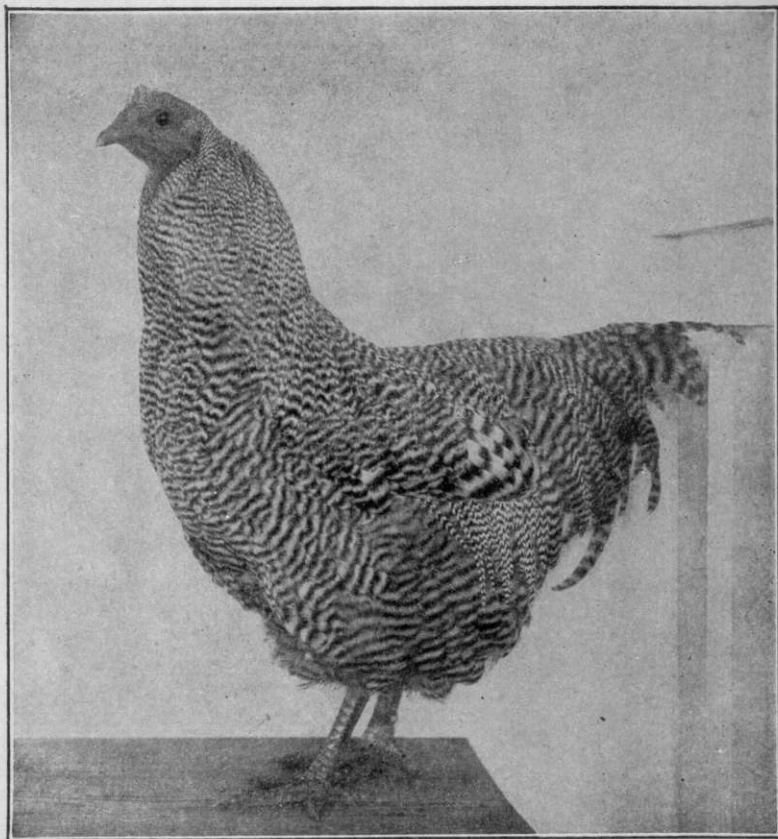
INVENTOR, Poultry Judge, Lecturer, Author of "What's A Capon and Why," a book which has sold twenty-six editions, over 1,000,000 copies in all. Having been translated into the language of all foreign countries who have an agriculture college. Used by most as a textbook on capons. Mr. Beuoy has, by special request, delivered poultry talks and capon demonstrations at the Kansas State Agricultural college, The Illinois State University and the Missouri State Experiment Station. Recognized as the world's foremost capon expert by a Canada Agricultural College, delivering many Poultry Talks and Demonstrations throughout Eastern Canada at their request and expense.

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

George Beuoy is the originator of the Electric-Method for making Capons. He is also the inventor of the first successful "Electric-Instruments" for unsexing male birds. (See the United States patent office records for proof.) George Beuoy is also the originator of the "Electric-Method" for removing the comb, wattles, wing-tips and tails from "Baby-Chicks." Also the inventor of the necessary "Electric-Equipment" for this purpose. Very poor imitations of the "George Beuoy" methods and instruments are being offered for sale. On that account **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

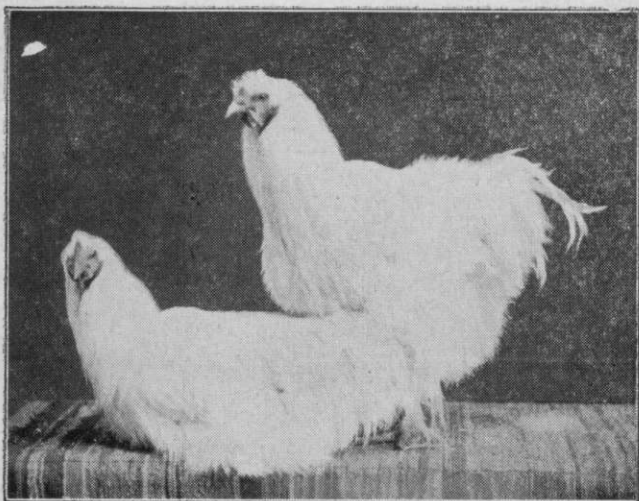
**Mr. Beuoy is one of the very few poultrymen with a Dun & Bradstreet best rating.**

## A Twelve Pound Capon.

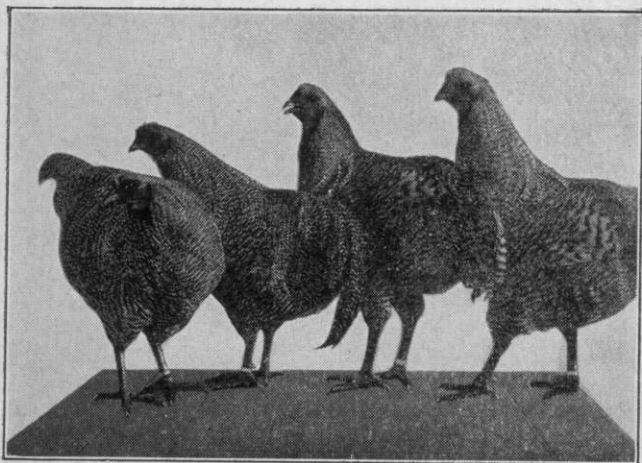


A George Beuoy Capon ready for the market, weight 12 pounds, worth 30 cents a pound on the cheapest market in the country, and worth 45 cents a pound on any Eastern market, or 35 cents a pound on any Western market. Which would you prefer, old tough rooster or a bird like this?

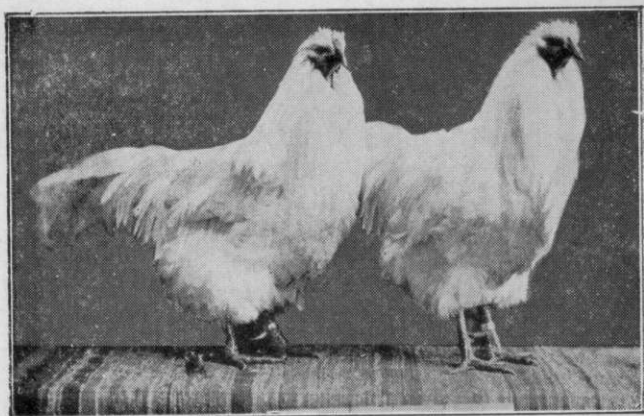
Make a few capons this season, even if you don't intend to sell one, make a few for your own use, it will pay big just for that alone.



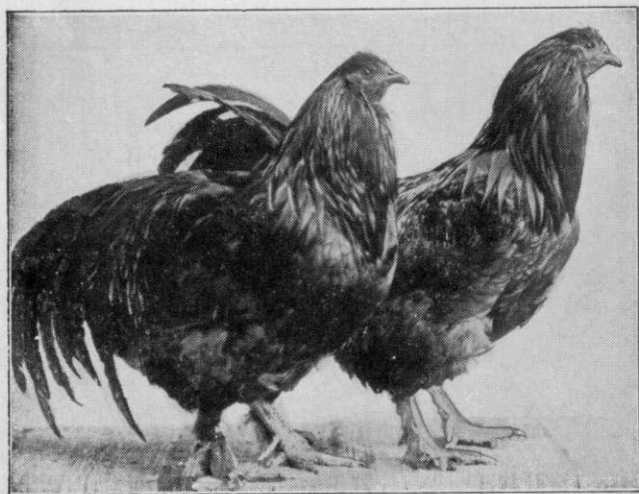
**Year old Missouri White Fluff Capons. Weight, eleven and twelve pounds each.**



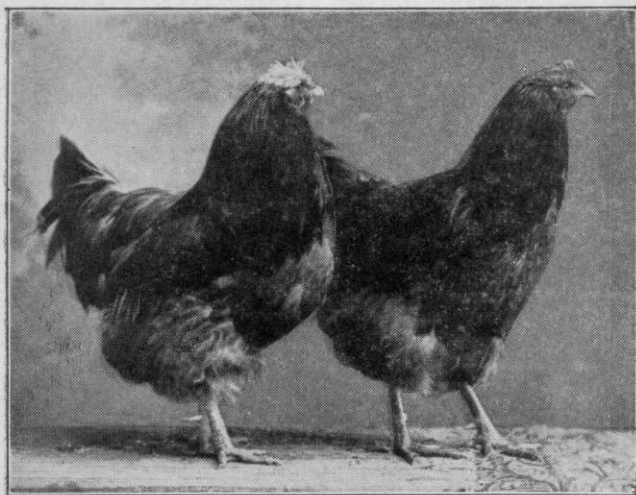
**Seven months old Barred Plymouth Rock Capons. Average weight eight pounds each.**



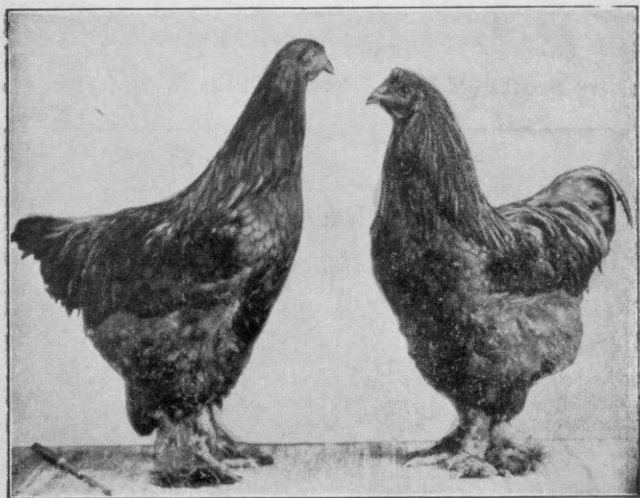
Year old White Wyandotte Capons. Weight, eleven pounds each.



Eightenn months old Black Langshang Capons. Weight twelve pounds each.

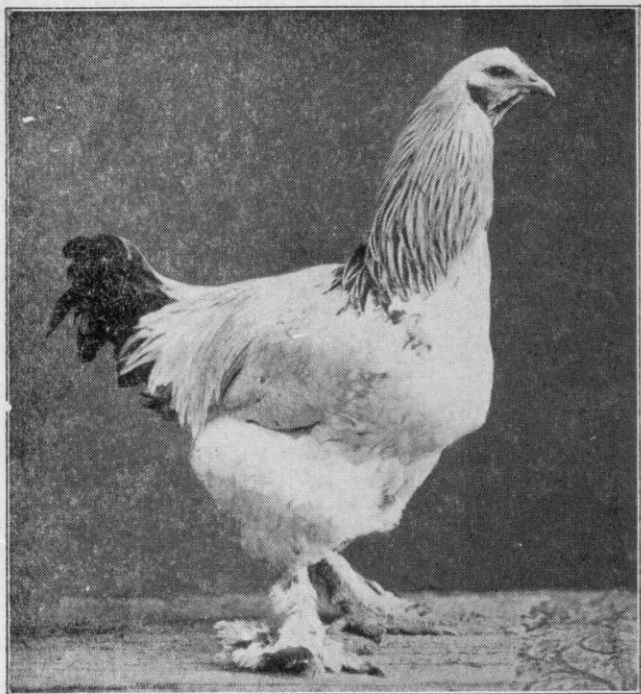


Year old Buff Orpington Capons. Weight twelve pounds each.

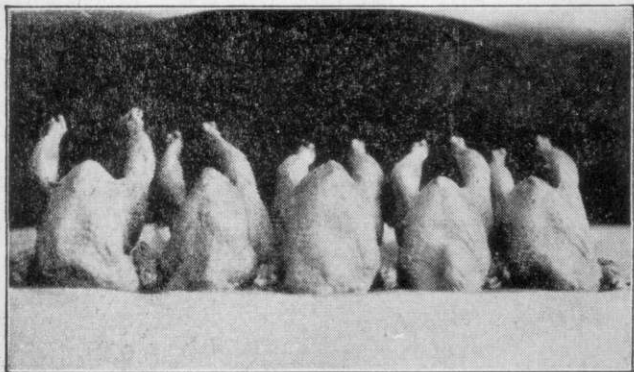


Year old Buff Cochin Capons. Weight eleven pounds each.

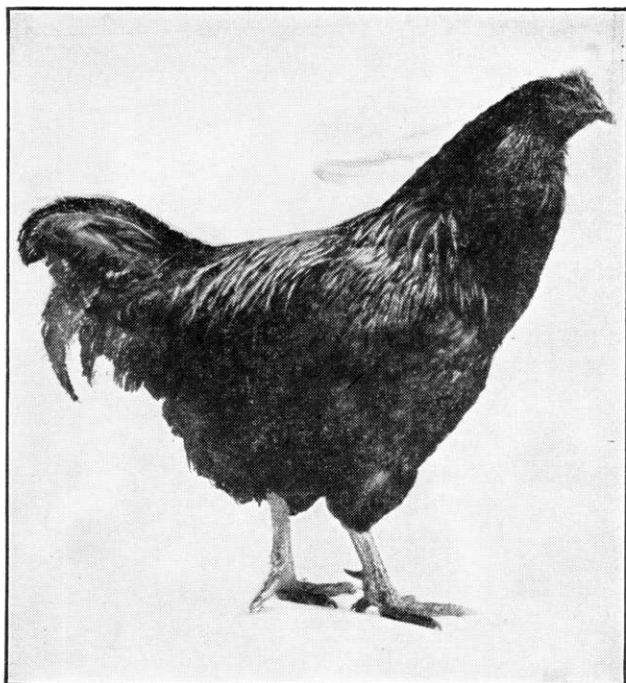




Seven months old Light Brahma Capon. Weight 8 pounds.



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



Rhode Island Red Capon. Weight 10 pounds.

## TWO YEAR OLD CAPON LIKE EATING SPRING CHICKEN.

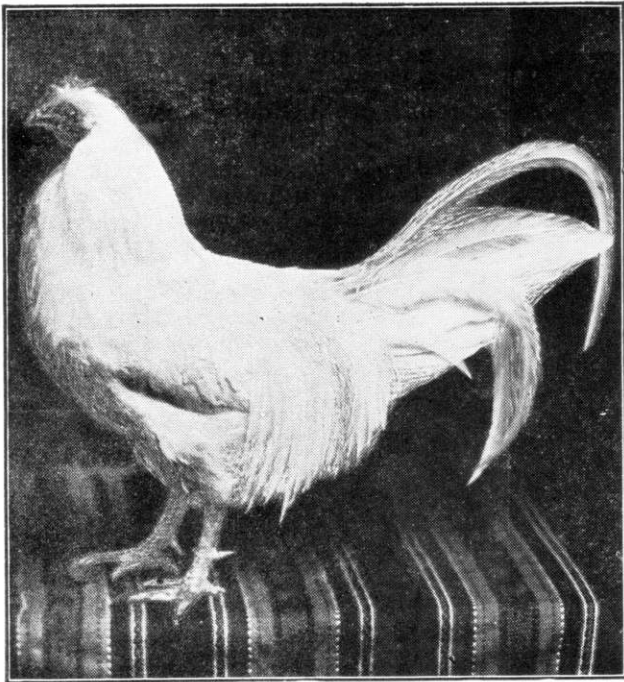
Hallton, Pa., Feb. 4, 1929.

Dear Sir:

Your capon tools I received. I have caponized 3 seasons now. They sure do fine work. Last year I caponized 3 flocks. My own and two of my neighbors. I had some Reds that weighed 8 pounds at Christmas time. I have sold my capons at 32c for Thanksgiving and 35c for Christmas, and did not have enough right at home. This year I expect to have around 100 to caponize of my own. I have two other flocks booked already. I would like to know how old the big markets prefer capons, and what would be my nearest market.

Yours truly,  
Arnold Weilcher.

P. S.—I kept two capons two years. We ate them, they were like eating spring chicken.



**Leghorn Capon. Weight 7 pounds.**

If you have leghorn chickens you can get more out of the roosters sold or used as capons than any other way they can be handled. Leghorns will make from 6 to 7 pound capons.

Tunkhannock, Pa., Sept. 24, 1932.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

Sometime ago you sent me a set of your "Best Set" caponing instruments and today I used them for the first time.

You recommend practicing on a dead bird first, but I did not do that because your instructions were so clear that I felt confident I could perform the operation on a live bird and I dare say I was successful on every one I did from the start.

I attribute this to the instruments, they are perfect.

The Beuoy Bow is a great deal more efficient than using weights and I highly endorse your entire equipment.

Yours for success,  
Robert Warburton.

# “What’s A Capon and Why”

## CHAPTER I

**A** CAPON is an un-sexed male bird. Usually of the poultry family. Many other kinds of male birds are also un-sexed. The operation necessary to remove or destroy the birds sex glands, is performed in order to produce certain very desirable characteristics in the development of the un-sexed bird. The main object sought in making capons of young roosters is to increase both quantity and quality. The added size, the extra quality, command higher prices per pound on the market than any other poultry. Capons bring, one year to another, from two to five cents more per pound, than turkeys. The more tender, delicious flavored Capon meat, justifies the very highest market prices.

Another good reason why capons are considered by many poultry raisers to be the most profitable part of the poultry business, is due to the fact, that capons reach maturity and are ready to market, at a season when all other poultry is very scarce. Therefore capons are in a position to command the very highest prices on the very best markets, which they usually do. Moreover, capons have made a profitable growth all the while up to market time. Other market poultry held in cold storage or on feed have been kept at heavy expense, without the profitable growth made by the capons. Therefore, capons have a market advantage not possessed by other poultry. Capons are always in demand, at the very highest market prices offered for poultry.

Turkeys can be and often are caponized, although for different reasons than chickens. Turkeys do not reach sexual maturity so quickly as chickens do, hence it is not so important to caponize them. Turkeys are usually marketed during the holiday period, from Thanksgiving to New Year. At which time they have

not as yet reached sexual maturity, hence no great gain would be made in either quantity or quality of their meat at so early a date. In order to secure the full benefit of caponizing of young tom turkeys, it would require time, a year or more, for them to fully develop. Therefore turkeys are usually caponized in order to stop fighting in the flock, thereby insuring peace, with contentment and a more profitable growth. Large



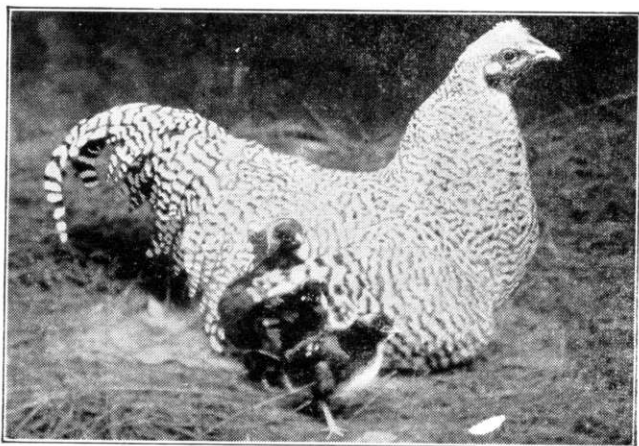
If a child can do it, so can you. And they do. This Picture show Helen Beuoy and her borther Carl making capons with Beuoy tools. Year 1910.

breed turkey toms caponized when young, will when fully matured weigh up to sixty or more pounds. These extra large capon turkeys are super delicious eating, when served barbecued or roasted to selected people. A fifty pound capon-turkey should sell for not less than twenty dollars.

Ostriches, pheasants, bantam chickens, drakes, along with other ornamental fowls and birds are caponized, in order to eliminate fighting. Also to insure more brilliant, gorgeous coloring, with greater abundance of plumage. Ostriches and pheasants are prized for their feathers. On that account they are caponized in order to produce more feathers with much gayer coloring.

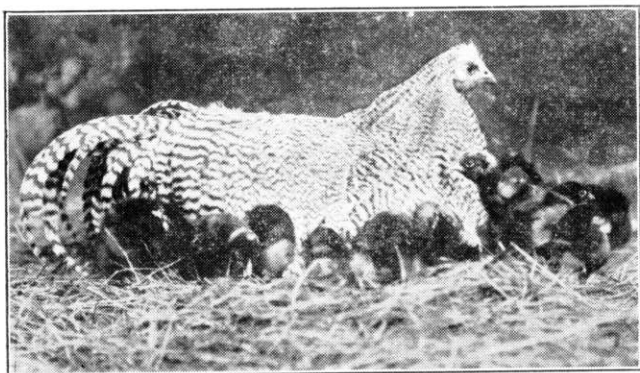
The simple, easy operation necessary in making capons, enables the producer to spread the supply of really choice poultry over the entire year instead of the supply being forced on the market when over stocked during the extremely hot summer months as is so often the case.

Last but not least, is the egg situation. Capons of course do not lay eggs; neither do they fertilize eggs like roosters do. Fertile eggs do not keep so well, do not sell for high prices in hot weather like infertile eggs do. Fertile eggs are not so good to eat. Hens do



A Father Capon beats a "Mother-Hen"

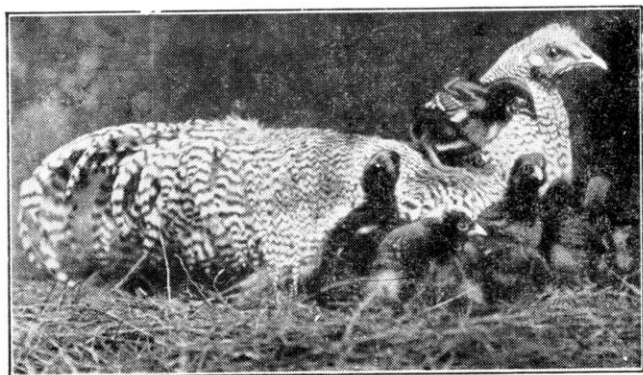
not lay so many eggs when roosters are allowed in the flock. Successful poultry men, the ones who know, the ones making the good profits from poultry, are often, also the ones who are caponizing their surplus young



Capons love "Baby-Chicks"

roosters. Confined by themselves the roosters kept for breeding, until needed. Allowing the hens to produce high quality, high priced infertile eggs.

Did you ever see a capon with a brood of little chicks? No! Well, you have certainly missed something worth an effort to see, even though you never expect to raise a chicken as long as you live. It certain-

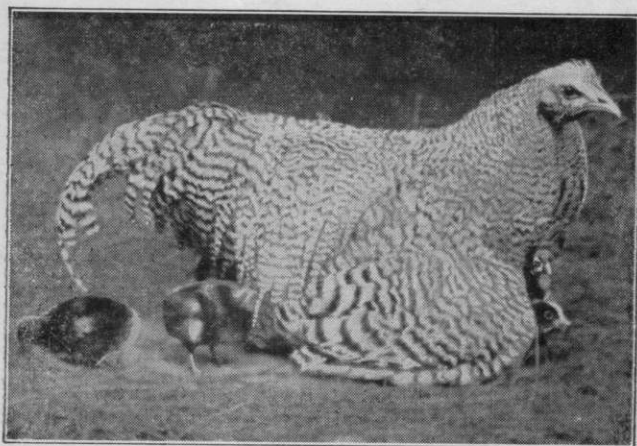


A Capon's supreme delight is to hover a motherless brood.  
A Capon takes to "Baby-Chicks" like a duck to water.



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

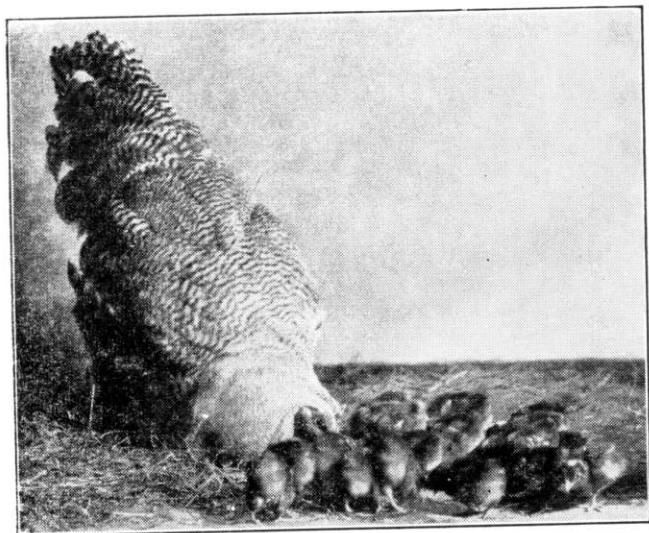
ly is an interesting sight to see a capon performing the mother's duties. When it comes to taking real good attentive, loving care of newly hatched chicks, the capon has the old hen beaten at every turn. In the first place, his plumage is much more abundant, the feathers are longer and softer and his spread of wing is much greater than Madam Hen; in fact, his accommodations are much more ample in every respect. The capon has a commanding cluck cluck, the chicks seem to un-



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



derstand perfectly, and when the occasion demands he has the capacity to raise his voice so the youngsters which have strayed some distance away may hear him and regain the brood in time to avoid danger. Best of all, the hawk does not fly that can take a chick from a good Barred Plymouth Rock capon. On various occasions I have seen a capon with a brood of chicks take a running shot at a hawk, the big yellow kind, that was in the act of seizing a chick, and knock the hawk as



A Capon will scratch for and cluck to "Baby-Chicks" exactly the same as the best of "Mother-Hens." much as ten feet, rolling on the ground. As the hawk regained his wings he lost no time in getting away, and no further trouble was experience from that particular bird. He will cluck and hover a motherless brood of chicks willingly and much better than the best of hens. All hens are not alike, some are better than others with chicks. Capons are the same in that respect, some are better than others.

Rightly handled, we have never seen a capon that would refuse to mother a brood of newly-hatched chicks. In connection with the incubator, they have proven to be the best method of brooding the little chicks that we have ever tried. Always ready to take

the little fluffy balls of down and care for them until they are matured birds, if not weaned from them sooner. Where it is advisable to change the father capon from a bunch of larger to smaller chicks, it is of course necessary to wean him from the larger ones to accomplish this; it is best to shut the capon up in a rather dark place for three or four days entirely away from the old brood. The younger chicks may then be placed under him some night and left the following day with him, after which he usually takes up with them and no further trouble is experienced. It is no trouble to start a capon with little chicks in the first place. They just naturally take to young chicks the same as a duck takes to water. It is important that the capon be quite gentle or he will be more difficult to handle. For the best results have a small yard with a coop in it. Place the capon in this yard a few days before you intend to give him the chicks. It will give him time to get located and at home in his new quarters. If the capon has never raised chicks before it is best that the chicks be about one week old to start him with. As the brood coop has no perches in it, the capon will go to roost squatting on the floor. Just about dark take the little chicks out and place under his wings, one or two at a time, until they are all under. The capon will not object to this, but will rather like it. Should he for any reason seem to be restless, tickle him under the chin and talk to him a little in a soothing voice, and all will be well.

Usually the next morning the capon will be talking, scolding and hovering the little fellows the same as the hen. Sometimes one will seem to be in doubt, will hold one foot in his feathers, standing on one leg, and not say much. When they perform in this manner, take the chicks entirely away from them and try it again the second night, in the meantime keeping the capon confined to the coop and as dark as possible. By the second morning the most obstinate of them will be clucking and ready to fight for the brood. After they have once learned how to do it right, young newly hatched chicks may be given them with perfect safety. In warm weather one capon will care for thirty chicks, but we have found it much better to have only twenty chicks to the capon.

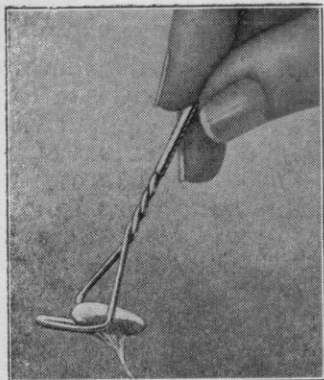
# “Caponizing Methods and Equipment”

## CHAPTER II

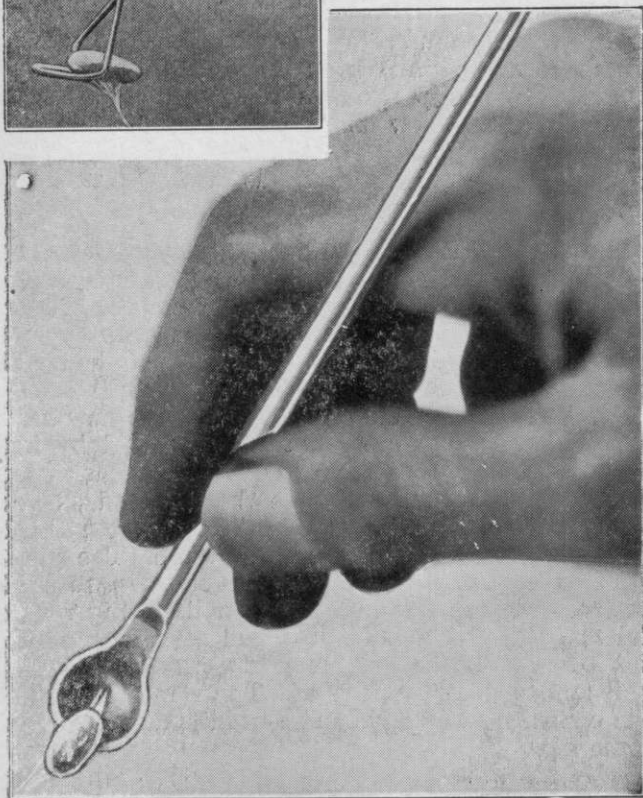
**C**APONONS are not a new creation. They were made by people of ancient times. Some of the very oldest records we now have, mention capons in flattering terms. The methods first used to remove the sex-glands from young birds were no doubt very uncertain. Equipment in use at that time must have been crude; also quite limited. The established fact, people of ancient times actually succeeded in making capons under such conditions, proves how easy the operation really is.

The very first equipment for making capons, of which we have records, consisted of a hollow reed or bone. Perhaps a small long bone from a snipe's wing or leg. A long coarse hair was doubled so as to form a loop. The two ends of the hair were passed through the hollow tube, with the loop at one end. A sharp cutting edge was then used to separate the last two ribs of the bird. The ribs were spread apart with thumb and forefinger. Through this opening between the ribs the loop end of the tube was inserted. The loop was then passed around the sex-gland, so as to completely encircle it. Both ends of the hair was then pulled up tight thereby severing the gland attachments permitting it to be removed. The sex-gland on the opposite side was then removed in the same way. During the operation the bird was most likely held in position by an assistant.

The oldest method of making capons of which I have personal knowledge was explained to me by a very old Negro woman while I was lecturing on a Kansas City Southern Better Farming train, through the state of Louisiana in the year of 1915. This former Negro slave came aboard the train. After I had finished the demonstration-lecture, using live birds for the purpose, the Negro woman was introduced to me.



A "Finger Nail Type" instrument responsible for many "slips." No positive grip on gland as is required for success.

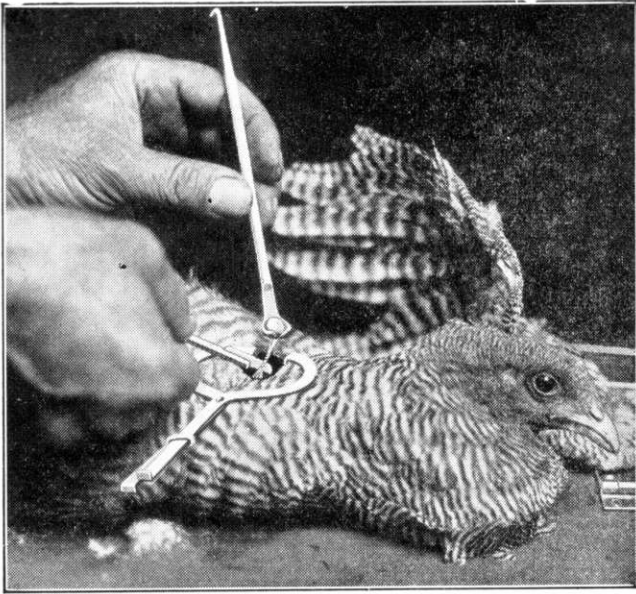


Another "Finger Nail Type" instrument better than one above as the "Split-Spoon" will retain the gland, preventing it from dropping back into wound as it is likely to occur with others.

It was explained, she as a young girl in Africa, was captured by the slave dealers. Later she was shipped to America in a slave ship. Then sold to an aristocratic white family with whom she continued to stay long after becoming free at the close of the civil war. The young slave-girl's ability to make capons of young roosters soon won for her many special favors, appreciation and respect. Poultry was in favor on the large plantation of her new owners. Capons were being featured on the market. Especially in New Orleans where they commanded the very highest prices. After all these details had been made clear, the old Negro woman, in the presence of the large audience, explained exactly how she as a little girl in Africa was taught to remove the sex glands from young male birds. Using only her hands and fingers for the purpose.

First she explained it was necessary to allow the nail of the small finger of the right hand to grow quite long. A half inch or more from the finger tip. The long fingernail was trained as it grew to curve in slightly. When the growing finger nail had reached the desired length, it was then split down the center in the manner of a claw hammer. She was now ready to proceed. An assistant stretched the bird by holding legs and wings, so as to draw the flesh back over the ribs. The last two ribs were then located and separated with a sharp edged tool. The assistant held the ribs apart with forefinger and thumb. The girl then reached her small finger into the opening, secured the desired gland in the split finger nail. Being very careful to guide the gland's attached membranes into the slit of the finger nail, it was removed by a slight pull and twist of the finger. The remaining gland on the opposite side was then secured and removed in the same way.

There are still on the market, also in use, caponizing equipment which show little if any improvement over ancient practice. Results were and still are very uncertain, usually bad, when such methods and equipment are used. In ancient times, the methods and equipment were the best to be had, even if only half of the birds operated on developed into real capons, the



The desired gland is first secured in the "Split-Spoon" or finger nail. It is then twisted and lifted upwards. If the membranes seem tough and refuse to loosen use the knife as shown above. Be sure to make the cut upwards, not down. Any part of the gland or its fluid left in the bird will, at a later date cause the bird to develop into a "slip."

operation still proved profitable. There is now no good excuse for such wasteful practice. Modern "Up-To-Date" Beuoy ELECTRIC methods, Automatic Safe equipment enables the average person to make real capons without loss or danger.

My first personal experience in the making of capons was attempted in the spring of 1905. The only known methods of making capons at that time were quite similar to the two methods described in the preceding paragraphs. The only caponizing tools, then available, were of the claw hammer or hair loop type. One half or nearly so of my flock were male birds. Three-hundred Barred Ply Rock young roosters, three-hundred Barred Ply Rock pullets, six-hundred in all. The pullets could be expected to lay eggs, therefore real profit makers. The market for poultry was glut-

ted. Very little if any sale for the young roosters, as is still so often the case. To sacrifice the young rooster half of my flock on the market would mean a heavy loss on the poultry business for the entire year. The only profitable way in sight, then as now, to handle the male half of the flock was to make capons of them. Let the capons make a profitable growth until the market would be better in the winter or spring months.

Caponizing methods and equipment then available were not satisfactory. It was actually up to me to devise a better method. Then to make the necessary tools to put my method into practice. Both of which I proceeded to do. Results justified the labor and expense. Our Capons that year when marketed returned us a handsome profit. That was 35 years ago. Our capons have also paid us even larger profits each year since that date.

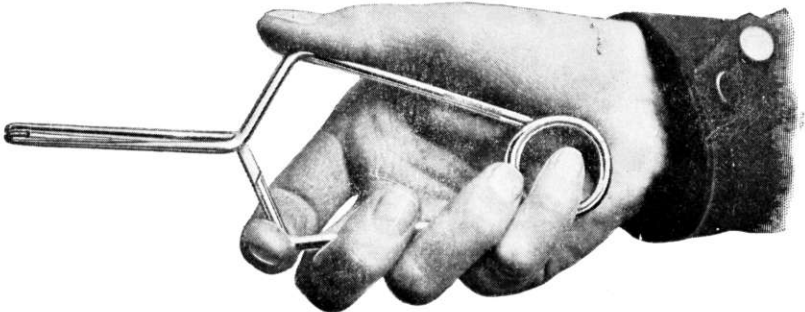
Neighbors and friends from far or near, who knew of our success, insisted that I also make caponizing equipment for them. In order that they too might use my method in making profitable capons for themselves. This I also did in spare time, gradually improving both methods and tools. These caponizing tools hand made by myself, then used according to the method I had perfected, by actually making capons, were, I believe, the first caponizing method and equipment to be successfully used by the general public in large numbers.

The success of the George Beuoy caponizing method by many different people using tools both invented and made by myself personally, soon became so great it was impossible for me to supply the demand. In the year of 1908, some three years after I had first made capons with my own methods and tools, it became apparent in order to supply the fast growing demand for George Beuoy caponizing equipment, faster more practical manufacturing facilities were necessary. In order to protect the necessary investment in buildings, special made equipment, skilled mechanics, advertising, along with numerous other expenses, United States Patents were applied for during the 1908 season. Two of these patent applications were ap-

proved and allowed by the United States Patent office, same being issued in 1910.

Since the application for U. S. Patents in 1908 I have devoted all of my time to the raising of capons, the improvement of both methods and equipment. Thirty-two years of continuous personal applications devoted exclusively to the perfecting of the capon business. During those thirty-two years, six more U. S. Patents, eight in all, have been approved by the United States Government, covering Caponizing equipment and letter patents, issued to George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas. Three of these U. S. Patents cover the "Up-To-Date Electric Instruments" to be used according to the George Beuoy latest methods, were issued during the seasons of 1938 and 1939. Therefore in force for the next seventeen years.

Four establishments for manufacturing Caponizing equipment exclusively have been built or equipped at Cedar Vale, Kansas, by myself. Each one a larger more modern one than the other. We are now at the beginning of 1940 moving into our newly purchased five room establishment, especially designed and equipped for the making of "Up-To-Date" Electric Caponizing equipment exclusively. Six trained expert surgical instrument makers or more will be employed the year around. These expert special trained workmen will be operating up to date special made special designed machines used for making caponizing equipment exclusively. All of which is vastly different; a very great improvement as compared with the original hand made tools I first used and sold. Real surgical instruments electrically operated, automatically, are now available instead of just capon tools.



First Gland Remover invented by George Beuoy in 1908.



# “Breeds, Age, and Size Best For Capons”

## CHAPTER III

**T**HERE is no best breed for making capons. Just as there is no best breed of poultry. The best breed in either case being the one you have or like best. My personal choice for making capons is Barred Ply Rocks. Any breed or variety of poultry will make good capons. It makes no difference what breed of poultry you have, the surplus young roosters can be used at home or sold on the market as capons at the greatest profit.

The best size or age for making capons is not always the same. Different breeds, even flocks of the same breed, vary greatly as to the time of sexual development. The feeding, the housing, the care, the breeding, the season of the year, all have their influence on the sexual development of the chick to be caponized. No positive rule can be given as to exact age or size. The important point is to have the bird to be caponized in just the right stage of sexual development. The best time to remove the sex-glands is just before the bird reaches sexual maturity. Generally speaking, when the chicks reach a weight of one and a half to two pounds each will be all right.

Leghorns, or other small breeds, should be caponized younger and smaller than other breeds. Due to the fact, small breeds develop sexually younger and smaller than the larger breeds. All fowls of early spring hatches develop the sex-glands much quicker than those of summer or fall hatches. Hence late hatched chicks can be successfully caponized much older and larger than those of early spring hatches. Once you have the right idea, it will be easy to tell the ones that are just right to caponize. The important part is to start, “Get At It.” A little practice, a little confidence and you will soon become expert.

In order to learn how capons are made the novice

should commence on a bird with sex-glands about the size of a common navy bean; in no case larger. Slightly smaller preferred. After one becomes expert, the sex-glands can be removed when no larger than a plump grain of wheat. The expert caponizer will get the best results when the sex-glands are about the size and color of wheat or rice grains. The color of the chicks' sex-glands will vary in color from wheat to rice shades. With old style, clumsy tools it was impossible to remove the chick's sex glands when they were so small. There was not room enough inside the small birds to use the old fashioned methods and tools. Results were often bad, birds were killed, many "SLIPS" resulted. The percentage of real capons was small in many cases fifty per cent or less. For these reasons many people hesitated to make capons. All of which accounts for the scarcity of capons on many markets. These old difficulties make no difference now. "Up-To-Date" Modern, Beuoy Electric Methods, Beuoy Electric-Instruments, makes it safe, sure, easy, to caponize chicks at the right time to make real Capons, not "SLIPS."

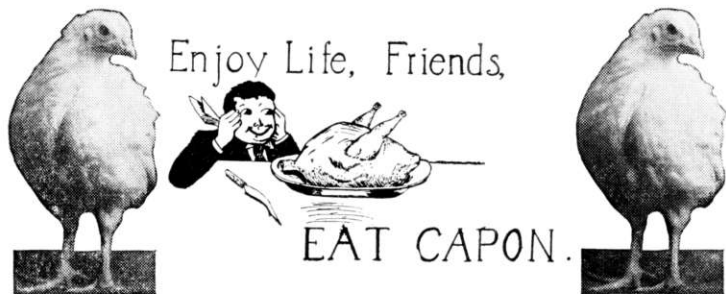
By not having the birds just right has caused many failures. I should say there is about three weeks in the life of each male bird when he is just right to caponize. Before that period he is too small and afterwards he is too much developed. Of course, it is understood, the operation can be, and is performed, on birds of all sizes and ages with success, insofar as the operation is concerned. A fowl that is fully developed, sexually, at the time he is caponized never becomes a capon. He is simply a stag, the same as where a bull or boar is operated on. He will only sell as "a stag" with the exception that a bird of this kind is called a "slip." In reality, a stag or proud male. After a cockerel begins to crow and his head and comb reddens up he is too far advanced to ever make a capon. They must be worked on before they get that far along if good results are expected.

A "Slip" is also a bird which has been operated on unsuccessfully, a part of the sex gland or its connections being left in the bird. Where this happens nature always grows or attempts to grow a new sex gland, re-

sulting in a slip. Cheap or poor tools often cause "Slips."

Next to having the birds in the right stage of development comes the condition. It is possible for the expert to operate on them in most any kind of condition. Yet it is very poor judgment for him to attempt it unless they are right. The birds should be growing and in thriving state of health. As the organs to be removed are inside the bird, it will be easy to understand that if the bird is full of feed, his inside fixings will be puffed up and expanded, taking up all the room and shutting out the light so the organ to be removed cannot be found or removed for lack of room. For this reason, it is very important that the birds to be caponized be confined to a small yard or coop and not allowed anything to eat or drink for at least thirty-six hours just before the operation is to be performed. It takes nature about that long to exhaust the food supply that the bird usually has on hand.

For the beginner a good light is necessary, right out in the sun will be best. You can see the inner works of the birds to perfection. The sex-gland to be removed occupies about the same position in the bird as the kidneys do in a hog or rabbit. No danger of getting the wrong gland, as the sex-glands are the only yellow colored objects you will see in the bird. If the bird is in good health the sex-glands will be yellow and shaped like a grain of wheat, or slightly longer. The other parts of the bird are red or nearly so. The glands are always a yellow or whitish yellow except in a diseased bird, when they sometimes become black or partly so.

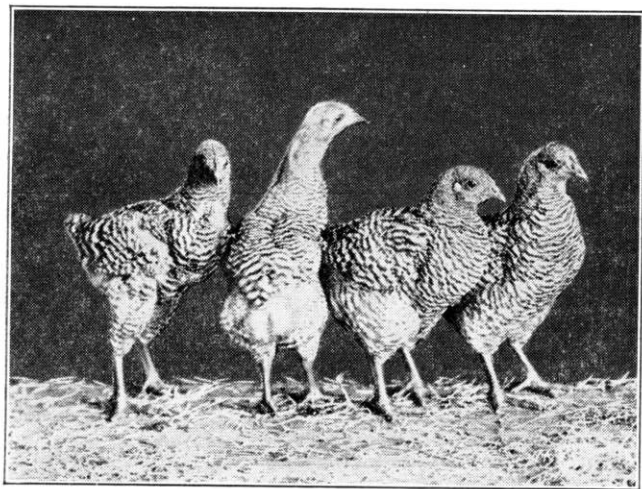


# “ Old Style ” “ Non - Electric ”

## CHAPTER IV

**C**APONIZING Instructions for using Non-Electric equipment are printed here to allow one and all to compare obsolete methods with “UP-TO-DATE” Beuoy Electric methods as explained in the following chapter. It will be noted the two methods are exactly the same up to the time it is necessary to separate the ribs. The actual operation, the removing of the sex-glands, is very different. With the Beuoy Electric Method there is no twisting, tearing or cutting of delicate parts as it absolutely necessary with the Non-Electric methods as follows:

The beginner should start on a bird of the American or English breeds. Select one about like a quail in

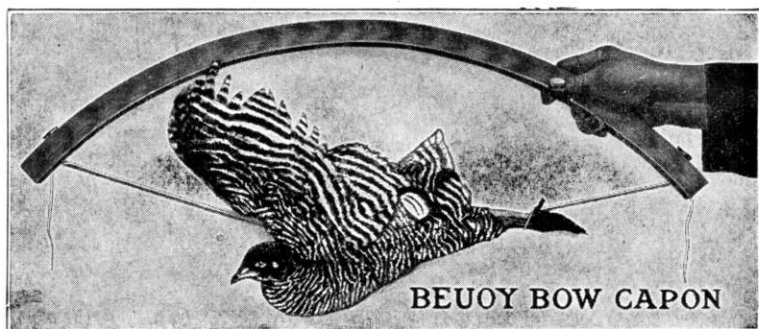


Barred Rock Cockerels just right to caponize. About 8 weeks old. Weight one pound and a half each. Note comb or wattles have not started to develop.

size and appearance, weighing between one and two pounds, more than six weeks old and not over ten weeks old.

Commence on a dead bird, one that has just been killed to eat. It will not be damaged for food at all. Work on one or two in that way and you will become accustomed to handling and using the tools. You can then proceed with confidence and success on a live bird. Dead or alive, be absolutely sure the birds have not had any feed or water for at least thirty-six hours before the work is attempted. Keep off feed and water for two nights and one day. Confine them in a dark cool place; it is no hardship on the birds. It requires that long for nature to empty their crops and intestines, which is very necessary. See to the above condition and the operation will not hurt the bird in the least. Only an ignorant or cruel person will attempt to caponize a bird that is full of feed and water.

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

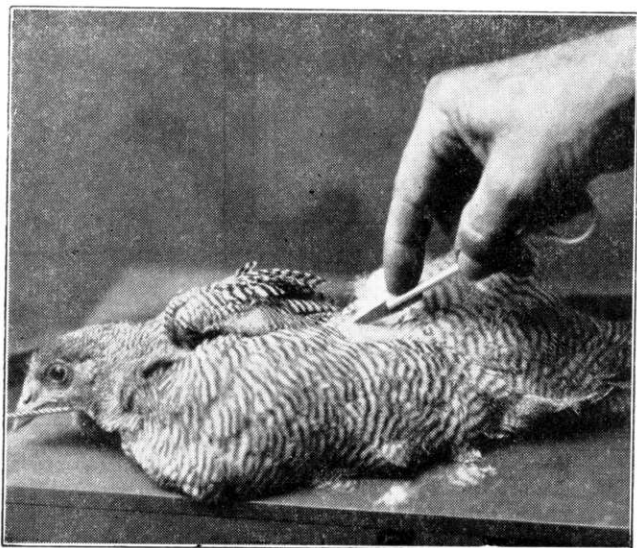


**BEUOY BOW CAPON**

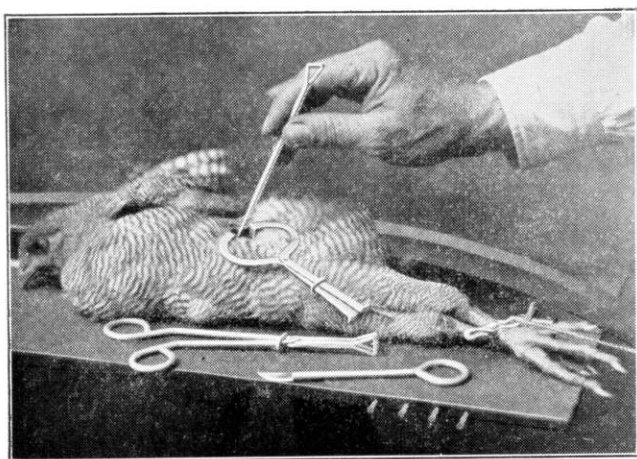
The bird is now secure in the "Beuoy-Bow." You can now handle him any way you please. Work from

one or both sides as you choose and without loosening the bird. Pluck a few feathers just in front off the hip joint. (These are ready to molt anyway and will come out easy.) Stand on the front side of the bird so that the breast is toward you. Locate the last two ribs with the fore finger of the left hand. With the right hand place the blade of the knife between them, (see illustration). Hold it there with a firm, steady pressure, draw it toward you, bearing down very hard all the time. Be sure the point of the blade passes through, entirely separating the ribs. Make the cut about one inch long, the idea being to separate the ribs without cutting any muscle. If the blade passes through at the first attempt, no bleeding will follow.

The cut made, insert the spreader and open the wound so you can see to work. The first thing you will see is a thin skin or membrane, covering the intestines. With the tearing hook, make a small opening in this, which will bring the upper gland into view, a small yellowish object about the size of a navy bean, lying up

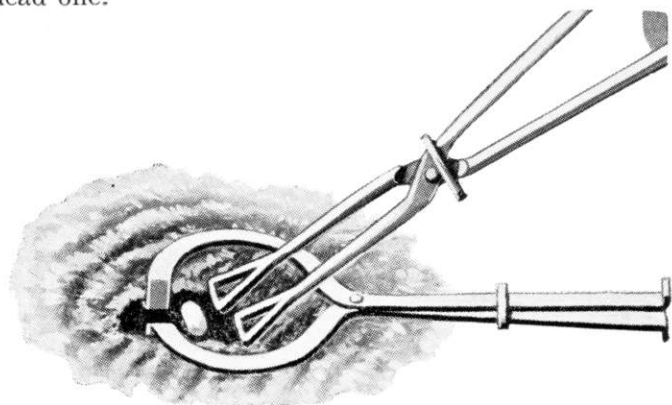


Hold the knife blade as shown, the blade should be limber to follow the ribs. Beuoy Tools have a "Safety-Razor Steel Blade" set in aluminum handle. Ideal for the purpose.



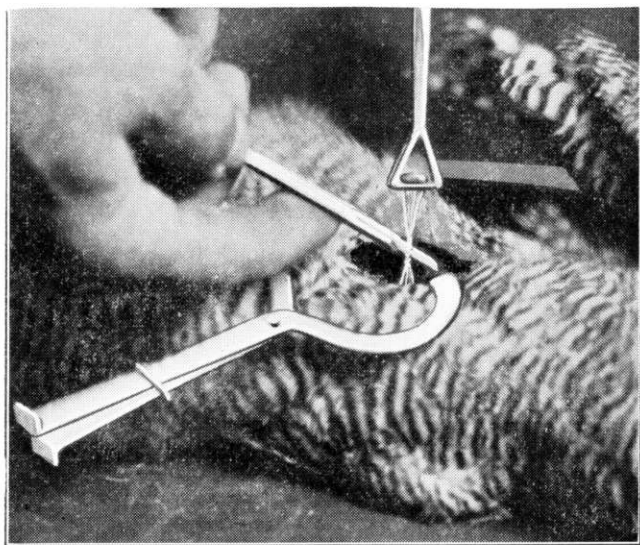
With the hook end of the combined probe make a small-opening in the tissue which cannot be cut.

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



Insert the "Beuoy-Remover" with the loops held tightly together pushing the intestines back and out of the way with it when necessary. You will be able to see through the loops of the "Beuoy-Remover." When you have it in the right place open up the instrument just enough to pass over the gland and allow to close

slowly, with the gland inside the loops. Then draw the "Safety Slide Link" well back. Turn the remover half around and back once or twice, so as to loosen the gland as much as possible. Be sure you have the grasping parts of the tool in the right position. Then twist the gland around and around like you would a cord or string, drawing the parts outward all the time so as to stretch the twisted cords and membranes as much as possible. If they come loose freely just twist them all out without cutting. If the bird is a tough one and they do not come loose easily, reach in with the small knife blade and cut the twisted cords and membranes off about half way between the gland and where it attaches to the bird. (See Illustration.) Remove the



**"Beuoy's Best Remover"** Made of compressed aluminum. Has a positive grip with "Safety-Slide" which makes it certain nothing can escape its clutch. Make the cut up, not down.

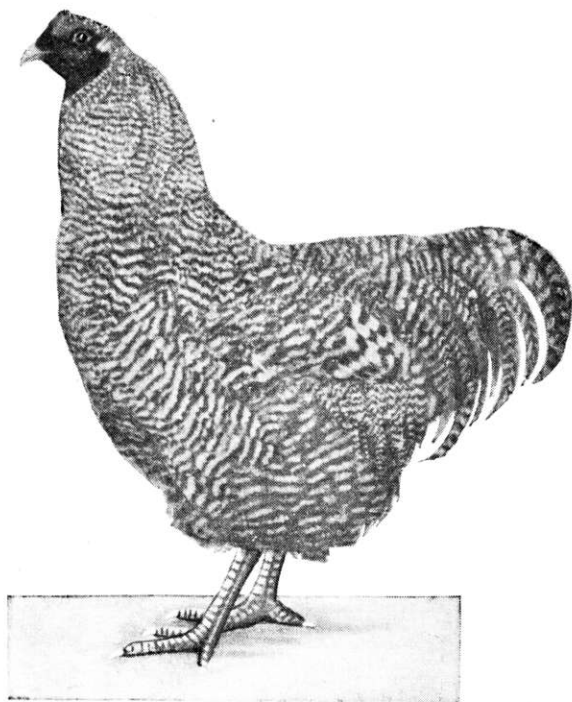
spreader, turn the Beuoy-Bow, bird and all, over and repeat the operation on the other side, proceeding as before. It is possible to get both glands from the same side but it is harder and more dangerous to do. The bird recovers quicker when it is opened up on both sides. Do not sew up the cuts. When the new capon



gets up on his feet, the cut in the skin will be under his wing and not over the ribs at all. They should be watered at once, also promptly fed, the same as usual.

If a Spoon Remover is used see page 21.

The desired gland is first secured in the "Split-Spoon." It is then twisted and lifted upward. Usually it is best to remove it without using the knife. If the membranes seem tough and refuse to loosen use the knife as shown on page 21. Be sure to make the cuts upwards, not down. Any part of the gland or its fluid left in the bird will at a later date cause the bird to develop into a slip.



**A Twelve Pound Barred Ply Rock Capon.**

# “Electric Made Capons”

## CHAPTER V



**T**WENTY FIVE years making capons and capon tools. From 1905 to 1933 to be exact I devoted all of my time to the capon business. Up to 1933 all caponizing equipment, all of the capons were made non-electric. During those twenty five years we had manufactured and sold more than a million caponizing tools. All of them were made in the George Beuoy plant at Cedar Vale, Kansas, U. S. A. These instruments were sold mostly direct to the customers, some of whom lived in every civilized country on earth. More than five hundred thousand satisfied customers living in every nation on earth. More than fifty different kinds of non-electric caponizing sets had been invented and perfected by myself. Many of these are patented. A large per cent of them, although eligible, were never patented. As a result of all this I did, in fact still do, receive in season, from five hundred to a thousand letters each day. All of these letters are either seeking or giving caponizing information, are much appreciated on that account.

Many inquiries were in regard to new methods of making capons. Highly imaginary, mythical articles on making capons with electricity began to appear in print. X-Ray treatment, radium methods, other impractical ways of destroying or stopping the growth of chicks' sex-glands were attracting attention. The mere waving of a wand, like the fairies are supposed to do, will never make real capons. Imaginary wizards will never do it by magic. In order to make a true capon, the sex-glands must be completely removed or destroyed.

How to remove the sex-glands from a young bird, without cutting, twisting or tearing of delicate parts,

was in the spring of 1933 still the unsolved problem. Once again it was up to me to make good. Electricity seemed to present the best hope. I had received electric training in school. I had made good with the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator. I had also made good in an electric position with the Santa Fe R. R. before entering the poultry business for myself. Hence I already had a practical working experience with applied electricity. I already knew how to make real capons. It was now my job to combine the two, which I proceeded to do.

As a starting point my son, Howard Beuoy, also a master mechanic, and myself proceeded to apply electric current to the best Beuoy Non-Electric Gland Remover. From this time to the completion of the perfected electric method and instruments (not tools), the project was a father and son development. All sorts of electric current were tried out. High voltage, medium voltage and low voltage were all given tests. Alternating current, direct current, storage batteries, car batteries, tractor batteries, truck batteries, dry cells, were each in turn given careful trials. Always using live birds of various sizes, ages, etc. More than twenty different sorts of electric gland removers were given careful trial. Careful records were kept. The Electric Made Capons were then, all of them, kept to maturity. Results were then checked against the mature birds in order to be sure of results. The next year, 1934, we were fairly sure we had the problem solved. We then combined the good points from the many instruments and different electric methods we had tried, into two instruments for removing the sex-glands from young birds. During the season of 1934, we again operated on many chicks, which were again grown to maturity, in order that we might be double sure of both method and instruments before offering either to the general public. By the spring of 1935 we were sure we had the problem solved. Applications were then filed with the U. S. Patent Office for protection to our rights. These were all later granted and are now in full force.

Would you buy a car without electrical equipment? If not, then why buy Capon-Equipment without elect-

ric connections. Electric current is even more important in Capon-Instruments. With electric instruments there is "NO CUTTING, TEARING, TWISTING OR PULLING LOOSE" of the sex-gland or its attachments as is necessary with all non-electric tools. The sex-gland attaching membranes and cords are seared, actually severed by the electric current, thereby cauterized, really destroyed. New growth is not likely to develop, thus preventing "Slips" which so often occur when non-electric tools are used.

By comparison with "Beuoy-Electric-Instruments" old style capon tools and methods are clumsy, unsafe, unhandy, complicated to use. The non-electric tools, all of them, are comparatively simple to manufacture. Non-electric tools are complicated, dangerous, to a considerable degree, to use. Beuoy-Electric-Instruments are very complicated, expensive to manufacture. They are extremely difficult to assemble. In fact, the complicated features of the operation necessary to make a real capon are built into the Beuoy-Electric-Instruments. In order that the user need not think or worry about them, Beuoy-Electric-Instruments do for the operator, automatically, what must be done by hand with the other kind.

Beuoy-instruments using electric current to remove the sex-glands from young roosters, in order to make capons of them, are much simpler, easier to use, more humane, more sure as to results, with less danger of loss, better in every possible way. Beuoy-Electric-Made-Capons cost less to raise. They will weigh more on the market, sell for more per pound, than either roosters, hens or pullets. They have cost less to raise, therefore will make much greater profits, either sold on the market or used to eat at home.

Making capons with Beuoy-Electric-Instruments is both safe and easy to learn to do. Beginner or expert, the results will be much better where Beuoy-Electric-Methods are used to remove the sex-glands necessary to make a real capon. There will be no shock to bird or operator, as the Beuoy-Electric-Instruments are completely insulated. The Beuoy-Electric-Method is to cauterize all severed cords, all membranes, as well as all

contacted parts left in the bird, on which account no bleeding results as is apt to when other methods are used. The contacted parts left in the bird have been both cauterized and sterilized. No new growth is likely to develop, causing "Slips" as so often happens when other methods or instruments are used.

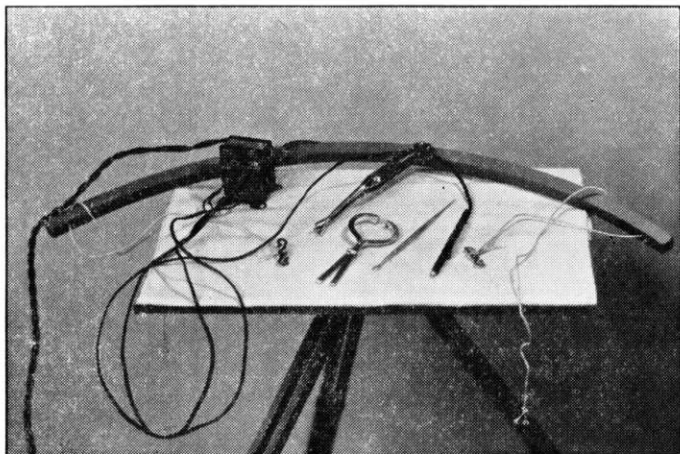
The newly made capon recovers quickly, will start a profitable growth sooner, when Beuoy-Electric-Instruments are used. Due to the fact that there has been no Cutting, Rocking, Twisting, Pulling, or Tearing of the delicate parts. The sex-gland is simply picked up with the Beuoy-Electric-Gland-Remover, the contact button is pressed with the thumb, the rooster becomes a capon. It is done quickly, almost in the twinkling of an eye.

**BEUOY ELECTRIC CAPONIZING METHOD—INSTRUCTIONS.** . . Before attempting the operation, always test the electric equipment to be sure it is in working order. Proceeding as follows: Before and after using, clean the contact points, under the thumb bottom, of the electric instruments. Do this with a clean dry cloth. Fold the cloth, place it between the contact points, press against the cloth with the thumb then draw the cloth back and forth a few times. Do this at regular intervals while using the instruments. Dirt, dust or corrosion on or between the contact points will cause the instrument to become hot, or not allow the tip to become red hot as it should. The Electric Knife tip will become red quicker (if not touching anything) than the Gland-Remover, which is always touching the lower jaw, hence does not redden so quickly.

All electric currents vary greatly as to strength. On that account it is very important to watch the electric tip of the instrument. **DO NOT ALLOW** the electric tip to become white-hot. When the instrument tip becomes red-hot release the thumb pressure, thereby allowing the instrument to automatically break the current. When more current is needed press the thumb button then repeat as before. The operator has full control at all times of the instrument. If it is burned out or damaged, then it is the operator's fault,

not the instrument. When allowed to do so the instrument will automatically protect itself against damage.

When using a transformer, to reduce a regular light circuit of 110 volts 60 cycles alternating current, to a two volt twenty watt current, attach the instrument cords under the brass screws on the transformer. Plug the transformer connection into a regular light socket outlet. Ready to proceed.



Electric Sexing Kit, Bow and Transformer, as used by Beuoy on a regular city light circuit.

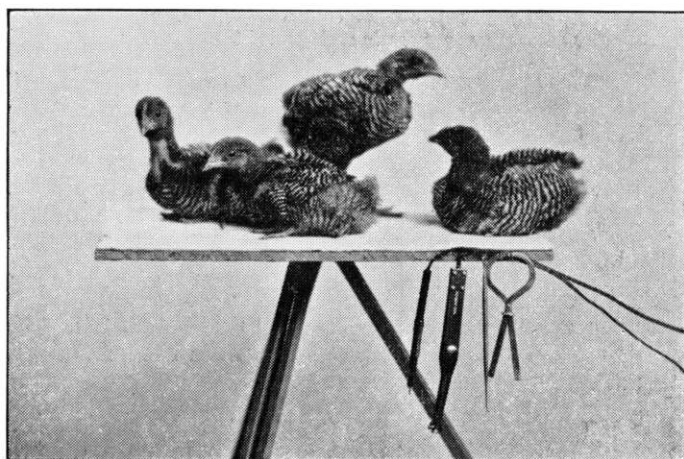
When using batteries, dry or wet, be sure only two volts twenty watts is connected. Two regular No. 6 dry cells, telephone or ignition, (not radio) should be hooked up as follows: Attach one instrument cord to the inside binding post of one dry cell. Attach the other instrument cord to the outside binding post of the other dry cell. Then connect the two dry cells direct to each other. Use a short piece of insulated wire attached to one outside binding post of one cell and to the inside binding post of the other dry cell. Then tie the two cells together or place in a small box. Ready to Proceed.

When using storage batteries, auto, truck, tractor, (not radio) or light plant, be sure not more than two

volts twenty watts electric current is attached to instruments. Most storage batteries are charged two volts to each cell, three cells to each six volt battery. Sixteen cells to each thirty-two volt battery. Therefore, only one cell should be connected to Beuoy-Electric-Instruments. Be sure the contact metal on both cords and battery are bright and clean. Then connect one instrument cord to each post of one cell only. Ready to proceed.

The Beuoy-Electric-Instruments will work on any of these two volt currents successfully. Different instruments are not required for the different kinds of electric current. When ready to proceed, test the instruments as follows: Grasp one end of a cotton string with the electric tip of the Gland-Remover. When the string is picked up underneath the electric cross bar, press the raised button with the thumb, thereby making the electrical contact. The string will be quickly severed, otherwise some part of the above directions have not been correctly followed. In which case start all over again being more careful to follow directions exactly.

With the electric equipment in perfect working order, proceed with the actual operation. Use a bird of the American or English breeds to practice with. Select one about like a quail in size and appearance,



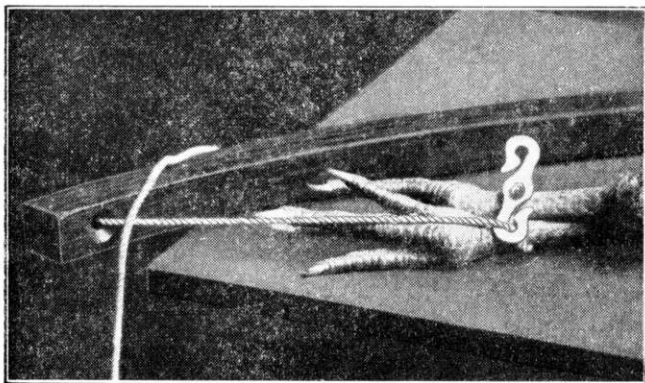
Six weeks old. Right size to Caponize.

weighing between one and two pounds. More than six weeks old, not over eight weeks old. Commence on a dead bird, one that has just been killed to eat. It will not be damaged for food at all. Work on one or two in this way. You will soon become accustomed to using and handling the instruments. You can then proceed with confidence and success on a live bird.

Dead or alive, be absolutely sure the birds have not had any feed or water for at least thirty six hours before the work is attempted. Do not water or feed for two nights and one day. Confine the birds to be operated on in a dark cool place. It is no hardship on the birds. It requires at least thirty-six hours for nature to empty the birds' crops and intestines, which is very necessary. Follow the above directions exactly, then the operation will not injure the bird in the least. Only an ignorant or cruel person would attempt to caponize a bird with its intestines full of water and feed.

When practicing on a dead bird, proceed as directed, in order to have it in the same condition as the live ones to follow. When ready to operate, adjust the bird's position on a level with the operator's elbows. Use an empty barrel, box or table for the purpose, being sure there is a good light, spot, sun, or electric bulb.

Secure the bird in a Beuoy Bow by passing one bow cord around both wings close to the bird's body and catch. Draw the other end of the cord around disk holder on end of bow and catch. The disk catch will



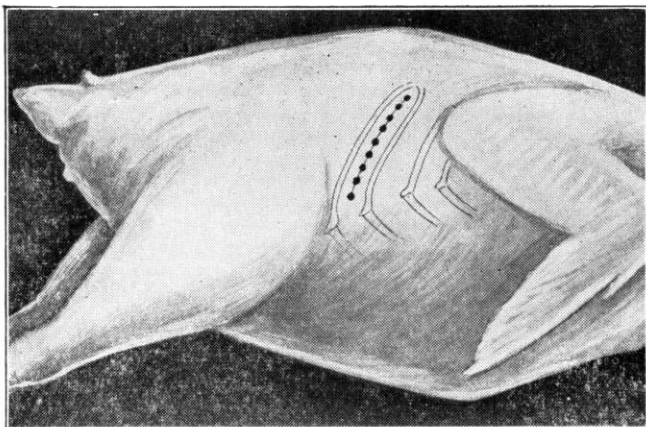
Disk Catch—no knots. Holds feet and wings.



hold of its own accord. Pass the other bow cord around both feet and catch. Pull the free end of the cord through the bow tip until the bird is stretched out its full length. Then pass the cord around disc holder on bow, drawing up tight and catch.

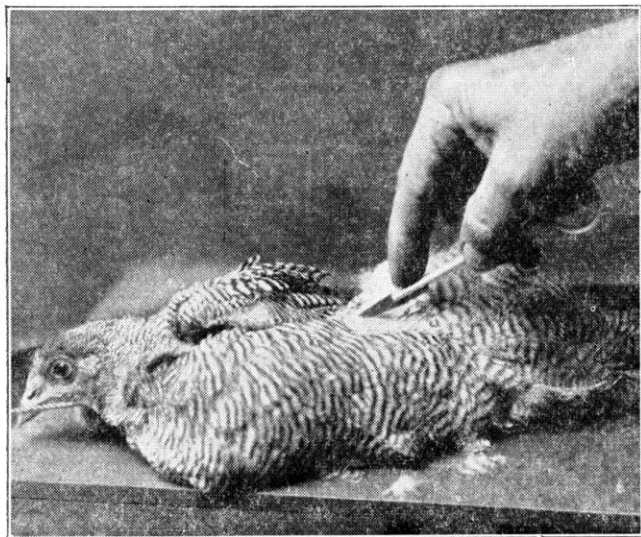


The bird is now secure in the "BEUOY-BOW." It can be handled in any way to suit the operator. Operate from one or both sides as preferred. Where only one opening is to be made remove the lower gland first. The bird need not be loosened in the Bow to operate from one or both sides. Pluck a few feathers in front of the hip joint. (These are ready to molt anyway, will come out easy.) Stand on the front side of the bird, with bird's breast toward the operator. Locate the last two ribs, with the forefinger of one hand.



Locate the last two ribs with forefinger of one hand.  
Make a cut between ribs as shown by dotted line.  
With the other hand place the blade of the knife be-

tween them. (See illustration.) Hold the knife in position between the ribs with a firm, steady pressure,



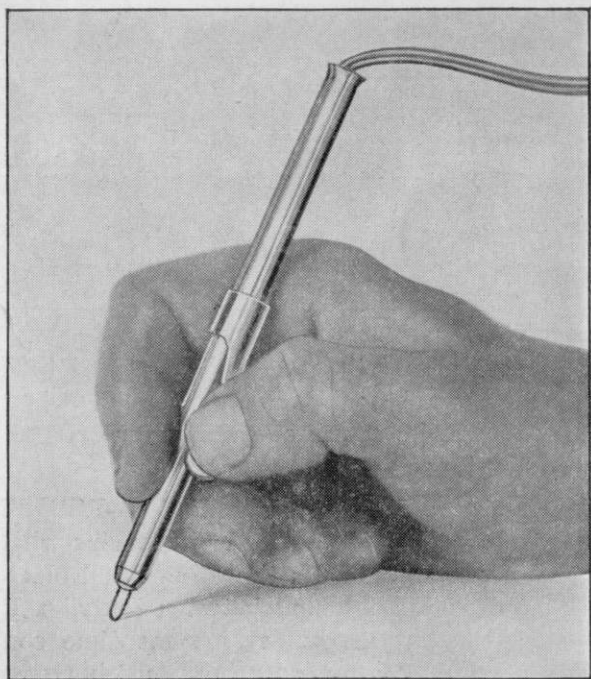
**Knife in position to separate ribs.**

then draw it forward, bearing down very hard all the time. Be sure the point of the blade passes through entirely separating the ribs. Make the cut about one inch long. The idea being to separate the ribs without cutting any muscles. Where the blade passes through at the first attempt no bleeding will follow. Any attempt to enlarge the opening with a sharp edged tool will cause bleeding.

**When Using The Electric Knife**—With bird's breast facing operator, locate the last two ribs with the forefinger of one hand. With the other hand place the electric-loop of the instrument between the ribs. Press lightly with the electric knife at same time contact the electric current by pressing the raised button with



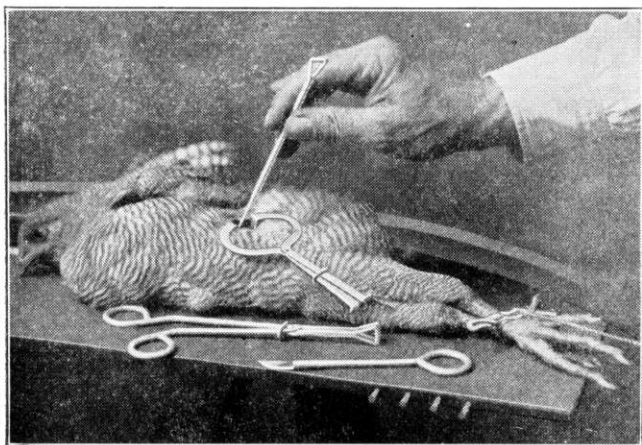
Beuoy-Electric-Knife in position to separate ribs.



Beuoy-Electric-Knife. Button under thumb controls electric current.

the thumb. When the current separates the two ribs, draw the instrument forward, about one inch. With the Beuoy-Electric-Knife the opening between the ribs may be enlarged in either direction without causing bleeding, which cannot be done with a sharpe edged instrument.

With the bird's ribs separated, insert the rib-spreader between the bird's ribs. Press the handles of the instrument together drawing the sliding safety link back to hold the opening at the desired size. Covering the inside of the opening, will be a thin tissue or membrane, protecting the intestines, too elastic or tough, to be cut with a sharp edged knife. With the tearing hook, made for this purpose, make an opening

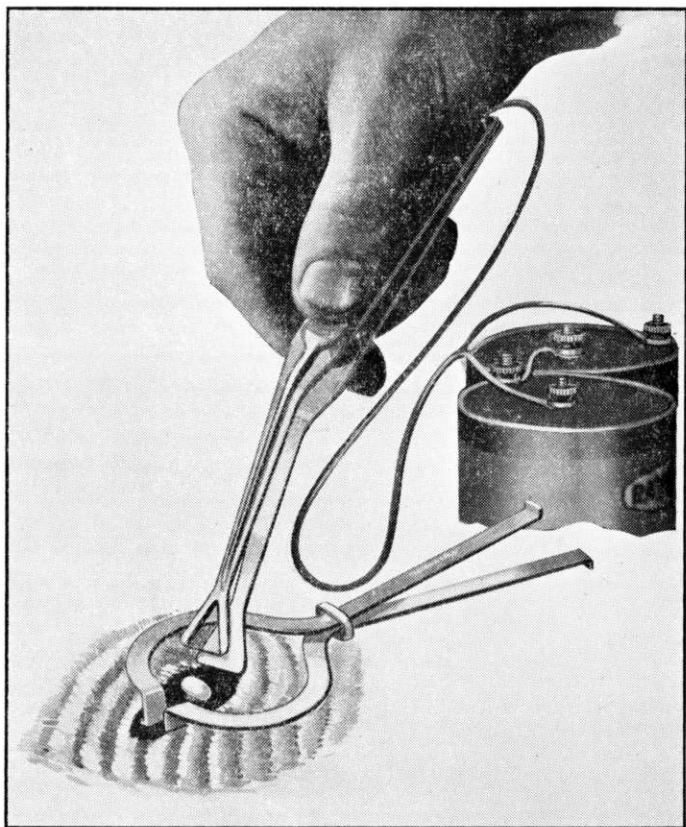


Ribs spread. Ready to locate the sex-gland.

in the protecting tissue. Press the intestines down and back with the probe end of the instrument. The upper sex-gland will now be in plain sight. A small yellowish object about the size of a common navy bean. The sex-gland will be found lying up against the backbone or nearly so. In much the same position as the kidneys in a rabbit or other small animal. There will be a blue artery just back of the sex-gland, sometimes attached

to it. Care must be used in order not to bruise, tear, burn, or injure this artery, or the bird will be a dead one.

With the opening between the bird's ribs made, properly spread, and the sex-gland located, insert the



Pick up the sex-gland with Beuoy-Electric-Gland-Remover.  
Thumb control of electric current.

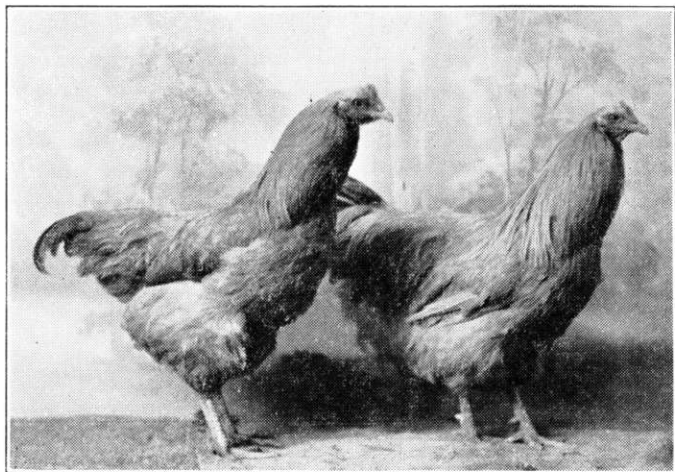
Beuoy-Electric-Gland-Remover with the jaws held tightly together. Not hard enough to make an electric contact. When you have the instrument tip end inside the bird, allow the jaws to open up, only wide enough

to pass the electric tip over, and solid tip under the sex-gland. Be sure the sex-gland is entirely inside the triangle tip, close the instrument with a light hand pressure, not hard enough to make an electric contact. With the sex-gland in the instrument's grasp, pull it forward very gently, in order to draw it away from the bird's backbone. Again be sure everything is right, then apply the electric current by a hard firm thumb pressure on the raised thumb button, underneath the thumb. Continue the gentle forward pull until the sex-gland comes loose. Immediately release the hard pressure on the instrument, allowing it to automatically break the electric current. Remove the instrument and sex-gland from the bird.

Wipe the gland from the instrument tip. Use a clean white cloth for the purpose, or remove it by hand. No cutting, twisting or tearing of delicate parts has occurred when done correctly as directed. Turn the Beuoy-Bow, bird, and all over, repeat on opposite side proceeding exactly as before. For quickest, safest results. As stated before both sex-glands can be removed from one side taking the lower one first. To take both glands from one side requires more time, is more dangerous, not so good, but can be done. In either case do not sew up the opening. When the bird gets back on his feet, the cut in the skin will be up under his wing and not over the ribs at all. The newly made capons should be watered at once. Also promptly feed the same as usual. Be sure not to over feed immediately following the operation. The birds have been off feed, hence will be very hungry, perhaps greedy. Do not allow them to cram their crops too full of feed. Get them back to normal feed gradually.

**Baby-Chick Caponizing**—Special made small size instruments very much like the regular sized ones are necessary in order to operate on two to three weeks old baby chicks. Before any attempt to caponize baby chicks is made the operator should first become expert in the use of the electric method as directed herein. Using instruments of regular size on birds of proper age and weight as instructed. Then baby chicks, three weeks old or less, may be electrically sexed with

small special made instruments. Proceeding exactly as illustrated and instructed in preceding paragraphs. "EXCEPT" Baby-chicks should be kept "OFF FEED AND WATER" twelve hours only. Instead of thirty-six hours as advised for the regular size chicks. It will be best to have a helper hold the baby-chicks instead of stretching with weights or bow. The down over the baby-chicks ribs should be wet with a damp sponge or cloth instead of plucking as is best on older chicks. For the expert "ELECTRIC-SEXER" results are better in every way when the operation is performed on two or three weeks old chicks. The novice or beginner should by all means learn on older birds as directed. The small size equipment for making baby-capons is made to order, therefore considerable higher in price.



**Electric-Made Buff Ply Rock Capons. Real profit makers.**

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Yakima, Washington. August 16, 1939

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

I sent for your Electric Caponizing Instruments this spring. I had never caponized before and up to now I have worked on two hundred birds and have lost two, so I can really say your electric tools are the real thing.\*\*\*

Thanking you, Al Perrault

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## A Child Can Do It - Why Not You?



### THE NEW WAY

A reproduced photograph of Geraldine Beuoy, age 10, and her brother, Richard Beuoy, age 6. This picture was taken in the fall of 1935 and shows the two kiddies actually making capons the new ELECTRIC way. A very great improvement over the way Aunt Helen and Uncle Carl performed it back in 1910. See page 12.



# “Care After Operation”

## CHAPTER VI

**T**HE new made capon immediately following the operation should be watered then fed. Feed lightly of whatever they are accustomed to eating. Remember they have not been fed for thirty-six hours and are very hungry on that account. Do not allow them to gorge themselves. Feed a small amount at regular intervals until they are satisfied. In a day or two they can then be fed the same as usual.

Be sure to separate them into small groups so that not more than ten or twelve will be together. It is very important to not crowd as the strong ones will trample the weaker ones, causing all kinds of trouble, perhaps much loss by death. Newly made capons usually have a tendency to huddle or bunch up due to natural desires. Where too many are allowed to bunch the weaker ones will suffer, become stunted, not do so well.

Wind-Puffs occasionally develop a day or two after the operation. Wind-puffs are not serious altho annoying. Air collects under the bird's skin, causing a puffed up appearance. These wind-puffs are caused by an injury to the bird's ribs or back bones. Usually done with the rib spreader or instrument used to make the opening between the ribs. Therefore in order to prevent wind-puffs more careful use of cutting and spreading instrument is necessary.

After wind-puffs develop the remedy is of course to release the confined air. Do not attempt to do this until after the third day following the operation. Never open the original wound. Always make a new opening to allow the air to escape. A touch of the Electric-Knife on the swelled part will permit the air to escape instantly. A long stitch with a darning needle, threaded with coarse white wool yarn, or common white wrapping cord. The two needle holes should be at least an

inch and a half apart, through the puffed skin. Then draw the two needle holes almost together and tie the yarn or cord in a hard knot. When the stitch is correctly taken and tied, it will then be impossible for the

### CAPONS GREAT EATING

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Beuoy—I cannot begin to express the thanks of myself and family for the magnificent capon you sent up. He arrived in the afternoon, and when I got home I found my little boys had him out playing with him and they thought that he was about big enough to make a horse. I have to leave this afternoon, and I just could not bear the thought of leaving without tasting some of that juicy bird. So last night I killed and dressed him and today we had him good and brown. Now I am not flattering you when I say that I have eaten pheasants, ducks, geese and chickens cooked by some of the most expert chefs in America, but I never ate anything equal to that capon. I really dread to leave home this afternoon, for two reasons: First, I fear the entire family have eaten so much capon that they will likely get down. Second, I would like to be here for another fine lunch off of that capon served cold. There were twelve of us ate a magnificent meal today. Now this is counting in my family and visitors that we invited in to partake of the feast, and there was some to spare. We did not quite get twelve baskets full of fragments, but they have plenty left for supper and I am going away in a short time and will miss finishing the treat. You know how the women appreciate something nice for the table; well, my wife was certainly happy to get that fine capon, and she joins me in expressing our thanks. Mr. Beuoy, I do not know how I can ever pay you for your kindness in this matter, and I hope when I see you at Wichita (at the State Poultry Show) I will be able to make good with you in some way to show that I appreciate your kindness far more than this letter begins to express.

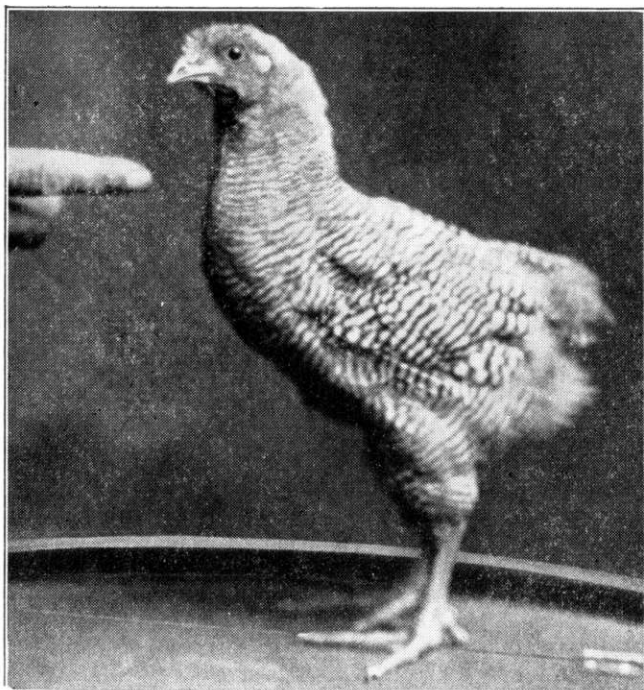
Wishing you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,  
REESE V. HICKS.

Now 1940 Sec't Int. Nat'l Baby Chick Ass'n.

The above letter to Mr. Beuoy was written by Mr. Hicks, at that time president of the American Poultry Association and editor-in-chief of Poultry Culture. President Hicks voices the sentiments of everyone that has tried capons. They are undoubtedly the best eating to be had. Under present conditions they are not an expensive luxury, but within the reach of everyone.

bird to again puff, the slightest swelling will cause the needle holes to reopen thereby permitting the air to escape. No matter how often the bird starts to puff, where the stitch is correctly taken, it cannot do so. Moisture from the bird's body will cause the stitch to disappear in due time, or it may be removed by hand if preferred.



About the limit as to size and age for making profitable Capons.

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Cle Elum, Washington. Oct. 27, 1939

Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find stamps for Beuoy Capon book.

We raised for experiment this year 200 White Jersey Giants and had them caponized. The first 100 by knife method and the next 100 by your Electric method and by far best results with Electric method.\*\*\*

Yours truly, W. H. Gault

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**BEST PIECE OF FOWL THEY HAD EVER TASTED**  
**THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR**

Kansas City, Mo., July 18, 1925.

Mr. George Beucy.

Dear Mr. Beucy:

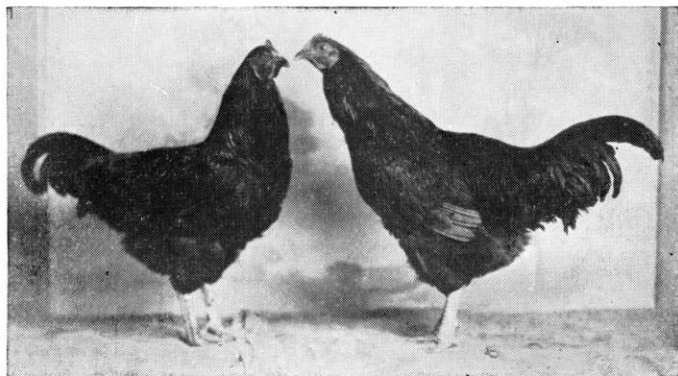
There was no inconvenience due to the late arrival of the capon. The fact is if it had come on Sunday we would have kept it anyhow. We had it at a most opportune time. It happened three people dropped in unexpectedly for dinner, one the manager of the International Harvester Company who was about six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

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

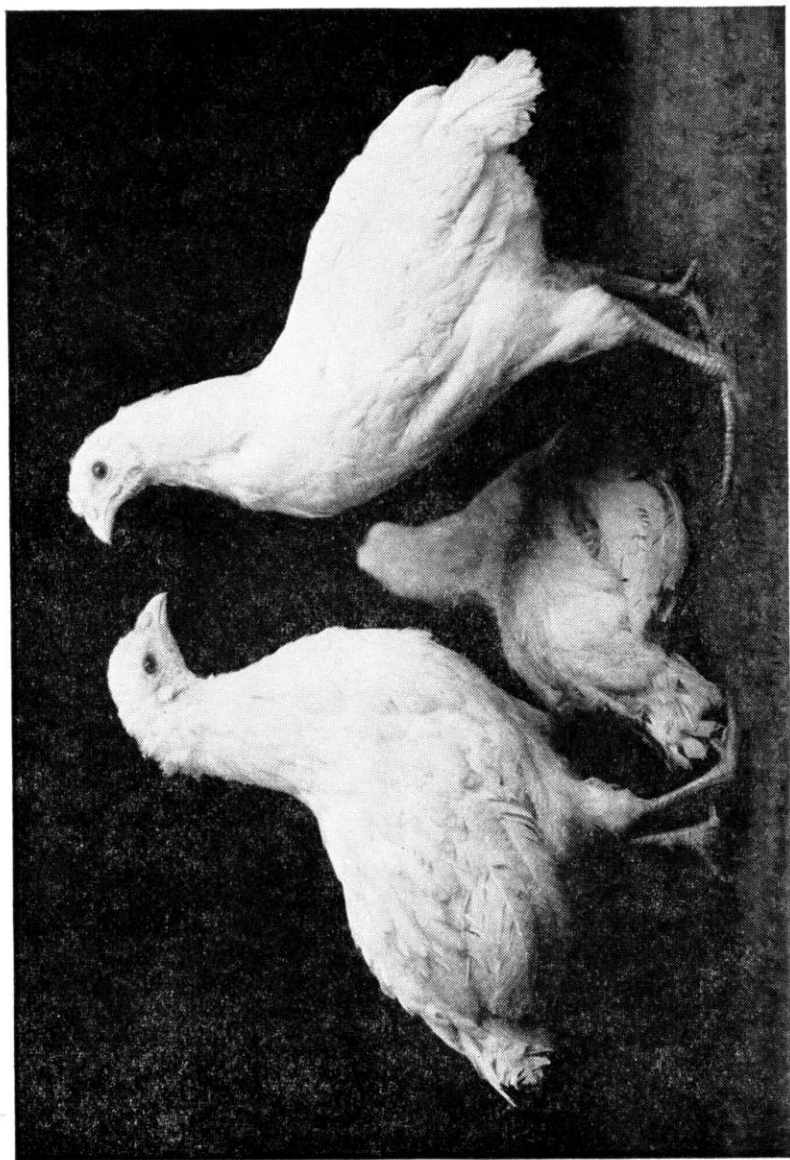
Again thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

H. J. Waters, Managing Editor.



Rhode Island Red young capons about half grown.

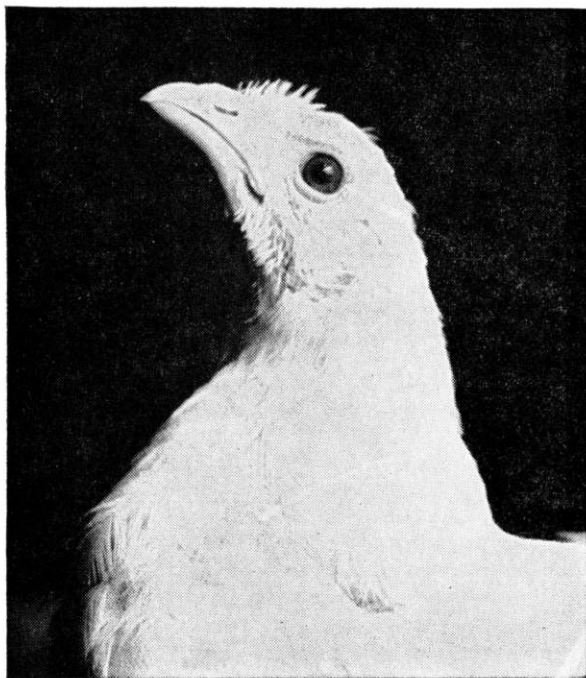


Three six-week-old "Elcapo." Weight  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds each. Made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby Chicks.

# “Elcapo” and “Elpulo”

## CHAPTER VII

**E**LCAPO is a young undeveloped “ELECTRIC-MADE-CAPON.” “ELCAPO-CAPON” is a fully developed electric made “ELCAPO.” “ELCAPO” are made from male-baby-chicks. They are electrically recreated to insure luxurious eating. Their flesh is, in fact, always will be tender like a fresh



“Elcapo” head, no comb, no wattles. Six-weeks-old. Made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.

laid egg from which they came. Why cheat yourself? Eat "Elcapo" like other folks do.

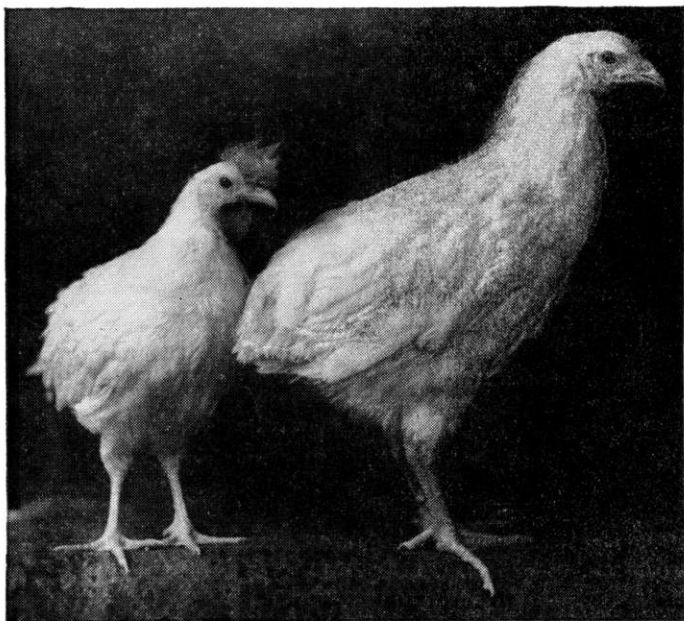
The electric process necessary to produce "EL-CAPO" must be started when the baby-chicks are only one day old. It then requires five consecutive weeks to complete the creation of an "ELCAPO." During these five weeks eight direct applications of low voltage electric current is necessary to produce an "EL-CAPO." Each of the eight electric contacts is to a different part of the chick. Each chick must be handled eight different times. Only a trained expert operator can do this successfully. Each of the eight electric con-



**"Elcapo,"** six-weeks-old. Note the big plump breast. Weight  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.

tacts is applied by hand to one individual chick, one at a time. Difficult, expensive to do, but the result is a bird like the world never had before. A bigger, better fowl, one that can be matured in less time at less expense than ever before.

There is a difference between "ELCAPO" and other poultry. You can see, you can taste the difference. There is also a difference between "ELCAPO" and a heavy breed Capon. A heavy breed Capon never



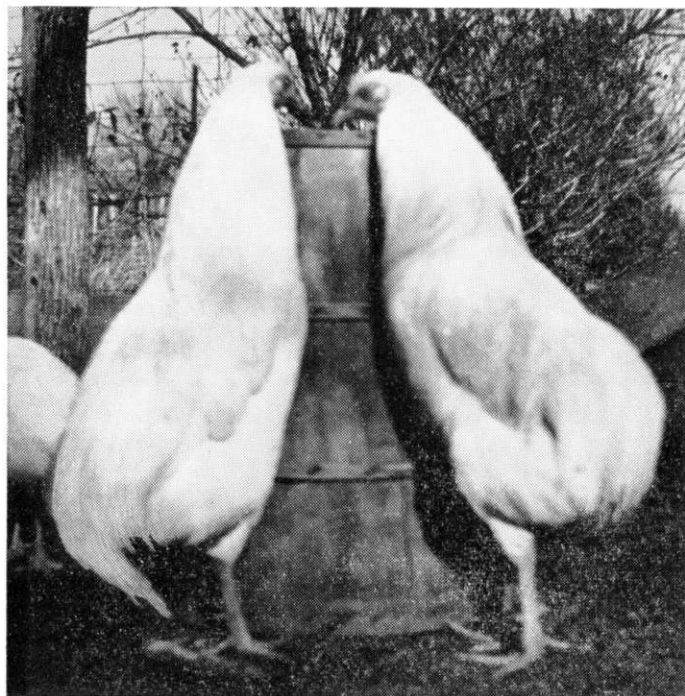
White Leghorn Cockerel and "Elcapo." Both from same hatch of "Baby-Chicks.

was, never will be an "ELCAPO." On the other hand an "ELCAPO" can be grown quickly into a real Capon, actually an "ELCAPO CAPON" of super fine quality.

An "ELCAPO" does not, never will have wattles or comb. Both wattles and comb have been electrically removed. An "ELCAPO" does not have wing tips. Therefore no main flight wing feathers. They have also been electrically removed. An "ELCAPO" will not



fly for that reason. An "ELCAPO" does not have, never will have sex-glands; they have been electrically removed. An "ELCAPO" will develop into a real capon, actually increase in size and value per pound as he grows.



**"CASH ON THE BARREL HEAD."**

"Elcapo" five-months-old. Weight five pounds each. Made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chicks.

To all those who for any reason are not in a position to produce heavy breed capons "ELCAPO" presents an opportunity to enjoy luxurious Capon eating at small cost. To put into cold storage or to develop for sale, as preferred, at very little or no extra cost over ordinary market poultry of like size and weight.

A capon of the heavy breeds, weighing eight or more pounds in favor on the big markets and bringing top prices is a most wonderful fowl. An "ELCAPO"

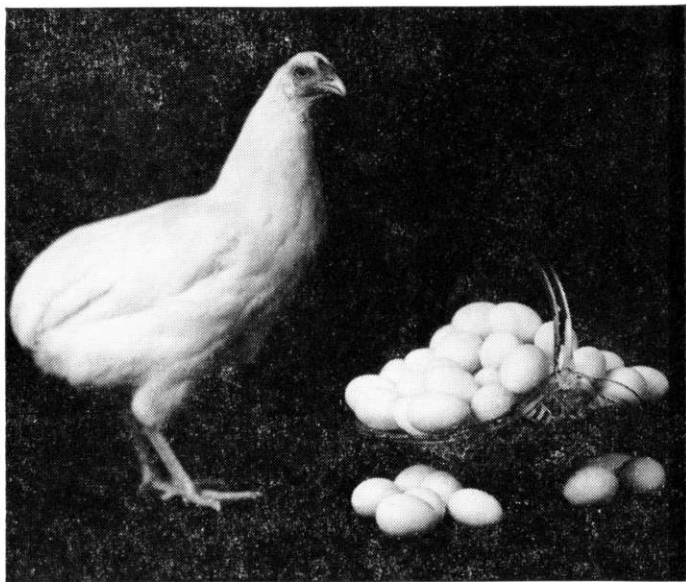
could not be better. He will not be so large. Where large size is a desirable factor, then "ELCAPO" will not be so good. "Capons" of large size often bring five dollars or more each, especially when sold for banquets, special occasions, or where large numbers are to be treated to something extra special. "ELCAPO" are just as good, actually more suitable, less expensive, for the small to average family.

Capons can be made by the average person safely, raised and sold or used at home at a handsome profit. I know from experience. Also from what my customers tell or write me. In the last thirty years I have personally or by mail, instructed more than a half million people exactly how to make capons. Ninety per cent of them have learned to make capons from our illustrated printed instructions. Many thousands of them are still making capons, using, marketing, or both, to their own satisfaction and profit. "ELCAPO" are different; not so easy to make. More expensive instruments, housing, scientific care, experience, as well as many other features, are absolutely necessary to produce "ELCAPO" not required in making and raising capons. The big difference between "ELCAPO" and "CAPON" therefore is "CAPONS" are practical and profitable for the average person to make for themselves while "ELCAPO" are not.

"ELPULO" is a young undeveloped "ELHENO." Therefore an "ELHENO" is a fully developed "ELPULO." "ELPULO" are made from female-baby-chicks. They are electrically recreated in order to eliminate several undesirable faults. "ELPULO" is sexually the exact opposite to "ELCAPO." The Beuoy-electric-treatment is performed on female-baby-chicks in order to increase egg production, to eliminate comb, wattles, and wing tips. The idea in so doing being to produce the most prolific egg laying bird known to civilization. Strictly ornamental useless parts are electrically removed while the chick is a baby in order to allow the more desirable features to develop. Actually to grow "ELPULO" instead of fuss and feathers. Eggs instead of comb and wattles. A hen that will never fly. A contented egg layer. One that will stay put instead of

flying. One that turns energy (feed) into eggs instead of useless efforts. The Beuoy-Electric-Method presents a wonderful opportunity to every poultry raiser to greatly increase egg production at very little or no added cost.

“ELPULO” is actually just a short way to say “ELECTRIC-RECREATED-PULLET.” “ELCAPO”



“Elpulo” five-months-old and her eggs. Made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.

have their sex-glands electrically removed. “ELPULO” do not have their sex glands removed. “ELCAPO” are electric treated to stop sexual development. On the other hand “ELPULO” are electric treated to increase sexual development. The “Beuoy-Electric-Method” is not applied to male or female chicks exactly the same. It is not necessary to separate the ribs or open up the female chick in order to make an “ELPULO.” It is very necessary to separate the ribs in order to open up the male chick to make “ELCAPO.”

“ELPULO” are intended to be more productive

egg-layers therefore only naturally heavy egg producing breeds should be used for the purpose. The Beuoy-Electric treatment does not increase the number of eggs already present in the bird's egg sac. It enables,



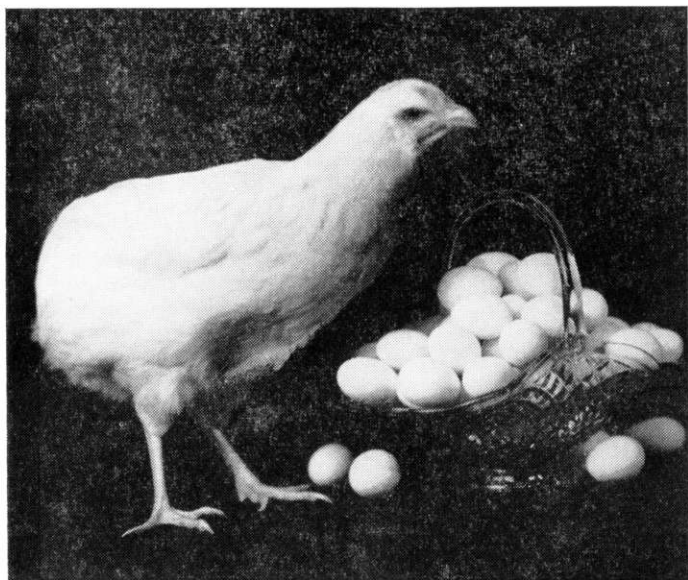
Six dozen "Elpulo" eggs.

actually helps the "ELPULO" to lay them more quickly. Leghorns or other light breeds, from known heavy egg producing strains should be used to produce the most profitable "ELPULO."

Profitable production of "ELCAPO" or "ELPULO" requires a house with battery equipment. Batteries are very necessary. Each chick has to be caught and electrically treated by hand many different times. The newly electric treated chicks will not stand crowding therefore they must be separated into small lots. Batteries are the most practical way to handle them.

The George Beuoy Electric-method of producing "ELCAPO" or "ELPULO" is as follows: Start with

day old chicks. Male chicks for "ELCAPO." Female chicks for "ELPULO." Mixed sexes if both "ELCAPO" and "ELPULO" are desired. Fifty baby-chicks to each section of an electric battery brooder is best. Grasp the Beuoy-Electric-Knife in one hand with the thumb on the switch button. Hold the baby-chick secure in the other hand. With thumb and forefinger spread the tiny wing of the chick on a small block of wood. Then locate

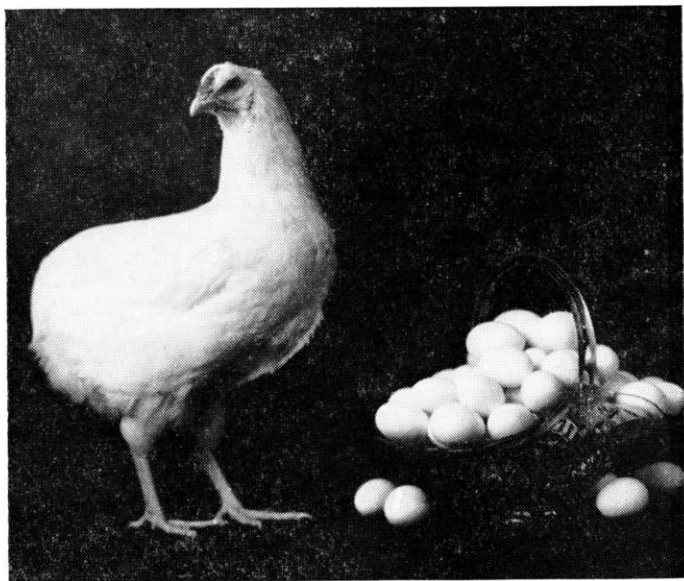


See what I did. "Elpulo" made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.

with the electric loop of the knife the tip joint of the wing. When sure the electric-loop is centered on the joint, press the button with the thumb. In order to make the electric contact. Bear down with the hand on the instrument to apply the necessary pressure. Draw the instrument forward to unjoint the wing tip. Turn the bird over and repeat on the other wing proceeding as before. When done correctly the tip is simply electrically unjointed. No bleeding or pain should result. The chick is not injured in the least. Replace in the brooder and proceed on the rest of the chicks.

When the baby-chicks are about one week old, the

comb and wattles should be electrically removed. The exact time depending somewhat on the development. To remove comb and wattles from baby-chicks a "Beuoy Pick-Up" Electric-Gland-Remover should be used. With this instrument the comb is simply picked up with the instrument. The electric wire bar being at the base of the comb next to the chicks head. When



Look at my eggs. "Elpulo" made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.

in the correct position apply the electric current by pressing the thumb on the contact button. When the electric current is applied close the instrument with a firm pressure of the hand which will quickly remove the comb. Then remove the wattles one at a time in the same way. Return the chick to the brooder and proceed on the others.

With the removal of wing tips, comb, and wattles, the electric treatment necessary to produce an "EL-PULO" is complete. If "ELCAPO" are desired then the sex glands should be removed when the electric-

treated chicks are from two to three weeks old. The exact time depending on development. To remove the sex-glands follow directions as illustrated and instructed in chapter five, page 44.

When the cockerels and pullets have not been separated or the sex has not been determined, the sex separation can be done when caponizing. In order to determine the sex, follow the caponizing illustrated instructions in chapter five exactly until the bird is opened up so the sex organs can be clearly seen. If there are testis in the bird it is a cockerel. The operation can then be completed to make a capon. When there are no testis, only the egg sac in view, then it is a pullet and can be released with no harm done. The Electric-Method of determining sex is positive, no guess work, there is no doubt about it.

Both "ELCAPO" and "ELPULO" are sometimes wanted with tails electrically removed. In order that the birds will never develop tail feathers. This gives the birds a short bunt, pony built appearance desired by some people. Only a skilled expert "Beuoy-Electric-Method" operator should attempt to remove the tails from baby-chicks as the operation is much more difficult than caponizing. The expert will remove the tails from baby-chicks when they are three to four days old. The operation is performed with the "Beuoy-Electric-Tail-Remover." An instrument made especially for the purpose. The chick's tiny tail is simply picked up with the instrument; the electric curved wire bar on top. Being sure the bar is between the oil-sac and the chick's back bone. When sure the wire bar is exactly centered over the connecting joint the electric contact button is pressed with the thumb in order to apply the electric current. When the current is applied the instrument is closed with a firm grip of the hand. Done correctly the tail will be quickly unjointed by the electric current. No pain or bleeding will result in the hands of an expert. Loss will surely occur when attempted by an inexperienced person.

**“ELCAPO”**

**“ELPULO”**

**FOR SALE:-**

During March, April, May and June of each year we have a limited number of both “ELPULO” and “ELCAPO” for sale. The “ELCAPO” are intended for eating, or market only, not breeding. We deliver them in patented shipping coops, built to accomodate even dozen lots. Six birds on each side of the partition. Feed and water containers are built in. Each shipment is supplied with both water and feed to last the entire trip. On that account we sell only in even dozen lots. The order may be for six “ELCAPO” and six “ELPULO” at no extra cost. All prices are F. O. B. Cedar Vale, Kansas, via express, charges collect. We guarantee the birds to reach their destination alive and in good condition. We have no way of knowing how they will be treated after arrival, housed, watered, fed or cared for. On that account it is to be understood as a part of the sale agreement, there is no other guarantee given or implied. Remit by Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified check. Uncertified checks not acceptable. All prices good in the U. S. A. only. Orders from foreign countries not accepted. Approximate shipping weight 30 pounds each dozen. Consult your local express agent in regard to express costs. Baby-chick rates should not apply to “ELCAPO” or “ELPULO.”

**FIVE WEEK OLD, One Pound Size.**

(weight approximate) **“ELCAPO”**  
or **“ELPULO”** - - - Price as above  
**Per even Dozen Lots . . . . . \$7.50.**

**GEORGE BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS**



# “ PROPER FEED FOR CAPONS ”

## CHAPTER VIII



HERE is only one proper way to feed capons for profit. Feed capons, or other poultry, all they will eat all the time. The feed need not be a rich fattening food all the time. In order to make the greatest possible profit from capons, local conditions, with feed available, is the most important thing to consider. Feed available varies in different sections of the country. Prices are not the same for the different feeds in all sections of the country. Housing, yards, range, all must be considered in the feeding program. All of which varies in different places. No exact formula which would be best under all conditions can be given. Grain in many different forms should form the bulk of the feed. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rice, kaffir, maize, or other grain available.

Green succulent growth will, along with some form of grain, produce the most profitable growth at least expense. The cereal grains—wheat, oats, barley, rye—are best for greens. When possible allow the poultry to run on plots planted to any of these grains. Where it is not possible to allow the birds to range on the growing young grains, then sprout the grain for them in flats or covered with soil. Clover, alfalfa or green growing young grass is also very good when available. Cabbage, turnip tops, radish tops, lettuce, beets, tomatoes, along with many other vegetables are also good sources of cheap green feed. Grain with plenty of the fresh greens should be kept before the fowls where they can eat all they want all the time. Plenty of fresh clean water is also very necessary at all times. Also supply plenty of hard sharp grit at all times.

In addition to the grain and green feed some sort of animal substance is also necessary to balance the ration. Milk in some form is usually cheapest and best. Meat scraps, ground raw fresh bones, cod liver oil, or

other commercial products can be used when necessary. The farmer who raises poultry need not worry about balancing the poultry feed. Farm chickens on free range along with other livestock will balance their own ration. Plenty of milk, plenty of green growth along with bugs, grain, waste animal feeds, etc., usually found in abundance on good farms will be all that is needed for the poultry.

Poultry raised in close confinement, houses, yards, batteries, or other small space must be fed a balanced ration. If direct sunlight is limited then something must be fed to take its place. Under all such conditions it will be wise to feed a high grade commercial prepared product. In feeding a commercial prepared feed, be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions exactly. Where it is decided to use a mixed feed, it is usually cheaper as well as better to buy a ready mixed product. Under unusual conditions where it is necessary to mix the feed, it will be a good policy to ask or write the state agriculture college for advice. Remember each state may have feed conditions different from any other state. Your poultry should be fed accordingly. In so far as feeding, housing, and care are concerned, growing Capons, Elcapo or Elpulo are no different from other poultry. When fully grown, capons should be finished ready to eat or market for greatest profits. To be properly finished the capons should be confined to a small space for two weeks only. During these last two weeks, feed finely ground yellow corn soaked in milk all they will eat all the time.

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#### 21,000 CAPONS

Rear Sir:

715 17th St., Moline, Ill.

I am directing this letter of inquiry about your electric capon kit.

The year of 1927, I purchased your kit of "Beuoy Best Capon Tools" for the sum of five dollars (\$5.00).

This kit has all the instruments your present kit lists with the Bow and Tripod additional in the kit.

The information I would like is a fair quotation on the Electric Knife, two sizes of the Electric Gland Remover, plus the Electric Transformer.

I am starting my tenth year in the caponizing industry and perhaps you would be interested to know I have operated on 21,000 birds to date and out of this number there were 13 fatalities and 7 slips.

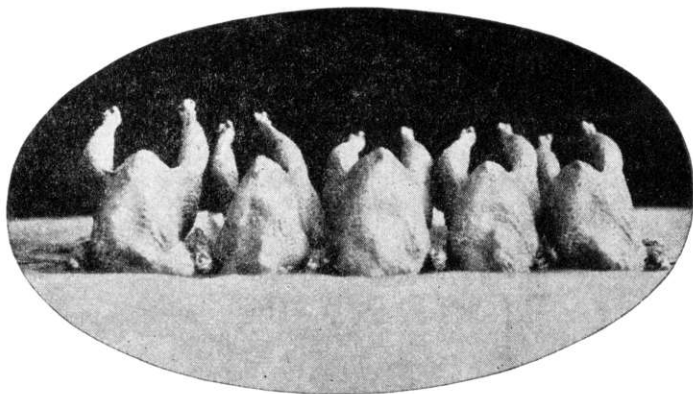
These birds were emasculated with your Beuoy-Best Instruments\*\*\*.

T. H. Pierce.

# “ Marketing Capons ”

## CHAPTER IX

**C**APONS are now a regular part of the poultry market. The same as hens, roosters, broilers, fryers, springs, cockerels or pullets. Each is quoted in regular season. Capons, like other poultry, are sold both alive and dressed. Years ago before capons were available on the market in any considerable quantities, only dressed capons were wanted. At that time capons were in demand dressed “CAPON-STYLE.” The capons were killed by sticking in the mouth. They were killed by sticking in order to leave the head on the dressed capon. Most of the neck feathers, the main wing feathers, the feet with a small

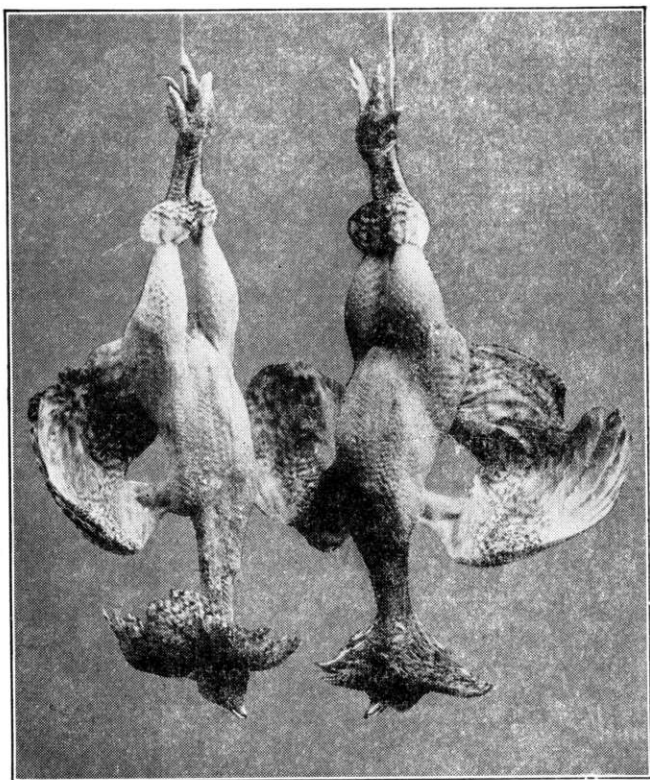


**Capons dressed smooth.**

ring of feathers around the knee joint were left on. The long sickle, the saddle and tail feathers were all left on the dressed capon. The head with undeveloped comb, undeveloped wattles, feet and feathers were the Capon's trade mark. Some markets still expect capons

dressed capon style. Kansas City, Boston, Chicago, along with other large markets now prefer them dressed clean the same as other poultry. Most good markets prefer to buy capons alive, in order to dress them as their customers prefer.

No matter where the poultry raisers may be located, there is now a market where capons are in demand within easy shipping distance of his poultry yard.



Dressed "Capon Style" Capons.

Local markets in many places consume large numbers of capons when available. Successful poultry raisers sell their capons direct to the consumer for eating, at prices above regular market quotations. A most

profitable business can be developed by the capon raiser at or near home. Well-to-do people, bankers, merchants, good hotels, high class cafes, doctors, along with many others will be delighted to contract good capons for future delivery. A regular highly profitable capon business can be built up in almost any good neighborhood.

Young immature Capons are not wanted on the regular poultry markets. Capons of all breeds have a tendency to grow up long, lanky, "streamlined," due to

"Elcapo-Capon" not ready for market. Long lanky Capon. weight five pounds. Just ready to make most profitable part of growth. Will heavy down and take fat and weight quickly at this stage of growth. This Capon was made from S. C. White Leghorn Baby-Chick.



the fact capons first grow a frame. Then takes on flesh and heavy down. Until after a capon is finished

fully fleshed and fattened he has no advantage on the market over any other young poultry of like size or weight. Therefore it is very poor judgment to attempt to sell on the market, a capon until he is in good flesh, fully grown and well fattened. "Elcapo-Capons" can be developed, fully grown, fully fattened, in less than one-half the time required for capons of the heavy breeds. On that account where small, plump, tender, well fattened capons are wanted in a few months time "Elcapo" will be best. Regular heavy breed capon or "Elcapo," it makes no difference, it is safe to figure one pound of weight for each month old the capon is up to or near his mature weight. Therefore an "ELCAPO" can be grown to six pound mature weight in six months or less. A regular heavy breed capon will require twelve months or more to reach a mature weight of twelve pounds. Either of them can be fattened to market at less weight a few months earlier when desired.

Baby-Capons, Elcapo, Elpulo, Capon-broilers, as well as "started-capons" are also fast becoming in demand at very profitable prices. These young newly made capons are wanted by many people to eat at once or to grow into mature capons. As yet there is no regular established market for the immature capons as there is for the big heavy fully developed capons. Due to this very fact there is a much greater profit possible for the wide-awake poultry raiser who is energetic enough to establish the market amongst his own neighbors. There is not now the competition on "Started-Capons" like there is on other classes of poultry.

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Route 1, Box 141.

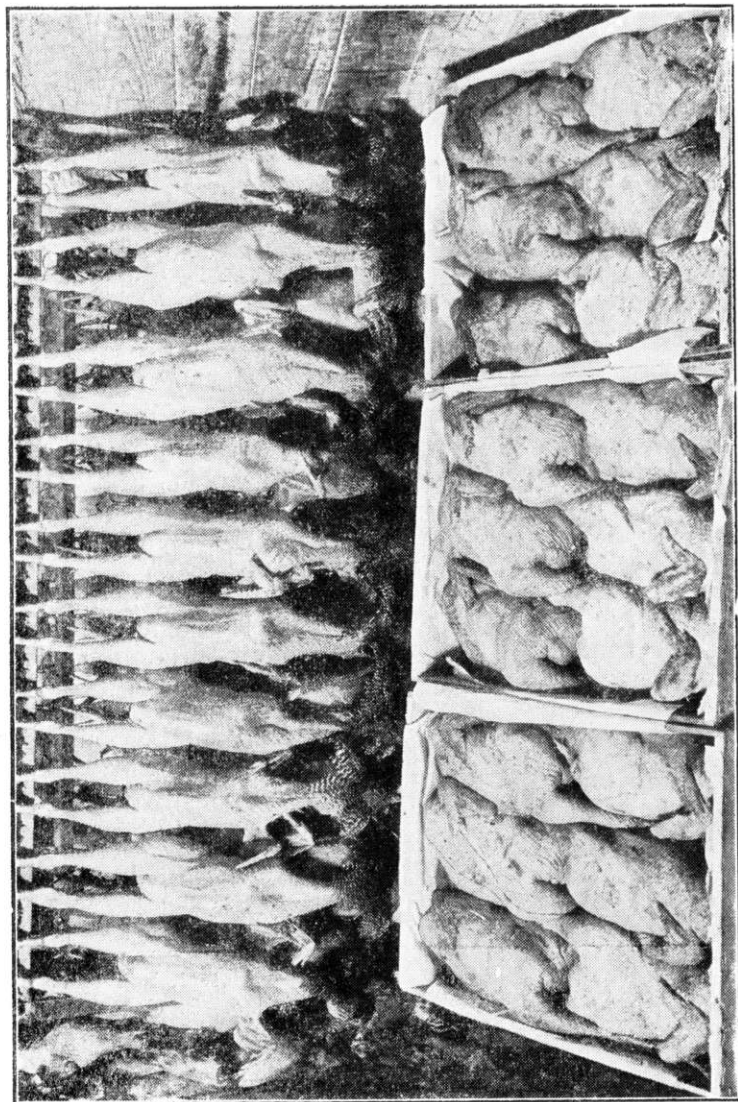
Madison, Ohio. October 6, 1939

Mr. Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Last spring I purchased one of your electric outfits and had wonderful success on 400 White Rocks.\*\*\*

Yours truly, W. D. Bradley



Dressed Capons—before and after packing for market. Average weight dressed, eight pounds each.  
Sold for 50c a pound—\$4.00 each.

# “ QUESTIONS and ANSWERS ”

## CHAPTER X

**1st—DOES IT PAY TO CAPONIZE LEGHORN ROOSTERS?**—Yes. If you have leghorn chickens you can realize more profit from the roosters sold or used as capons than any other way they can be handled. Leghorns will make from six to seven pound capons. Leghorn baby-chick-cockerels are the ones to use for “ELCAPO.” The leghorn baby-chick-pullets are the ones to use for “ELPULO.”

**2nd—CAN TURKEYS BE CAPONIZED?**—Yes. A turkey is very easily caponized. Regular size Beuoy-Electric-Instruments used exactly the same as for chickens is all that is required. Large type turkey toms will make Turkey-Capons weighing from 50 to 60 pounds each when mature. Eighteen months or two years is required for turkey-capons to fully develop. Some turkey growers remove the young tom turkey's sex-glands in order to stop fighting in the flock.

**3rd—CAN CAPONS BE EXHIBITED?**—Yes. Capons are included in The American Standard of Perfection by which all poultry is judged. The writer has exhibited capons at many State, National, and World Fair Exhibitions during the last thirty years. Both in the United States and Canada. Reproduced photographs of mature capons in this book are mostly first prize winners from such places as The World's Fair Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., International Poultry Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Montreal Canada Poultry Exhibition, Missouri State Poultry Show, St. Louis, Mo., The Kansas State Poultry Show, Topeka, Kans., Ogden Utah Inter-Mountain-Four-State Poultry Exhibition, Missouri State Poultry Show at Kansas City, Mo., and many other poultry shows. Many of these capons were a featured part of Better Farming trains shown all over the United States by differ-



ent great Railroad system. Including such large cities as New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans and hundreds of other cities and towns. Later these same capons were sold to the royal family of England for the King's own table.

**4th—HOW CAN ONE TELL COCKERELS FROM PULLETS?**—The easiest way is to buy Sex-Separated chicks from the hatchery. Some breeders specialize on Hy-Bred chicks and can tell the sex by the color of the chicks. In pure bred Barred Ply Rocks the male chicks are always lighter in color than the females of the same mating. A male bird of any age has a different look in his face. Head, eyes, beak, the general conformation by comparison are coarse in the male, delicate in the female. The males have a coarse bass voice, the female finer, shriller, more sharp toned. A sure way is to select the chicks of the right size, catch the ones you think are males. Prepare them as explained in chapter number five. Then open them up as explained. If there is no sex-gland, only an egg-sac, to be found it is a pullet. There will be no doubt about it. She can be turned loose. She will not be injured in the least. After a few pullets and a few cockerels have been examined it will be easy to tell which is which.

**5th—DO CAPONS HAVE SPURS?**—Yes. A capon will grow spurs. Exactly the same as a steer's horns grow unless removed. Like a steer's horns which do not grow so large as the bull's, so will a capon's spurs grow. The size and length of the spurs indicate the capon's age.

**6th—ARE COMB AND WATTLES REMOVED WHEN CAPONIZING?**—No, not at the same time the sex-glands are removed. Comb and wattles should be removed before the baby-chicks are one week old. Old style cutting or dubbing resulted in much bleeding, not practical on that account. Comb and wattles correctly removed with a Beuoy-Pick-Up-Electric-Gland-Remover at the right time will not cause bleeding or loss. The tiny comb or wattle is simply picked up in the instrument. The current applied with a slight pressure of the thumb on the contact button. The desired part is

quickly removed by the electric current. The electric contacted place on the chick is cauterized, sterilized, actually seared to prevent loss by bleeding.

**7th—WHAT DOES IT COST TO RAISE A CAPON?**—It will cost about as much to raise a mature capon, as it will a hen under the same conditions. Not quite so much for the capon as the hen. The exact cost depending on grain prices, amount of cheap green feed available, labor, housing, etc., in different section of the country. Please read chapter number eight in this book for full explanation on feeding.

**8th—WILL IT PAY TO RAISE CAPONS FOR HOME USE?**—Yes. It will pay to have capons for home use only. You can realize more profit and pleasure by making capons of surplus male chicks than any other way they can be handled. Young male chicks made into capons spread the supply over the entire year. Young roosters made into capons will allow you to have delicious, tender, sweet flavored meat, any day, any week of any month in the year. Instead of frying them while young in one or two of the hottest summer months.

---

Osage, Minnesota. July 15, 1939

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Herewith postal money order for \$10.00 to pay for Beuoy's Electric Kit for caponizing.

Kindly send by return mail, if possible, as my chickens are ready to caponize.

I used your set last year, but it was one borrowed from a neighbor, and I found it so EXCELLENT PLUS that this year I want an outfit of my own. Last year I caponized 500 cockerels, my first experience, and found it so successful that this year I have three thousand. With your new outfit, I should be able to GO RIGHT TO TOWN.\*\*\*

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours, Bill Carter

---

9th—IS THERE AN ESTABLISHED MARKET FOR CAPONS?—Yes. Capons are now a recognized part of the poultry market. Exactly the same as hens, roosters, cockerels, pullets, fryers, broilers, or other fowls. Almost all good markets quote capons in season. The Capon season on the market is from Thanksgiving to Easter Sunday. The big capon buyers in the large markets dress the capons for cold storage. Capons from storage are sold the year around to the better class trade who serve deluxe meals.

PHONE MARQUETTE 0525 — REFERENCE WEST  
SIDE BANK — ALWAYS RELIABLE

**HASSMANN - - MUELLER CO.**

**QUALITY**

**Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables**

**1019 N. Third Street,  
Milwaukee, Wisc.**

December 5, 1939.

George Beuoy

Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir :-

We can use a lot of capons right now, provided they are Extra Fine, Well-Mature, and large. Will pay you--net 24 Cents per Lb. for them--net which is 2 cents more than the market quoted now.

Would advise shipping them now, as we think the market will be less, since more capons will arrive right along.

Kindly let us hear from you and obliged.

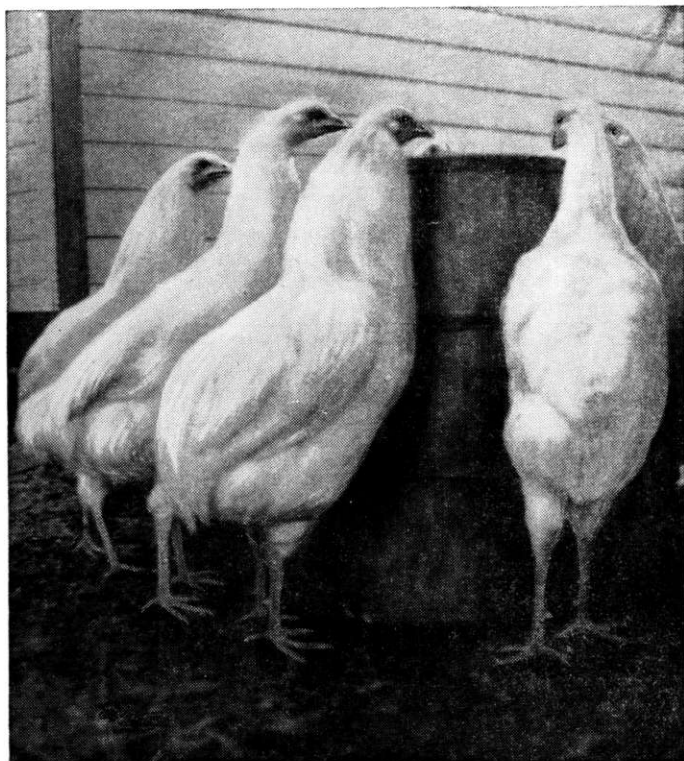
Respectfully yours,  
HASSMANN-MULLER COMPANY.

JDM;SB

Per--Jas. D. Mueller.

### 10th—IS AN OLD CAPON MARKETABLE?—

Yes. The larger the capon the more he will bring per pound. The older the capon the fatter he becomes. A capon always remains tender, sweet flavored, the same as he was when caponized. No matter how old a capon is he will never become tough when well fed, well cared for. He will always be just as good to eat as he ever was. The only limit will of course be the fowls natural life span.



“Elcapon-Capons.” Equal “Cash-on-the-Barrel-Head.”

**11th—HOW OLD MUST A CAPON BE BEFORE HE WILL MOTHER BABY-CHICKS?**—Late fall hatched chicks caponized make the best mothers for the next spring hatched chicks. Four months or more should elapse after the operation before capons can be expected to take baby-chicks.

**12th—HOW MUCH IS USUALLY CHARGED FOR MAKING CAPONS?**—Ten cents each is the usual charge for caponizing. A minimum charge of two dollars and fifty cents is usual where less than twenty-five birds are to be operated on at any one time. The minimum charge is to pay for time, trouble, and expense in making ready to caponize small numbers of birds.

**13th—DO CAPONS EVER CROW?**—Yes. Occasionally, not often. In the absence of the rooster a capon will sometimes crow, or at least make the attempt.

**14th—WILL A CAPON MATE WITH A HEN OR PULLET?**—A capon is exactly like any other altered male in that respect. When there is no entire male present all altered males, or capons, will make the attempt. Like a steer does the best he can.

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Detroit, Michigan. June 12, 1939

Mr. George Beuoy

Dear Sir:

That I would drop you a line to let you know how pleased and delighted I am with the Elcapos I received June 2nd. Truly I never saw such lovely birds before. All arrived in good condition and I am feeding them as you suggested. Thanking you for the fine chicks, I remain,

A satisfied customer, Mrs. Ida Jordan  
5365 Holcomb

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Ada Ohio. December 4, 1939

Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Last summer I purchased one of your Electric Capon sets. We had very good results. Not many slips and only one killed outright. Two-hundred caponized. Never saw work done.\*\*\*

Yours truly, R. P. Jones

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**15th—WILL A “SLIP” OR CAPON FERTILIZE EGGS?**—No, a capon will not fertilize eggs. A “SLIP” depending on the degree of new sexual growth might. On that account the toe nail joint of one foot of each bird operated on should be removed at same time the caponizing is done. Marked for life in that way it will then be possible to tell “SLIPS” from roosters even though both look and act exactly alike as they usually do.

**16th—HOW CAN ONE TELL “SLIPS” FROM CAPONS?**—By the looks of the bird. A “SLIP” looks and acts exactly like a rooster. A capon does not. A real capon looks more like a hen than a rooster. See illustrated in this book.

**17th—HOW CAN A “SLIP” BE TOLD FROM A ROOSTER?**—Only by the toe mark made at time of operation or other records. On that account it is very necessary to mark all birds operated on.

**18th—IS A “SLIP” AS GOOD TO EAT AS A CAPON?**—No. Positively not. As compared with a real capon a “SLIP” is strong as to taste, coarse as to appearance. Not so good.

**19th—IS A “SLIP” BETTER THAN A ROOSTER ON THE MARKET OR TO EAT?**—Yes. A “slip” will get much fatter, be more tender than a rooster. The “slip” will grow faster, is better to eat, weighs more, will also sell for about double rooster prices. Usually four to five cents per pound under real capon prices.

**20th—WHAT BREED IS BEST FOR CAPONS?**  
—There is no best breed for capons. No more than

---

Kingsbury, Texas. June 21, 1939

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

Last year was my first attempt at caponizing, in which I killed only one bird of ninety. These birds brought me 20c per pound on the local market. This year I have made capons of 120 and will have a few more to work on.\*\*\*

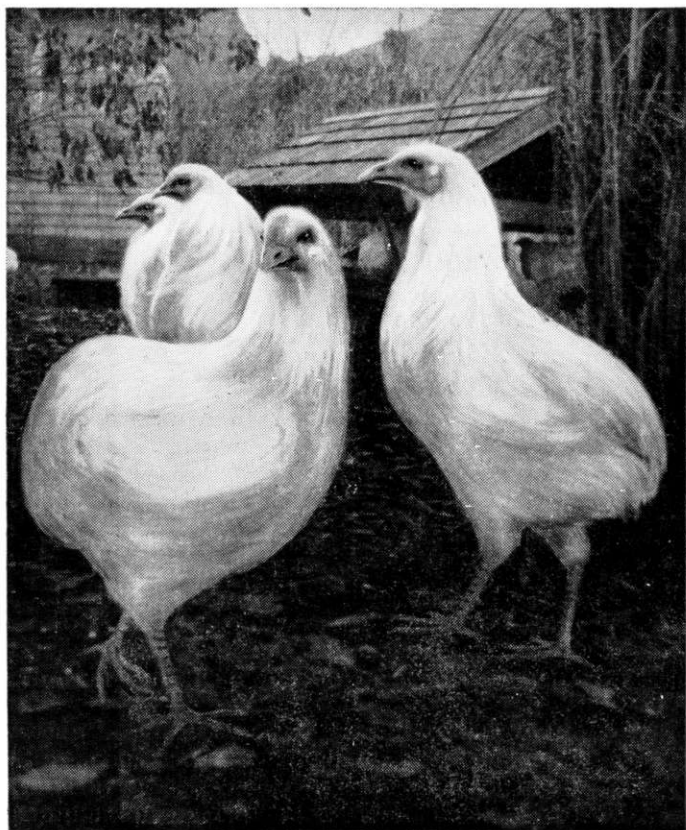
Sincerely yours, J. Arthur Rebber

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there is a best breed of chickens. The best breed in either case being the one you like best. Or the breed you already have. My personal choice is Barred Ply Rocks. Any breed or variety makes good capons. The surplus males no matter what breed you have can be used at home or sold on the market as capons at the greatest profit.

**21st—WHAT IS AN ELECTRIC-MADE-CAPON?**

—An electric-made-capon is one made by the Beuoy-Electric-Method.



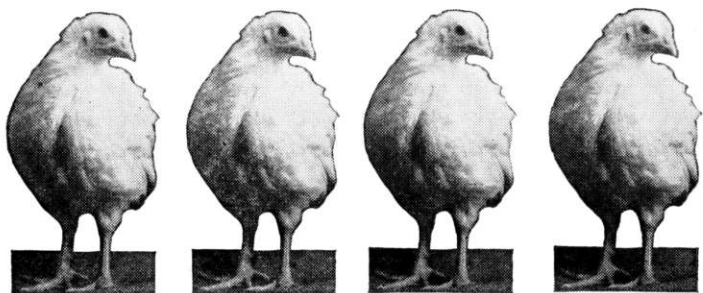
Beuoy Electric Made Capon.

**22nd—IS AN ELECTRIC-MADE-CAPON BETTER?**—A real capon made by any method is equally good. The method used or the way a capon is made has nothing whatever to do with quality of the capon. The difference in methods used is very important to the poultry raiser on account of losses by death, "Slips," and future growth of the capons. Less loss by death due to the operation, fewer "Slips," faster growth after the operation, are more sure when Buoy-Electric-Methods and Electric instruments are used.

**23rd—WHAT IS AN "ELCAPO?"** — An "ELCAPO" is a young undeveloped electric-made-capon. One that has been electrically treated in a special way

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### SHIPMENT OF "ELCAPO" ARRIVED O. K.



Englewood, Colo. July 11, 1939

Dear Sir:

The chickens arrived all O. K. They were on their feet. They look like nice strong, healthy chickens.

Yours truly, Mr. Roy P. Parris

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to produce certain desirable results not found in regular capons. All of which is fully explained in chapter number seven of this book.

**24th—WHAT IS AN "ELPULO?"** — An "ELPULO" is a young undeveloped "ELHENO." One that has received special electric treatment in order to eliminate certain undesirable faults of the bird. Electric-



ally treated in order to increase egg production by growing eggs instead of fuss and feathers. All of which is explained and illustrated in chapter number seven of this book.

**25th—CAN THE AVERAGE PERSON LEARN TO MAKE CAPONS?**—Yes. The average person can learn to make capons. By mail the writer has in the last thirty years successfully instructed more than five hundred thousand (500,000) people how to make capons. By commencing on a dead bird, one that has just been killed to eat. The average person has little or no trouble in learning to caponize. The bird has not been injured in any way and is just as good to eat as it ever was. The Beuoy-Method of instructions is to send plainly worded illustrated instructions. Pictures which show clearly each step in the operation with reproduced photographs. A special typewritten letter of advice is also sent with the illustrated instructions to enable the operator to proceed with confidence and success.

**26th—IS A LICENSE NECESSARY TO MAKE CAPONS?**—No. No federal or state license is required for making capons. The making of capons is a simple duty of the poultry raiser the same as the castration of pigs, lambs, calves, or other male animals.

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Aurora, Illinois. Oct. 4, 1939

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is two dimes in payment for two "Beuoy Capon Books."

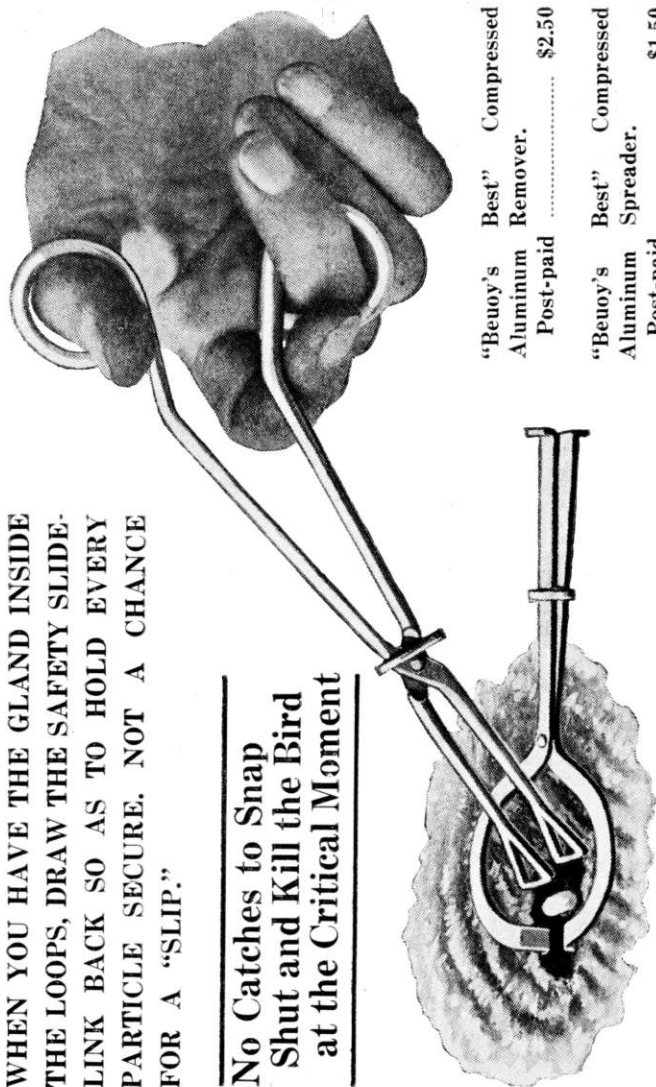
The 12 capons I bought from you in June are excellent birds. We will either buy an electric set or buy new Elcapos early in the spring.

Will be writing you later.

Yours truly Paul H. Shinn  
400 So. LaSalle St.

WHEN YOU HAVE THE GLAND INSIDE  
THE LOOPS, DRAW THE SAFETY SLIDE-  
LINK BACK SO AS TO HOLD EVERY  
PARTICLE SECURE. NOT A CHANCE  
FOR A "SLIP."

**No Catches to Snap  
Shut and Kill the Bird  
at the Critical Moment**



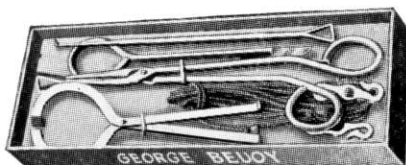
"Beuoy's Best" Compressed  
Aluminum Remover.  
Post-paid ..... \$2.50

"Beuoy's Best" Compressed  
Aluminum Spreader.  
Post-paid ..... \$1.50

GEORGE BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS

# Beuoy Non-Electric Sets.

**BEUOY  
BEST SET  
PRICE POST PAID  
(Non-Electric)**



**\$4.00**

Beuoy Compressed Aluminum Gland Remover (was \$5.00). Post Paid .....	\$2.50
Beuoy Compressed Aluminum Safety-Slide Spreader (was \$2.50). Post Paid .....	1.50
Beuoy Compressed Aluminum Hook-Probe Post Paid .....	.50
Beuoy Compressed Aluminum Knife RAZOR-STEEL BLADE, Post Paid .....	.50
Beuoy Compressed Aluminum Two-Way Catches and Cord, Post Paid .....	.50

Ordered Separately the above parts cost, Post Paid..... \$5.50  
 Due to the saving in Packing, mailing, and handling, you get all  
 the above Parts in the BEST SET combination (non-electric)  
 for only ..... \$4.00



**BEUOY  
SPOON SET  
PRICE POST PAID  
(Non-Electric)**

**\$2.50**

Combined Split Spoon Remover, Probe and Hook of Compressed Aluminum. Post Paid .....	1.50
Beuoy Compressed Aluminum SAFETY SLIDE Spreader. Post Paid .....	\$1.50
A new Razor Steel Bladed Compressed Aluminum handle capon knife. Post Paid .....	.50
Two-way Compressed Aluminum catches and cords. Post Paid .....	.50

Ordered Separately the above parts cost, Post Paid..... \$4.00  
 Illustrated instructions and type-written letter telling you how  
 to proceed, from Mr. Beuoy personally. All Post Paid (non-  
 electric) to you for only \$2.50. Why pay more?

**GEORGE BEUOY Cedar Vale, Kansas**

# ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR MAKING CAPONS

Dry batteries, regular telephone or ignition No. 6 are always easily and cheaply to be had at most local dealers, the Beuoy Electric Instruments work on only two of these dry cells satisfactorily. Automobile batteries of six volts, three cells, can be used PROVIDED only one cell is connected. To use a single cell of a car battery all that is necessary is two four-ounce carpet tacks or other small short tack with a large head. The post of each cell on the battery is made of soft lead, and one end of the electric cord attached to the Electric Instrument can be tacked to one post and the other cord to the other post. Just drive the tack into the lead; the battery will not be injured if due care is used. One cell of a 32 volt farm lighting battery can also be used provided there are 16 cells in the set. The instrument being attached to the one cell only, one instrument wire to each post of one cell of the set. Usually there are binding posts with screws on such batteries that can be used. Or any dry or storage (not radio) battery of only two volts, if not more than 25 watts capacity, can be used safely. Or a regular city light circuit of 110 volts 60 cycles alternating current can be used with a transformer to reduce the current and change it to a current of two volts 20 watts.

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Cokato, Minnesota. June 23, 1939

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

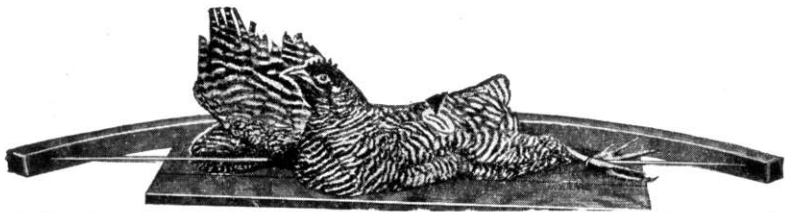
Dear Sir:

I am sending one of my electric caponizers back to you as it broke today and I wonder how much you would allow me on a trade for another one. I have had good service from this one, so I am not kicking about that as I caponized about 6000 birds with it this spring.

Please send me another and send it C. O. D. immediately, as I have 5000 ready to caponize and have 25000 birds this season yet, so please rush this as fast as possible.

Yours truly, Lawrence Lundeen

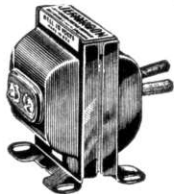
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Split Hickory Capon Bow, Disc Catches. Much simpler, handier and better in every way than weights. Holds bird securely, also permits it to be turned in any position without loosening. Capon Bow Holder is Extra; not a part of any set.

**Beuoy Bow, Price Post Paid, . . . \$1.00**

---



### **Electric Transformer For 110 A. C. Electric Current**

A transformer, of 2 volts 20 watts capacity, to change an alternating light circuit of 110 volts 60 cycles to a current which can be used when both are available. The transformer is of course much better, cheaper and more dependable than batteries, when a large number of birds are to be caponized. We can furnish transformer made especially for The Beuoy Electric Instruments with four feet of cord attached ready to plug into a light socket or electric outlet,

**Price Post Paid, . . . . . \$2.50**

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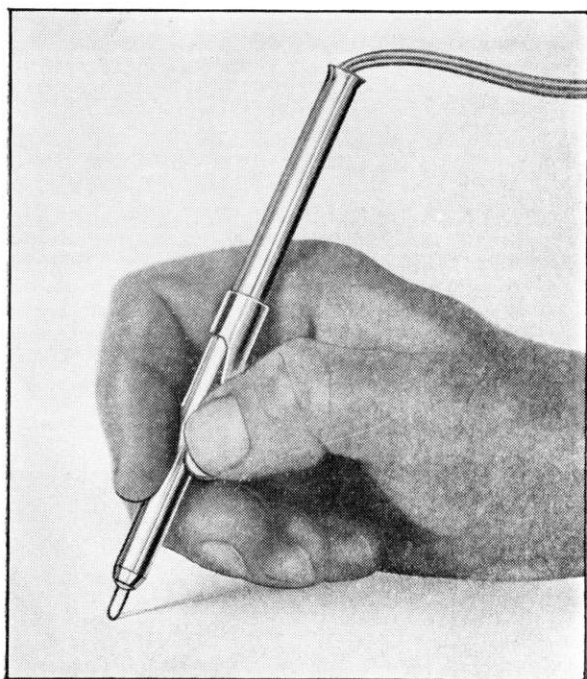
## **GUARANTEE**

I will include with the order complete printed illustrated instructions which shows each step in the operation with reproduced photographs. I will also send printed guarantee which covers the sale of these instruments. I will also at same time mail you a type-written letter of advice, so that you can proceed with confidence and success in making Electric Capons or "Electric Sexing."

**GEORGE BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KAN.**

# **Electric "Beuoy" Knife**

## **Thumb "Electric" Control**



Patented 1935-38 U. S. A.

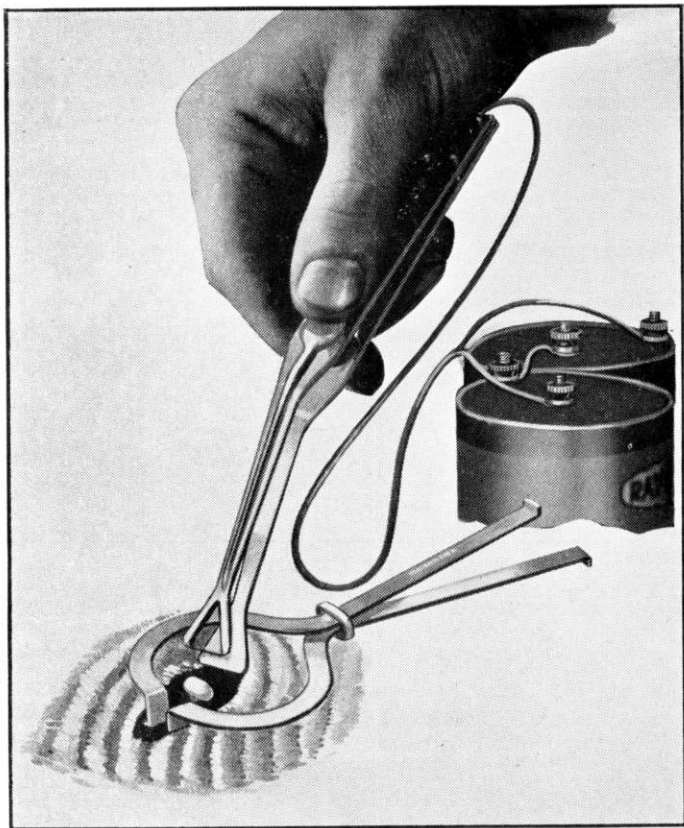
The Beuoy Electric Knife is safer, more humane, much easier to use and makes the opening without causing the bird to bleed. It requires no sharpening. No heavy pressure is required as is necessary with a sharp edged knife. The opening can be enlarged in either direction without causing bleeding which is not possible with a sharp edged knife. The Beuoy Electric Knife can be attached to battery or transformer at same time as the Beuoy Electric Gland Remover as they are used in rotation. One does not interfere with the other. The Beuoy Electric Knife can be used as a spotlight to inspect the inside of the opening if desired. Send post office money order, draft, or certified check.

**Electric Knife, Price Post Paid . . . \$3.50**

**GEORGE BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS**

# Beuoy "Electric" Pick-Up Gland Remover

Thumb "Electric" Control



Patented 1935 U. S. A.

Without a doubt the best instrument ever invented or manufactured for removing the sex glands in order to make capons of young roosters. The handle of the

instrument is bent to an angle, thereby making it a real clear vision ELECTRIC REMOVER. It is AUTOMATIC in four ways. 1st—You do not have to throw a switch or plug in to apply the current. It is done without conscious effort on your part when you grasp the gland. 2nd—You do not have to pull, tear, turn, twist, or use a knife to cut the gland attachments. The current severs them all Automatically for you. 3rd—The parts left in the bird are cauterized, sterilized, actually destroyed so no "Slips" will result, all automatically. 4th—When you release the pressure of your hand to remove the gland from the instrument the current is automatically broken so there will be no loss of current or danger of damaging your instrument. Four very important things done entirely Automatic, without conscious effort on your part. The operator need not remember any of these things, he cannot forget. The instruments do all these things without conscious effort of the operator. There are no slides, no catches and no springs to bother in any way, therefore these instruments are best for the beginner or the experienced operator in every possible way. The REGULAR size will pass through a 5/8 inch opening. The regular size will be sent unless ordered otherwise. We positively will not exchange one size for another or one instrument for another. Packed in a strong imitation leather telescoping box, lined with absorbent cotton. Illustrated instructions and printed guarantee which covers the sale of these instruments included with a special typewritten letter sent under separate cover with each and every order.

**Beuoy Electric Pick - Up Remover**



**Price Post Paid . . . . . \$6.00**

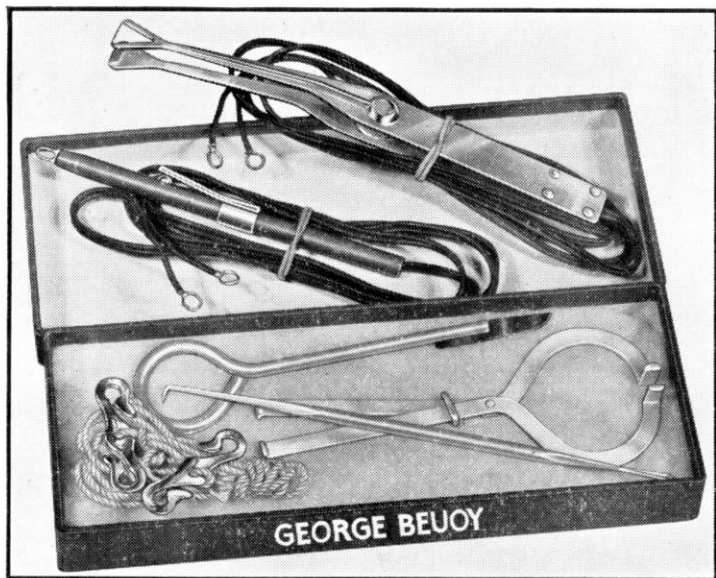


**Pick It Up - The Instrument  
Does The Rest.**

**GEORGE BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS**



# BEUOY'S ELECTRIC KIT. THUMB - ELECTRIC - CONTROL



Patented 1935 U. S. A.

For making capons electrically. If any part of the Kit is not wanted then you must pay the part prices —

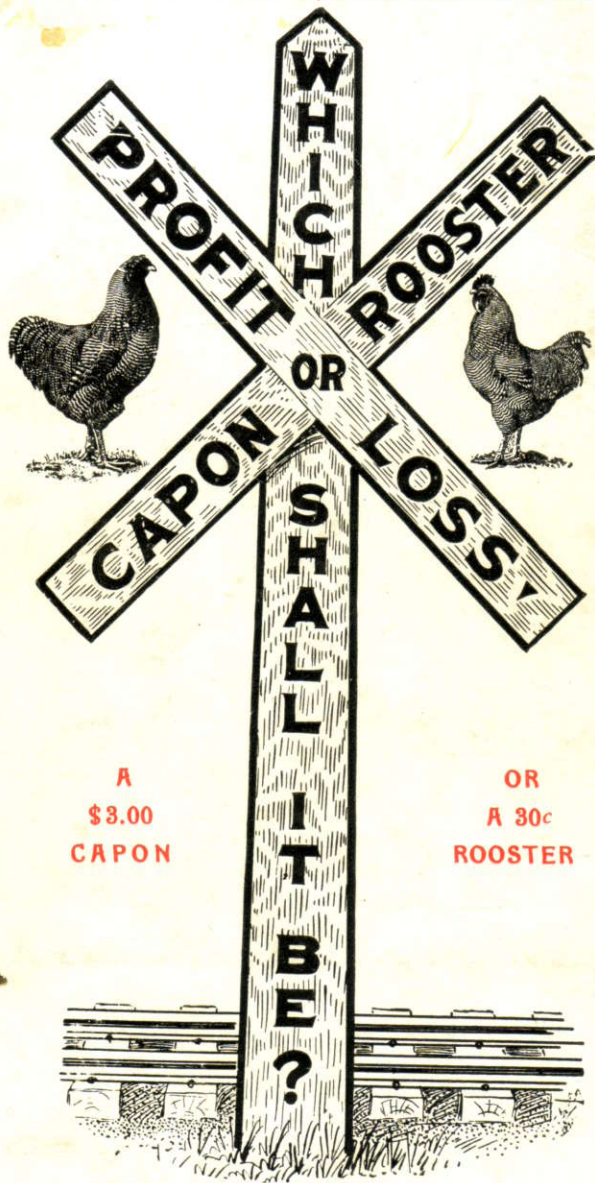
Beuoy's Electric Pick-Up Gland Remover .....	\$6.00
Beuoy's Electric Knife .....	3.50
Beuoy's Safety Slide Rib Spreader .....	1.50
Beuoy's Safety Razor Steel Bladed Knife .....	.50
Beuoy's Combined Hook Probe .....	.50
Beuoy's Two-Way Catches and Cords .....	.50
Ordered as Parts They Would Cost .....	<u>\$12.50</u>

Send post office money order, bank draft or certified check, private uncertified checks not acceptable. ELECTRIC KIT, COMPLETE AS LISTED ABOVE,

**Price Kit Post Paid, \$10.00.**

**Set Without Electric Knife \$7.50.**

**George Beuoy Cedar Vale, Kansas**



A  
\$3.00  
CAPON

OR  
A 30c  
ROOSTER

GEORGE BEUOY - CEDAR VALE, KANSAS; U. S. A.