THE AMERICAN'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT

URGENT PLEA MADE FOR THE BANTAM FOWL

Shown to Have Practical as Well as Ornamental Value.

While the world at large—that is, the poultry world—looks upon the bantam fowl as distinctively a pet or ornament, yet it remains that there are always two sides to every question. Many persons do not share the opinion of the average breeder as regards this dainty little fowl. In speaking of the usefulness of this type of bird an ardent supporter says:

"Bantams are generally considered more of an ornament than practical fowl, yet there is a practical side that is well worth considering. There are a few well-known bantam fanciers that are making good money breeding the little fellows, but their sales are confined mostly to those who desire them for ornament or for amusement as children's pets.

"The Cochin class of bantams have little practical value as layers. Outside of these, however, the bantams are really very fair layers if given good care in egg-paying directions. To be sure, they lay a smaller egg than the larger breeds, but when a hen weighing only 24 ounces will lay eggs weighing 14 ounces to the dozen, she is doing more proportionately than a seven-pound Plymouth Rock or Orpington that lays eggs weighing 24 ounces to the dozen. The bantam may not lay quite as many eggs as her sisters of the larger breeds, but experience shows that she pays her way as well as the average.

"There is a niche for bantams in many poultry yards where the space is too small for hens of larger breeds. One authority says that a flock of 25 bantams will have plenty of room in a yard too small for 10 Plymouth Rocks or other birds of like size. The bantams will not consume more food than is required by the 10 larger birds, and he contends they will return more pounds of eggs than almost any other breed that could be kept under like conditions.

"Bantams are bound to come notably to the front in another particular. The demand for very small broilers commercially called squabs is a great and growing demand. The popularity of these tiny chickens, weighing one pound or less, is becoming greater every year, and will keep on growing as people of luxurious tastes discover their dainty toothsomeness.

"Young bantams fill the bill exactly. A bantam weighing a pound is well grown; while one weighing half a pound is well feathered and is easily made plump and attractive without a great deal of extra care in feeding. Hotel and restaurant keepers who cater to the high-class trade particularly like these little birds that can be served whole, one to a person. And here the Cochin bantams find their practical value.

"They are not very good egg layers, but as a breed they throw a large number of culls which are of no value save as food. Fitted for sale as broilers, these culls will command a high price in market, as city caterers are on the lookout for just such juicy morsels for exacting customers. As someone has said: 'A broiled squab bantam on toast would make a dish fit for anyone to eat and one which would taste "more-ish," to use a recently coined word.' There is no danger of any such birds becoming a drug on the market.

"If all this were more clearly understood, the raising of bantams would increase rapidly. For people in towns and cities who have restricted room, yet who love poultry, bantams would furnish not only pleasure and amusement, but eggs and meat as well. Requiring less room and feed, they are particularly adapted to such an environment.

"When hatching bantams for breeders, they should be hatched not earlier than May or June, while for broiler squabs hatching could begin as early as for the larger breeds. This plan would give the breeder the chance to select the smallest, most vigorous specimens for breeders—those naturally smaller than the others. This method is far better than the usual method of half starving the birds to stunt them in size—a course which is ruinous to the vigor and vitality of the flock. The culls and larger specimens could be sent to a profitable market, while those reserved as breeders would be healthy parents of the coming generation.

"The most successful breeders have found it better to hatch bantams under bantam hens, although good results have been obtained by using small mongrel hens. The chicks do better if kept in rather close confinement, such as a moderately sized yard, until they begin to feather out. After this period they may be given more liberty, but should never be given all they will eat, or be allowed to run with larger fowls at feeding time. One successful breeder advises to feed dry grain finely cracked, or one of the prepared chick foods from the time they are hatched until they are 10 weeks or three months old. This should be scattered in litter so they must hunt out every particle. This makes them solid in flesh and strong in the vigor and vitality that comes from abundant exercise. They should be kept growing, but they should be so fed that they will not grow as rapidly as they could be forced to do if one were trying for size."

Questions and Answers

Q. Please give remedy for diarrhoea in old and young chickens?

A. Space at this time will not permit a general handling of this subject, which was discussed several weeks ago, but a good preventative will be found by placing a little permanganate of potash in the drinking water, turning it a deep pink in color. Charcoal should also be kept in front of the fowls at all times. A preventative is better than a cure, and as this disease results in the death of many youngsters it is well to guard against it. Put eight drops of medicated carbolic acid in every quart of drinking water after it has been boiled and allowed to cool. This is the best preventative for diarrhoea that can be found. It may also be used in water for the larger birds, using 12 instead of eight drops.

Q. Why are my natural hatched chicks so thirsty?

A. It is not surprising that the little fellows make frequent trips to the water fountain. Drinking is one of the characteristics of the fowl kingdom. Give them all the water they desire, but be sure that it is pure and fresh. It will not hurt them.

LARGE PROFITS POSSIBLE FROM UTILITY BIRDS

Breeders for Fancy Only Have Limited Field for Sales.

Fanciers should keep utility in the foreground in breeding those varieties of fowls which are supposed to be useful. A large body of the patrons of breeders are men who buy fowls because they are useful. They care more for good layers than for rich colors. They prize really first-class table fowls more than they do the most exquisite markings. This body of men is to be catered to or the number of buyers will be greatly diminished. An exhibition fowl, one that is elegant in figure and exquisite in plumage, is worth a large amount of money. There is a class of buyers for such fowls, but the class is smaller than those who ask: "Are they good layers? Are they good for the table?"

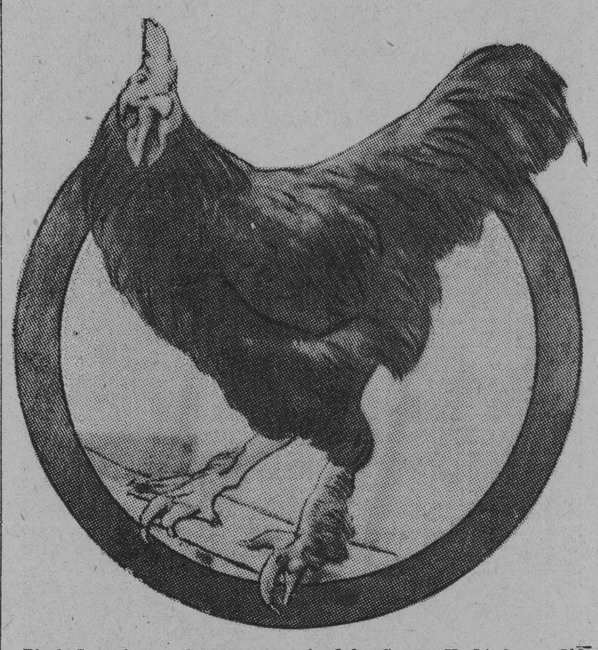
It is perfectly legitimate for a person to be a fancier pure and simple, to breed for beauty, first, last and all the time and to let utility find its place where it can. Such a breeder ought to expect his patronage to be drawn from a small class. His profits in breeding are to be derived from the sale of a few birds at extremely high figures.

It is equally legitimate for one to say that he will breed first and foremost for utility and let beauty come if it will and where it will. If one is breeding a variety with a reputation for laying his object will be to intensify that quality. His fowls are not only to be good layers, but the best layers attainable; or if he is breeding a variety whose chief claim is for the table he will seek to intensify that quality. His fowls may be beautiful, but they must be the best table fowls in existence. He will have a large number of patrons, but his fowls will scarcely command the prices that the breeder of exhibition fowls can obtain. His profits will come from the sale of many birds at fair prices.

Unless there is to be two separate and distinct classes of breeders—and indications point in that direction—in the future fanciers must give utility a prominent place or a prejudice will be created against their stock in the minds of that large class of buyers who care first for useful qualities. Let this prejudice once become deeply rooted and widely spread and the fanciers will lose a large source of profit. It becomes, then, a necessity either to separate the two classes and let fancy birds become still more fancy, and useful birds still more useful, or fanciers must in all their matings remember that utility cannot be overlooked. To do this will require a nice balancing of points, the useful one against the fancy, so as to preserve and heighten the beauty of the fowls and at the same time to deepen and intensify their useful qualities. This is the problem that confronts all fanciers, and upon them rests the solution.

A good way to mate the future breeders is well-matured cockerels to hens, cocks to matured pullets. Feed well, but not forcing feeds. One should aim for a natural egg yield for good, strong chicks.

A GIANT BLACK BEAUTY



Black Langshan cock, owned and bred by George H. Lindauer, Old Frederick road, near Nunnery lane. This is a most beautiful bird and a winner of many first and special prizes.

AIM TO AVOID PRODUCTION OF INFERTILE EGGS

Methods by Which Fanciers May Rear Profitable Breeders.

Eggs laid during the late winter or early spring often prove to be infertile, to the great annoyance of the breeder when using them himself and causing much worry to the man who purchases them for incubation. This means a delay when one is aiming to get out early chicks, if, indeed, it does not also mean a loss.

A great deal of loss and complaints from infertile eggs may be avoided by the breeder if he begins right. Birds composing the breeding pen should be given plenty of exercise, which can always be furnished by a goodly portion of straw or other scratching material, in which their feed should be strewn. Care should be exercised in the feeding and only that amount of grain food necessary for the birds' welfare scattered in the litter. If too much is given they will become overfat.

It is necessary, too, that the cock bird, or the male heading the pen, be given exercise sufficient to keep him in the best of condition.

His food should be of the best quality, and, as he is often too generous and gallantly allows his mates to eat up his portion also, a good plan is to nail an open can upon the partition of his pen or yard just high enough to enable him to eat from it, but too high for the females to do so. If such a can is kept filled with good food he will be likely to keep in better condition than by the usual method of allowing him to eat with his mates. The male should not be so old or crippled as to be wanting in vigor, or so young as to require all the nourishment to be derived from his food in making bone and muscle. Constitution, vigor and activity should be clearly present. The fertility of eggs is often destroyed by cold weather, and often the same degree of cold will impair or destroy one egg and not another, which is probably due to the construction of the egg, its shell or lining membrane, so that care is necessary to gather the egg before being exposed and afterward keeping it where it will remain at the proper temperature.

DROOPINESS IS NOT RESULT OF HEAVY FEATHERS

Suggested Remedies of But Little Value to Poor Specimens.

As spring again approaches you will most likely hear the same old cry that comes annually from the breeders of fowls, particularly of the Mediterranean class, that the wing feathers of the chicks grow so fast as to make those members droop and thus cause a loss of vitality.

Many well-known authorities on poultry culture have been sought for information on this subject, and nearly every one of them differs greatly as to the cause and remedy. Some will advise the pulling of the feathers, especially the larger ones, as soon as the chick shows signs of droopiness. Others offer the feeding of sweet milk instead of water to drink as the best possible preventive for the trouble. Another will advise the clipping of the feathers, believing in cutting rather than in pulling them, giving as a reason that the pulling might injure the sockets from which the feathers grow. Still another authority says clip off the tips of the flight feathers when the chick reaches the age of 10 days.

Let us look at this condition in another light. Is it, after all, the rapid growth of the feathers that causes the wings to droop, or is there something else behind it? Is it not just possible that the body fails to develop in equal proportion to the wing? The production of such specimens of chickens can almost invariably be traced to incorrect methods employed by the producer.

Why waste time and trouble in clipping the wings? If the chicken is not able to carry its wings in the normal position it would be far more profitable to kill or dispose of it, as the chicken will not be worth the trouble in raising it when once it has matured. I never saw a chick that developed droopiness in its infancy that ever amounted to a row of pins in after life.

Compare such a chick with one that carries its wings folded close to the body. Pick the two up together and notice the difference in weight, notice the plumpness of the one and the bony framework of the other. It will be found that the legs of the healthier bird are twice the size of the droopy one. The one scarcely makes an effort to free itself, while the healthier one will be found to struggle to get loose, and its every muscle can be felt to quiver. The one is full of life and vigor, while the other is practically a dead one. When the two chicks are finally liberated the healthy one will run off and immediately begin to pick and scratch about for food. Not so with the droopy one. It will, of course, run away, but only a little distance, when it will be compelled to rest from exhaustion.

Why, then, allow this puny, droopy, almost lifeless little body grow into maturity only to be discarded as a no-account after suffering so long in its struggle with life? Make room for the more vigorous of the youngsters by ending its misery. Then, too, it will be found more profitagle to get rid of it while young than to allow it to grow to maturity if, indeed, it lives so long.

Poultry Pointers of Interest to Breeders

Do not forget the green feed. Fowls cannot do their best unless some form of green food is given them at least three times a week. Cabbage, beets or sprouted oats are all good feeds, and should always be on the bill of fare.

The poultry industry of the United States is today the most thriving industry we have. While other live stock industries show a decline of from 5 per cent. to 35 per cent., the poultry industry shows a healthy gain of 27 per cent. It has been growing steadily for many years, until today it is the greatest live stock industry in the world, and the people and the government recognize it as the billion-dollar industry.

If the pullets are not producing, push them harder. Feed well on good grain and dry mash. A small amount of mash each day, a good supply of animal food and an abundance of succulent greens should start them laying. If your pullets do not lay the chances are it is your fault and not the fault of the birds.

Boiled pumpkins mixed with bran is relished by the hens and helps to make a bigger egg yield.

The chicks when hatched have full lunch baskets provided them in the form of the egg yolk which chick encloses within its body on the nineteenth or twentieth day of incubation. Cramming the chicks with grain food the first two days of their existence will tend to sickness, drooping of the wings and speedy death.

Keeping the egg chamber darkened during the hatching will tend to keep the chicks quiet, as they would be under the broody hen. If the front of the incubator is of glass it may let out too much heat and also encourage the chicks to pick up the lighter portions of their droppings.

POULTRY EDITOR.

Test Out Infertile Eggs for Good Hatchers

A very important item in getting good hatches is to thoroughly test out the infertile eggs. Excellent egg testers, with instructions as to use, are furnished with most incubators. These testers can be placed on an ordinary lamp, and the eggs are best tested at night when the room is dark. The sixth day of incubation is the best time for the first testing. A good, strong germ has the appearance of a spider in the egg. A blood circle adhering to the shell denotes a dead germ; a perfectly clear, as well as a cloudy, egg is infertile and should be removed from the incubator. These discarded eggs can be saved and boiled to feed the young chicks or they may be used for cooking purposes. It has always been found a good plan to retest the eggs again about the fourteenth day, and while some do not think that really necessary, yet it is a good plan.

Has Held Bible For Nine Presidents to Kiss

WOODROW WILSON, twenty-eighth president of the United States, will kiss a Bible page, opened at random, when he takes the oath of office next Tuesday, and the mantle of the Republican Elijah falls to the shoulders of a Democratic Elisha.

Upon which of the Bible verses his lips will fall can be determined only by chance. The verse may be a prophecy of good or may be prophetic of ill. It may contain good counsel or a warning against evil.

President Garfield was destined to fall by an assassin's bullet. But when he took the oath of office his career was apparently at as bright a zenith as man could wish. There was nothing to hint at the coming tragedy. But his lips touched a verse as he took his oath which emphasizes the unrectainty of destiny. It was the first verse of the twenty-first chapter of Proverbs:

The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of water; He turneth it whithersoever He will.

President Roosevelt, coming from the obscurity of a vice presidential chair, kissed the twenty-second and twenty-third verses of the first chapter of the Book of James, which counseled him to be a "doer" and not merely a "hearer."

President Taft kissed verses from the first Book of Kings, which were strangely suggestive of the judicial functions which this Executive had exercised before his election to the presidency. They asked for an understanding heart and the ability to judge between good and bad.

James H. McKenney, of Maryland, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the man who will open the Bible upon which Woodrow Wilson will take his oath of office. It is a service which Mr. McKenney, bent and white-haired by 50 years of official life, has performed for nine other men when they were accorded the highest gift within the power of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. McKenney is fast approaching the four-score mark and half a century of Presidents have risen from obscurity, stepped to the pinnacle of pride and power and passed on into history since the little old gentleman first stood on the east portico of the Capitol and took part in an inauguration ceremony.

That was when Lincoln was "War President" and Mr. McKenney had just entered the service of the highest tribunal in the land; but in those days D. W. Middleton, Mr. McKenney's predecessor, performed the duty of opening the Bible upon which the President-elect was sworn.

A regular formula is followed at each inauguration when the oath is administered. After the incoming and outgoing Presidents and Vice Presidents have gathered in the Senate, together with their families and members of the diplomatic and army and navy corps, state officials and other dignitaries, the Vice President-elect is sworn in and delivers his inaugural address, which completed, he administers the oaths of office to new senators.

It is at this point that the procession is formed which marches to the platform in front of the center portico of the Capitol, where the oath is administered to the President of the United States. First come the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House, followed by the marshal of the Supreme Court and the marshal of the District of Columbia. Then comes the Chief Justice, accompanied by the associate justices, the clerk of the court, Mr. McKenney, and the court reporter.

After them comes the committee on arrangements, then the President and the President-elect, and all others who have the privilege of witnessing the ceremony from the stand.

And while the thousands look on, the Chief Justice and the little white-haired clerk administer the oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It is a simple ceremony, as state ceremonies go, but at this, the moment of greatest solemnity of the whole day, when a nation's rule is changing, there is bound to come to the surface some little individuality of the man who is becoming President.

It is at this time, too, that Clerk McKenney, with his unique service of opening the Bible, figures in the ceremony. He is inclined to underestimate the importance of his duty. According to him, he merely fulfils a routine work instead of performing an act which gives him an individual part in the inauguration ceremony.

"You know, I only open the Bible for the Chief Justice to administer the oath, and then raise the Book to the lips of the President-elect," said Mr. McKenney in an effort to shift the burden of importance upon someone else.

"Does not the solemnity of the occasion cause the President-elect to betray some emotion?" the Clerk was asked.

"The man who is taking the oath of office as President of the United States," he replied, "is naturally serious, but—" and here his gaze wandered off through the window of his office, "there is always a trace of elation in his manner."

Custom demands that each newly-made President use a new Bible in taking the oath of office. This Bible is then presented by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the first lady of the land. Also custom has decreed one other thing, and that is that the Bible is to be purchased personally by the clerk of the court. When asked why this is done, Mr. McKenney said:

"Well, you see, Congress expends money only by appropriation, and if we were to wait for them to appropriate the price of the Book we might never get a Bible in time."

And so every four years Mr. McKenney from his own pocket purchases the Bible for the President to kiss. He invariably marks the verse which the President's lips touch, and then March 5 it is presented to the lady of the White House. From the time of Garfield's inauguration until her death Mr. McKenney's wife carried the book to the White House. This year the daughter-in-law of the clerk of the Supreme Court, Mrs. F. D. McKenney, will take the Bible to Mrs. Wilson.

The practice of having the Bible purchased by the clerk of the Supreme Court has been deviated from but twice. In both of his inaugurations President Cleveland used a small Bible given him by his mother, and President McKinley in his first inauguration used a Bible presented by the negro bishops of the country.

Although Clerk McKenney had already purchased a Bible for Mr. Cleveland's use, the Democratic President-elect signified his desire to use the book given him by his mother. This volume was a small one, much the worse for age, and bore on the flyleaf in the handwriting of the President's mother: "S. G. Cleveland, from his affectionate mother, F., 1852."

When Grover Cleveland finished his second term the little book bore two inscriptions in addition. The first was signed by Chief Justice White and the second by Chief Justice Fuller, and they certified that March 4, 1885, and again March 4, 1893, Grover Cleveland had been sworn as President.

In speaking of the exception made in the first McKinley inauguration Mr. McKenney said:

"President McKinley sent for me as the time approached for his first inauguration and told me that the negro bishops of the country wished to furnish the Bible on which he would take the oath.

"The day before inauguration one of the bishops called at my office with the Bible. It was a huge affair, of the type know as 'Family Bibles.' It rested in an ornate box lined with purple velvet and ornamented with gold. The box was fastened by lock and key.

"When I realized that it would be my lot to carry that huge Bible from the Senate chamber clear out to the front of the Capitol my knees grew weak and I could not refrain from asking the bishop, jokingly, where the wheelbarrow was that should go with the huge Bible.

"Well, I carried that big Bible from the Supreme Court to the Senate, and then to the portico and the President used it.

"After inauguration I called upon President McKinley to learn his wishes as to the disposition of the book. He wanted to know what the custom was, and I told him that the book was generally given to the lady of the White House. He then wanted to know what the bishops wished done with the book.

"I told him that they wanted it sent back to them, and that they intended calling upon him later, when he was expected to make an address to them.

"'Give me that book,' said the President, looking at me for a moment, and that, as far as I know, ended the matter."

With the memory of the huge Bible of the bishops still fresh in his memory, Clerk McKenney now purchases small, well-bound Bibles, usually of the Oxford edition, at a cost of between $10 and $15.

Even before he became chief clerk of the Supreme Court—and he has been in the employ of that tribunal for 55 years—Mr. McKenney was often called upon to deliver the Bible kissed by the Presidents at the White House.

The first Bible he ever delivered in this manner was the one used by President Rutherford B. Hayes. When he called at the Executive Mansion and presented the Bible, Mrs. Hayes requested him to read the passage which her husband had kissed.

It was the twelfth verse of the 118th Psalm:

They compassed me about like bees; they are quenched as the fire of thorns; for in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.

"Oh, but my husband wouldn't hurt anybody," Mrs. Hayes exclaimed.

Mr. McKenney held the book for a President to kiss for the first time when Garfield was inaugurated. As the man who was destined to become the second of the nation's martyred Presidents brushed the page with his lips, McKenney, than a tall young man, marked the passage.

This duty has fallen to him since that time. Through the years which brought to the White House, successively, Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinly, Roosevelt and Taft, McKenney handed them the Bibles which they kissed, marked the place and afterward presented the books to the White House ladies.

So to-day the strong young man who held the Bible for Garfield is the bowed old gentleman who will hold the Book for Woodrow Wilson.

The record kept by him shows that only once has a verse kissed by a president fallen in the New Testament, and that was the one kissed by Roosevelt.

Mr. McKenney has also kept account of the passages kissed by all presidents since the second inauguration of General Grant.

It was the second and third verses of the second chapter of Isaiah that General Grant kissed at his second inauguration, March 4, 1873.

And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob;" and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

The Record.

Here is Mr. McKenney's record:

Hayes—One hundred and eighteenth Psalm, twelfth verse:

They compassed me about like bees; they are quenched as the fire of thorns, for in the name of the Lord, I will destroy them.

Garfield, Proverbs, twenty-first chapter, first verse:

The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord as the rivers of water. He turneth it withersoever he will.

Arthur—Thirty-first Psalm, first, second and third verses:

In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; let me never be ashamed; deliver me in Thy righteousness. Bow down Thine ear to me; deliver me speedily; be Thou my strong rock, for an house of defense to save me. For Thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for Thy name's sake lead me and guide me.

Cleveland, first inauguration—One hundred and twelfth Psalm, fifth, sixth and seventh verses:

A good man showeth favor and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion. Surely he shall not be moved forever; the righteousness shall be in everlasting remembrance. He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.

Harrison—One hundred and twenty-first Psalm, first, second and third verses:

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. He will not suffer Thy foot to be moved; He that keepeth Thee will not slumber.

Cleveland, second inauguration—Ninety-first Psalm, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth verses:

They shall bear Thee up in their hands, lest thou dash Thy foot against a stone. Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet. Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him; I will set him on high, because he hath known my name.

McKinley, first inauguration—II. Chronicles, first chapter, tenth verse:

Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people; for who can judge this Thy people, that is so great?

McKinley, second inauguration—Sixteenth Proverbs, twentieth and twenty-first verses:

He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good; and who so trusteth in the Lord, happy is he. The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning.

Roosevelt—Twenty-second and twenty-third verses, first chapter, Epistle of James:

But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers, only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass.

Taft—I. Kings, third chapter, ninth, tenth and eleventh verses:

Give, therefore, Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this Thy so great a people? And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing. And God said unto him. Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast thou asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies; but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment; behold I have done according to thy word.

Booth His Inspiration.

Of all the many teachers to whom John Mason, the actor, is indebted for advice, instruction and inspiration, he considers Mrs. Fiske the kindest, the most intelligent and the most effective. As an actor Mr. Mason has displayed talents of an unusual order. He has been compared with the famous French actor, Guitry, by no less an authority than Augustus Thomas, who said: "He has all that Guitry has, and in addition he has the ability to wear a dress suit and to conduct himself in a salon with the grace of a nobleman. It is a safe prediction that whenever he (Guitry) does come to America there will be an inevitable comparison between him and Mason, and that America will then wake up to the fact that she possesses the greatest and most powerful actor of modern intellectual and emotional roles." Mr. Mason is a man of quiet disposition, whose friends are few and select, two of the closest and most cherished of them being William Winter, the critic, and Col. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. And, in long perspective, another should be mentioned, who has ever remained his inspiration and his standard as an actor, teacher and friend—Edwin Booth.

POULTRY

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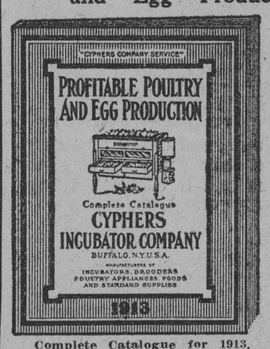

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