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**POULTRY NOTES**  
BY C. M. BARNITZ  
RIVERSIDE, PA.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**THE SNOW A BLESSING.**

This time is for the fellow  
Who kneels about the snow,  
For that he is ungrateful  
Our simple lines will show.

Snow falling through the atmosphere  
Cleans, purifies the air,  
Just like the summer rainstorm  
When a rainbow shines up there.

Snow falls down on the growing wheat  
And, like a blanket white,  
It keeps the grains and grasses warm  
And saves them day and night.

A winter without snow, my friend,  
Would mean no bread to eat,  
No grass and hay for cattle  
And of course no juicy meat.

Snow melts and waters growing grain;  
It sinks down through the sod  
Until below it makes overflow  
The hidden springs of God.

These hidden springs an ocean form  
Beneath the surface deep,  
Where mid the dark caves and the rocks  
The cooling waters sweep.

These help to keep the earth's crust cool;  
They fill the wells and springs;  
They furnish cool life giving drink  
To nourish living things.

Now, let us praise God for the snow  
That blankets the cold earth  
And thank him for its beauty  
And its tremendous worth.  
C. M. BARNITZ

**MORE CHICKENS SOLUTION OF MEAT PROBLEM.**

Our friends, the vegetarians, think the joke is on the meat eaters and console themselves with the thought that Americans will eventually get down to a diet of cabbage, beans, potatoes and turnips.

This seems to depend on whether people in general raise chickens.

In six years beef production has dropped 30 per cent, over 1,419,000 less cattle were slaughtered at inspected slaughter houses in that time, a shortage of 789,000,000 less pounds of beef, and meat consumption has dropped ten pounds per capita in three years.

This is ascribed to the high price of feed, cattle ticks, hog cholera and other diseases, the slaughter of calves and the fact that grazing country is being rapidly changed into farms.

Some way must be found to fill this food shortage.

Authorities at Washington take a pessimistic view of the whole situation.

They hold no hope for an increased or adequate beef and pork supply for the future, but even say of poultry. "There is, therefore, no prospect of increase in products of this class in greater ratio than the increase in population." We rather think this statement shows our Washington poultry prognosticators are in the Weeping Jeremiah class.

The poultry census on which they stake their claim does not fully represent the poultry of the United States. This farcical enumeration does not include the millions of fowls and eggs produced in cities, towns and hamlets of this country.

It is restricted to farms and shows a poultry population on them of 488,468,354, a vast increase, 95 per cent of the whole being chickens. The same shows farm eggs jumped from 1,293,962,433 dozen to 1,591,311,371 dozen, an increase from 17 dozen to 17.3 dozen per capita and the per capita this year is estimated to reach 18 dozen.

Poultry products all over the country are increasing, and we believe here is the solution of the meat deficiency. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Texas made vast advances last year and produced 39 per cent of the poultry crop of the country. If other states get on the same hustle there will be chickens and eggs to burn.

Farm hens are said to lay but sixty eggs per year, and at this rate they reach 1,591,311,371 dozen annually. What a vast increase better care or a better bred hen would make in the egg crop! There were 5,655,753 United States farms that reported poultry. Let these and our professional poultrymen and our town hen men just do a little better, and the vast aggregate of increase will solve the meat problem in short order.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**

It is not just the cold cash you get from poultry that you count on the profit; there's the pleasure also. This is well put in the words of a business man and fancier. Said he: "I have kept fancy poultry now for many years and they never have failed to pay me. Now and then when I have had some doubts as to whether or not the income was keeping up with the outgo, I would walk down to the hen yards, look over my best birds, study their fine points for an hour or so, then go back to my office and credit the birds with \$50 on account of personal pleasure derived from their ownership. In this way I have managed to show a good, safe profit every year." Add to this enjoyment the healthfulness of the employment.

Pigeon doctors have various remedies for canker, and the most successful seems to be burnt alum. This is blown into the mouth or throat, where the affection is located, after the white patch is gently removed.

The department of agriculture, Washington, recently warned housewives against buying chickens stuffed with sand. Such swindlers should be hypnotized with a stuffed club.

Japan has about nine fowls to the acre of cultivated ground. The United States has about half a fowl to the acre. China and Japan have offset the shortage in beef production by a large increase in poultry production, a trick this country may well copy.

Don't pull feathers and stubs and fill up the holes with beeswax with the idea that the judge will not see the trick and not disqualify the faked specimen.



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**CONCRETE HENHOUSE FLOORS BEST.**

More and more concrete is becoming the poultry house floor. The insubstantial earth and expensive board floor are certainly not in it with concrete when properly laid and littered. Our floors are never damp and give perfect satisfaction.

A few who tried concrete are pessimists. They tell us such floors are damp and even that rats chew through them. This is concrete nonsense. It proves their floors were not real concrete.

But, what is real concrete? Real concrete is a stone-like material composed of A No. 1 cement, clean, sharp sand; gravel and water, mixed in proper proportions, and laid by correct methods on a properly prepared foundation.

Let it be remembered that a concrete floor is never drier than the surface under it, and, placing tar paper between the layers of concrete to keep down damp, separates the layers and spoils the job.

The house foundation, whether of stone or concrete, should go below frost line, and the space between the



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

**LAYING CONCRETE.**

walls should be dug out and be filled with cinder thoroughly rammed and wet before concrete is spread on it.

The first, or rough coat, should be thoroughly mixed and consist of one part cement, two of sharp sand and four of clean gravel. Enough water should be used to make it work easily, and it should be packed level two and a half inches deep on the soaked cinder.

When set so it will not move it should be sprinkled, and a half inch smooth, finishing coat, equal parts cement and sharp sand, should be spread on it flush to sill and should be a half inch thicker if poultry machinery is set on it.

If floor is large a few sand cushions will allow for contraction and expansion. July is best time to lay floors as they require time to dry, and when floor breaks away well from sill it is sign that they are dry enough for the flock.

It is unnecessary to cover concrete with tar or with sand, but litter should be plentiful. A concrete floor may be sprayed with whitewash.

**DON'TS.**

Don't growl. The bulldogs growl only when there is a reason. A human growler is a mighty poor imitation of a dog and of a real man also.

Don't sell dressed poultry with full crops. The feed will rot and spoil the carcasses.

Don't forget that green bone is rich in phosphate of lime, an element of bone and eggshell.

Don't carve a sprig or extra point off a rooster's comb and expect it to leave no scar nor unnatural appearance. Take your cut for extra points rather than be a cheat.

Don't try to replace broken or lost feathers in a rooster's tail nor dye a white primary another color. Such an old trick is not slick and is seen quick.

Don't attempt to remove white in face or ear lobe with acid. It is cruel and crafty, but the scar will remain to your shame.

Don't fake at all. It is better to have shown and lost than make your conscience pay the cost. A silver cup or a ribbon blue will never make that up to you.

Don't punt if you don't win. Be kind to the winner and then go home and break your troubles gently to the gate post.

Don't breed from birds with bad defects nor disqualifications. They will be repeated in the offspring and often be worse than in their ancestors.

**YOU BETTER BE A BEE.**

What doth the busy bee do now  
That all the flowers are dead?  
And snow is piled in great high drifts  
And singing birds have fled?

That bee was working faithfully  
Through every sunny day  
To gather honey for his hoard  
When winter held full sway

But if, like Folly Butterfly,  
He'd played among the flowers  
And eaten all the honey sweet  
He found amid the bowers

What would the bee do now, my friend,  
That snow drifts round his hive?  
When birds and flowers come again  
The bee wouldn't be alive.

This is a simple rhymelet, friend,  
But it great truths contains—  
That men, if not industrious,  
Need not expect great gains;

That little drops of honey  
Gathered in our life's work day  
Will soon become a golden store  
If they are laid away;

That Providence does not provide  
For those who fool away  
The time that she has given to work  
For life's cold, rainy day.  
C. M. BARNITZ

**A PURPOSE AND BREED TO FIT.**

Many persons start out in the spring to raise poultry for a definite purpose and miss the mark because their stock has not the ability to do the stunt.

Let it be remembered that American thoroughbred poultry is built for business; that certain breeds fit certain lines and of course are a failure outside their sphere.

For instance, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans are in particular meat breeds.

Rocks, Dottes and Reds are in particular dual purpose breeds—that is, they furnish a good quantity of meat and fair quantity of eggs.

Leghorns, Aneons and their type are egg machines, the race horse layers, but not much for market meat.

There are over 100 varieties in the American standard—meat, dual purpose, egg breeds and ornamental—and the breeder must select a variety that's a specialist for his purpose or he fails.

Cochins and Brahmas are no fowl for winter egg plants, but Leghorns are.

Aneons and Andalusians are poor for broilers, but Dottes and Reds hit the spot.

Leghorns and Hamburgs are mighty poor for roasters and capons, but Brahmas, Rocks, Dottes, Cornish and Dorkings are bon ton.

Those who have succeeded in the poultry business started with a definite purpose and bred a breed to fit the purpose, and that is the only way to get there.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**

A journey through the country shows the great popularity of the Rhode Island Red. This breed was originated by the farmers of Rhode Island, and farmers all over the country seem to naturally take to them.

There is much to draw man back to the land, but to some it is like a mirage. They find farming different when they get there. A city real estate agent may tell them an alluring story, but when they buy and get out on the farm and find hard work and clods to travel over they find it's not such a smooth, easy, flowery, shaded road to travel after all. Yes, "Look before you leap."

A poultry journal correspondent writes: "I am proud to say that I am devoting my life's work to the breeding of poultry. I cannot estimate the value of the health and pleasure I have received, and the income, so far, has been far beyond my expectations."

The poultry profession is one of the most respectable and needs no apology. The American hen produces \$500,000,000 worth of eggs annually, and it is claimed \$86,000,000 are spoiled by bad handling. The hen is one of the hardest workers in creation and produces one of the finest finished food products, and it's a pity humans must bugle the job.

Fresh air is one of the essentials to hen health, and the fellow who shuts his hens up in a sweat box in winter with the idea that he is copying summer conditions and will therefore get more eggs will certainly get left. There was a time when those who advocated plenty of fresh air for hens and men were called "fresh air cranks." That day is over.

Poultry fertilizer should have ready sale at greenhouses. We have never seen any other manure give as luxuriant growth to vines and flowers and blooms in such profusion and bright colors. Our crimson ramblers made remarkable growth the past season due to this rich, forcing agent.

Very frequently single comb Leghorns that have been at show, confined in the warm show room, will get frozen combs on return home because they are at once exposed to the cold. A little care will save them from this. Compound tincture of benzoin is good for frostbite. It takes out the soreness and glazes the comb so that the air does not increase the pain.

The egg records and accounts published by poultry raisers in the journals are seldom read by the subscribers. While some of these may be true, there are others like that old story of the hen that lays an egg every day in the year.

In an experiment at the Missouri station the thirteen hard grains were used, and it was found the hens ate some of each. This is a tip from the hen that she needs and appreciates variety and she makes the best profit on a mixed ration, as a trial will quickly convince any one who is feeding any one grain exclusively.

# Closing Out!

Our entire line of Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows, Disc, Spring Tooth, and Peg Harrows, Garden Cultivators and Wagons. Get our prices.

## O. G. Adams & Co.

PRINEVILLE, ORE.

**Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Property.**

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, made and entered on the 6th day of April, 1914, in the matter of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1914, at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, subject to confirmation by said county court, all the right, title and interest the said John H. Jarrett had at the time of his death in the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots three [3] and four [4] and the south half [1/2] of the northwest quarter [1/4] of section [5], township [14] north, range [12] east of the Willamette Meridian, (19) and situate in Crook county, Oregon, and containing 153.84 acres, according to the official plat and United States survey thereof.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April, A. D., 1914.

[Signed] L. M. BECHTELLE, Administrator of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.

Willard H. Wirtz, attorney for estate.

Date of first publication, April 9, 1914.

Date of last publication, May 7, 1914.

**Notice for Publication.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Or. April 20th, 1914.

**Not coal lands.**

Notice is hereby given that Minna Pausch of Fife, Oregon, as mother and heir at law of Frank J. Pausch, deceased, who, on December 18, 1909, made homestead entry 62751 at Lakeview, Oregon, for nw 1/4, sec 4, tp 21 south, range 22 east, and on September 3, 1910, made additional homestead entry (Act Feb. 19, 1909,) 67373 at The Dalles, Oregon, for sw 1/4 section 33, township 20 south, range 22 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Charles A. Sherman, U. S. Commissioner, at Fife, Oregon, on the 12th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Wesley Street, John A. Pausch, Edie Sherman, Edward Pausch, all of Fife, Oregon. JAS. F. BURGESS, Register. 4-39

**Summons.**

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, Charles A. Whitsett and Minnie M. Whitsett, plaintiffs, vs. F. D. Parker, Minnie L. Parker, J. D. Morris, administrator of the estate of George Herren, deceased, and Lulu G. Herren, defendants.

To F. D. Parker, Minnie L. Parker, J. D. Morris, administrator of the estate of George Herren, deceased, and Lulu G. Herren:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 13th day of June, 1914, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in their complaint, to-wit: for a judgment against defendant, F. D. Parker, for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from August 30, 1912, for \$300.00 attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

For a decree against all of the defendants that the land described in plaintiff's complaint and mortgage be sold by the sheriff of this county according to law and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of plaintiff's judgment and the costs of making such sale and that they have a deficiency judgment against defendant, F. D. Parker, for any sum remaining unpaid after applying all of the proceeds of said sale properly applicable to said judgment. That the defendants and each and all of them and all persons claiming under them or any of them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, in-

**Interest and right of redemption in said premises and every part thereof.**

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, made on the 27th day of April, 1914, which said order prescribes that this summons be published in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, for a period of six consecutive weeks. The date of the first publication of this summons is April 30, 1914.

M. R. ELLIOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Notice for Publication.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Or. April 28th, 1914.

**Not coal lands.**

Notice is hereby given that Lewis W. Bennett of Dry Lake, Oregon, who, on February 3d, 1912, made homestead entry No. 63342, for s 1/2 sw 1/4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, section 1, township 21 south, range 20 east; lots 4 and 5, section 6, township 21 south, range 21 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Chas. A. Sherman, U. S. Commissioner, at Fife, Oregon, on the 27th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Richard R. Rhodes of Dry Lake, Oregon; Fisher Logan, Orville I. Davidson, both of Barnes, Oregon; Olivia Thompson of Dry Lake, Oregon. 57 JAS. F. BURGESS, Register.

**Notice for Publication.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Or. April 28th, 1914.

**Not coal lands.**

Notice is hereby given that Olivia Thompson of Dry Lake, Oregon, who, on December 5th, 1910, made homestead entry No. 64194, for e 1/2 sec 1 section 1; ne 1/4 sec 12, township 21 south; range 20 east; e 1/2 sw 1/4 section 6, nw 1/4 sec 7, township 21 south, range 21 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Charles A. Sherman, United States Commissioner at Fife, Oregon, on the 27th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Lewis W. Bennett, Richard R. Rhodes, both of Dry Lake, Oregon; Orville I. Davidson, Fisher Logan, both of Barnes, Ore. 57 JAMES F. BURGESS, Register.

**Notice for Publication.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or. April 3rd, 1914.

**Notice is hereby given that**

John A. French of Prineville, Oregon, who, on June 13, 1907, made homestead entry No. 15570, serial No. 64128, for nw 1/4 section 19, township 14 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Warren Brown, county clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 16th day of May, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Lloyd Powell, Henry McCoy, John Demaris, William H. Prose, all of Prineville, Oregon. 49 P. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

**Notice for Publication.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. March 20th, 1914.

**Notice is hereby given that**

Charles Ferdene of Alfalfa, Oregon, who, on January 24th, 1913, made homestead entry No. 011208, for sw 1/4 sec 1, s 1/2 sec 28, and nw 1/4 sec 33, township 16 south, range 15 east Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 8th day of May, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ernest C. Kimmell of Prineville, Oregon, L. A. W. Nixol of Alfalfa, Oregon, Louis J. Seiberger and Albert E. Scott of Prineville, Ore. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, 42p Register.

*C. M. Barnitz*

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