

Poultry Department

Conducted by Flynn Elliott

Charlotte's Greatest Poultry Show

By R. L. SIMMONS.

When the doors of Charlotte's great auditorium are thrown open on Tuesday morning, January 16, 1912, they will reveal to the people of this city the largest poultry exhibition ever held here, and one of the largest ever held in the South.

Entries are pouring in on every train from all over the South, and as far north as New Hampshire. Exhibits from several of the most prominent poultrymen in the United States will be here.

The state meeting of the American Buff Poultry Club will be held during the show which will bring here the cream of every member of this club, as a handsome silver cup, and several other valuable prizes, will be competed for.

Success With Poultry Requires Hard Work And Constant Care

By The Poultry Editor.

As the season for breeding and hatching is approaching doubtless a great many will make a start with pure-bred poultry. As there are so many disappointments in store, which the beginner is almost sure to meet, I will say, don't get discouraged; start in with a determination to win and you will succeed. Don't think that all eggs ordered will hatch good specimens.

Don't think that any old thing will do for a house for poultry. Make them comfortable, both summer and winter; the shelter need not be expensive but neat and cozy. Remember you can not make a success of the poultry business without hard work, for if you start in with that idea you will meet failure right on the start, as poultry raising is like raising stock of any other kind—it requires work.

Don't forget the lice and mites. These are the worst enemies the poultryman has to combat and if you don't attend to them they will soon attend to your chicks. Lice will appear on the chicks when but a day or two old. My plan is to grease the tops of their heads and under their throats with kerosene as soon as they are removed from the nest. It is also a good plan to grease the mother hen under her wings. Have a good, warm, dry coop previously prepared to move her and the brood to.

the show everyday as these water fowls will be seen at all times. No extra charge for seeing them.

Don't fail to see Best's Buff Cochins exhibit, it will be the best ever seen here. C. W. Best, secretary American Buff Cochins Club, has arranged to have one of the handsomest displays in the show. You will have to see it to fully appreciate its magnificence.

R. L. Gill & Sons, of Spencer, N. C., will show a handsome string of fowls, composed of lordly Black Langshans, Light Brahmas—the largest chicken in the world—Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, which captured four silver cups at a large show a few weeks ago. Mr. Gill may also have a few o'pusses on exhibition, as he has a fine flock of these pets.

The managers have decided that it will require more judges to pass on the large number of fowls that will be here, and in addition to Percy Cook and the writer, they have engaged W. Dennis, of Virginia, who will judge the Bantams, pet stock and assist in judging the water fowls. A water fowl judge will be secured and announced later. This will insure the ribbons to be up promptly, so that the visitors can see who won the honors.

The auditorium is the best hall in the South for a poultry show—large, well lighted, steam heated and perfectly ventilated, so there need be no fear of crowding, or of your pets catching cold while here.

During the show incubators and brooders will be operated to show those who desire to know how to hatch and rear chickens by artificial means. Poultry supplies of all kinds will be on exhibition, and expert poultrymen will have charge to tell you how to feed for best results, etc.

POULTRY ON FARMS IN TEN LEADING STATES.

Iowa has the largest total value of poultry, amounting to \$12,370,000, and Missouri ranks second, with \$11,871,000. The eight states next in order are: Illinois, \$11,697,000; Ohio, \$9,533,000; New York, \$7,879,000; Pennsylvania, \$7,674,000; Kansas, \$7,377,000; Michigan, \$6,611,000, and Texas, \$4,807,000. In those ten states the total value of farm poultry alone is \$86,481,000, or 55.9 per cent, of the total value of poultry in continental United States.

THREE YEAR OLD BESSIE MAUDLIN BURNED TO DEATH.

Union, S. C., Jan. 6.—Little Bessie Maudlin, the three year old daughter and only child of Mrs. Bessie Maudlin, met an awful death yesterday afternoon by being burned to death in her home on West End. It seems that the little girl was in a room of her mother's boarding house with her uncle who had stepped out of the room for a few minutes and the little girl's dress caught fire from the fire which she was sitting near by.

The uncle on his return to the room found the little girl's dress in full blaze, as he thought had put the fire out. He then left for a nearby store to phone for a physician and after doing this hurried back to the little girl and found that the fire had not been put out and her clothing had burned from her, leaving her nothing left on her but her shoes, and the little one died within a few minutes afterward. The funeral was held this afternoon at Paoclet.

The Indian Runner Duck Worth While

LORING BROWN in Atlanta Journal.

From present indications it seems that there will be thousands of Indian Runners in this country in the next few years to come, and it is well that it should be so. Most of the people who have had experience with this most valuable fowl—especially those who were so fortunate as to get hold of the right kind, and have half-way attended to them—are so well pleased with the results obtained until nearly everyone is planning to go into the business on a larger scale another season than they have in the past.

The fowl that produces eggs is the one that will make you profit, and that is why the average person who gives his feed, time and attention to fowls. It matters not how pretty birds may be, if they do not yield some profit and give you eggs in return for the time given to them, one will soon tire of his efforts and will get disgusted and get rid of the expense and worry which it will be if they cannot make you profit. Ducks seem to be constituted so as to turn feed into meat and eggs much quicker than anything in the fowl line. They are known to the fowl kingdom as the "hog of the feathered tribe"—simply because they convert their feed so quickly.

If you will feed your young ducks properly, all they will eat clean, they will usually mature at ten to twelve weeks old and get their full growth; and if you expect to put them on the market, for food, this is the proper age to do so, as after they pass this age they will take on more flesh, and of course it takes more feed to take care of them when they are grown than while they are young.

If you expect to get eggs, you should select all of the best females for this purpose, and feed them well and keep them clean and healthy. It is possible as they lay, the surplus male birds should go to market at ten to twelve weeks old—all of them except the ones you expect to keep as breeders.

Ducks are the only variety of fowls that can be kept in immense numbers—that is, in flocks of ten to one hundred thousand—and keep healthy, not being subject to the many diseases that chickens are. This is one great thing in favor of keeping ducks in the South, as one who keeps them does not have to contend with the dreaded sorehead, roup and other troubles to which chickens are subject. Besides, much larger numbers can be kept in smaller space than it is possible to do with chickens. These features alone are sure to make the duck popular in this country, and especially so with a great many people who have only a small yard in which they want something that can convert the waste from the table into fresh eggs 265 days in the year.

Young ducks are easy to raise—much more so than chickens. If one is careful with them the first few weeks or two weeks of their life, they will have no trouble in raising nearly every one that is hatched, especially if they are in a strong breeding stock. The most important thing in raising a large per cent of young ducks is to keep them dry and warm, and not overfeed them the first two weeks of their lives. If you get them clean and right at this time, you will have no trouble in seeing them grow and convert feed into meat. They want a variety of food, and especially is it important that they should have green food in abundance, and plenty of coarse grit or sand where they will eat it at all times, as they will not eat almost like the chickens. They have large intestines that they have to keep their digestive organs in condition.

Until the ducks are two weeks old they should not have any more water than they will drink clean in a few minutes after getting clean in the water. They should be drabbed and become chilled and will not recover very quickly. It will stunt them and injure their growth if they become chilled. After they pass three or four weeks old they can stand most any kind of treatment and will grow very rapidly if half-way attended to, and large flocks of both old and young ducks can be kept in a small space. In fact, while they are young and growing, they should not have too much exercise as, if they do, they will run off the surplus fat that should be devoted to making growth, as they are very nervous and if given exercise and will not develop as fast as they should. Old ducks are practically the same way, as they are very nervous, and should be kept where they can be quiet, and if they are frightened or disturbed very much during the day, and the quieter you can keep them, the greater number of eggs they will produce.

But the sunshine eye shall light the sky, And round and round we run; And the truth shall ever come up- permost, And justice shall be done.

Getting Winter Eggs the Problem

By Mrs. Elda Hess, in Northwest Poultry Journal.

As I usually have good success in getting winter eggs, my method might be of benefit to some. To begin with, one needs good healthy stock; well matured pullets or yearling hens of good laying strain. Pullets should be hatched in March or April to be well matured, even if Leghorns, the only kind I have and experience with. Pullets hatched later may be made to lay by crowding them with feed, but do not lay as steady as early hatched ones, or make as large chickens. I raise mine with hens and try to keep them growing from the start as a stunted chick won't make as good a layer. When the chicks are about two months old, I separate the pullets from the cockerels, as it gives them a better chance to mature. A few of the older ones may moult, but they lay enough in the fall and later in winter to pay any way, as they are usually not very fat. The yearling hens should be kept in good shape. Hens that have raised a brood of chickens usually moult better than ones that lay all summer without a rest.

Housing is another important item. They should be arranged so one may keep the hens in bad weather, and during changeable weather as well hens should be kept in, until one is sure it is going to be pleasant, for if they are turned out and a storm comes up, as it does sometimes, it may take some weeks of feed and care to get them back in good condition again. I found this out by one morning in November when I threw more water on blowing and snow falling, and the chickens sat down in any hole they could get. We could neither catch them nor drive them to the house. Many had their combs frozen, they as they were laying pretty good, they as dropped down to a very few eggs a day and it was a good month before I got them to laying as many eggs again. One may have good stock, good houses and all that, but if they don't have plenty of feed they can't make eggs. I try to keep mine from being hungry. Only at breakfast with want them to come. If they don't there is a good appetite, if they don't there is something wrong. The ones that stay on the roosts of a morning are usually not laying, or are either old hens or something is wrong. I have ground bone and oyster shell where they get it all the time. They should have plenty of water in the house and shell, but in eating lots of the bone and shell, it is full of rocks, small flint and such as that, and very little of the bone and shell, which leads me to believe that it is soon assimilated.

I feed my chickens mostly wheat. There are different feeds one can use and get eggs. I have best success in winter by cooking wheat for breakfast, cook it on the evening before and in the morning just warm it up pretty good and hot and feed it. Cook it until it swells up like hominy. When it is quite cold I put a little black pepper and salt, about like I would eat myself, then I throw more water on the straw, cover it up and let it steam, over it, cover it up and let it steam, when it is cold I give them slightly warmed water. I have different feed I give them a change occasionally, and send them to bed full of wheat, barley or corn, or whatever I finish up with. Give them good clean water at all times. When it is cold I give them slightly warmed water. I have a chicken sneeze I put a little coal oil in the water and leave it about half a day, long enough for them to all get their bills in it, as they won't drink much. I then give them clean water, and have no colds to speak of.

When I wonder if they get my eggs, as the trough will set full of water with a little oil on. The hens will taste it and shake their heads. They might starve to it in time, but it is poor policy to starve a hen to water.

TOTAL LIABILITIES NEAR FIVE MILLION.

New York, Jan. 6.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William J. Cummins, the former director of the Carnegie Trust Company, filed today, show total liabilities of \$4,690,020 and assets of \$135,600, consisting of real estate in Tennessee, mortgaged for \$29,000. Of the liabilities, claims amounting to \$3,702,102 are secured by stocks in the Carnegie Trust Company and other corporations.

Claims amounting to \$974,317 are unsecured and claims of \$380,792 are bills, notes and other security, which Cummins says ought to be paid by other parties thereto.

THE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK.

This breed at last seems to be taking a strong hold on raisers of fancy and utility stock in America, and indeed none can say that it is not deserving of its popularity, for the little Indian Runner duck can and will outstrip almost any breed of poultry as a layer of (considering the size of the bird) enormous, white eggs equal in contents to any two average hen's eggs. A flock of 50 ducks last May and June laid 2,316 eggs, or an average of 46 eggs per bird for the 61 days. Another good point in favor of the Runner ducks is that they may be depended upon to lay extremely well right through the coldest winter if given a little extra vegetable and animal food.

The eggs of the Runner duck are entirely different in flavor to those of any other breed of ducks, as they are almost as mild as hen's eggs, and, for cooking, one duck egg is equal to two hen eggs. As table birds, the young Runners, although a little on the small side, are of superb flavor and are even considered by epicures to surpass the far-famed Canvas-Back duck. They are ready to kill at about ten weeks old, and respond well to the fattening process. Young Runners of a good strain are exceptionally hardy, and after the first three weeks need very little more care and attention than old birds.

As exhibition birds, the Indian Runners are far and away ahead of any other breed of ducks, and for a beginner in the breed they are excellent, as the winners at the big shows are not all in the hands of one or two exhibitors. They breed very true to type and markings, and very few really bad birds are raised if the stock birds are fairly good in Runner characteristics. At the present time, a great deal too much attention is being paid to color and markings, to the detriment of carriage, shape and head points—the three most important points by far in a Runner's makeup.

On another page is a photo that shows very plainly what an ideal exhibition Indian Runner duck ought

to be like, and is a marked contrast to some of the thick-necked, hollow-backed, dish-billed, beefy birds which may be seen winning at many of the best shows. Their only qualifications to the title of Indian Runner being their newness as imported to England some 35 or 40 years ago had marvelous shape and carriage, with long, slim, wedge-shaped heads and were wonderful layers and foragers, often finding two-thirds of their food.

In conclusion, I would say if you are going into the poultry business as a fancier or a utility breeder, you can not do better than give the Indian Runner duck a trial in any of its colors, which, by the way, include American Standard Fawn and White, English Standard Fawn and White, Blue and White, Gray and White, as well as solid Fawns, Blacks and Whites, for in my opinion, it has a great future before it.—R. G. Enright Moony in American Poultry Journal.

SPEAKER CLARK HAS A SEVERE COLD.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Speaker Clark, suffering with a severe cold, remained in bed today but was much improved and expects to resume his duties in the house Monday. He was sitting up in bed today reading and he fully expects to attend the big democratic dinner here Monday, at which William J. Bryan will be the principal speaker.

The speaker will have to be mighty sick to let a chance to make a democratic speech go by, said his secretary, Wallace Bassford. It is hard to believe, but one of Marion Harland's correspondents asserts that she has succeeded in giving away two mandolins.—Topsa Capital.

There are doubtless some weary souls who would approve an amendment making Christmas biennial.—Providence Journal.

Any Boys' Suit 1-3 OFF From Cash Price H. C. Long Co.

TOMMY RYAN TO TRAIN

JIM FLYNN. New York, Jan. 6.—Tommy Ryan, who retired from the prize ring with the middleweight title and who trained Jim Jeffries for his championship fight with Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Corbett, today accepted an offer to train Jim Flynn, the Pueblo, Col., man, for his fight with Champion Jack Johnson, which is expected to take place in Nevada in two or three months.

FANCY POULTRY AND EGGS FOR SALE.

BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW FOR baby chicks from the BEST IN THE SOUTH. Single Comb White Leghorns. Will begin hatching December Twentieth. Will do custom hatching, six years' experience operating incubators. O. T. Hallman, Box 691, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE—Nice flock of white Leghorn cockerels, one to five dollars each. J. C. Patton, Charlotte. Phone 2260-J.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR EGGS NOW

and hatch fall chickens, which will give you plenty of eggs at a time when the spring-hatched hens are not laying. Eggs from Single Comb White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks at \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Five hundred choice, well-bred cockerels, S. C. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks, the kind that will improve your flock, from our heavy egg-laying strains, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each. Exhibition birds, of these varieties furnished on short notice. Price a matter of correspondence. BELMONT FARM Loring Brown, Owner, Smyrna, Ga. 9-13-f-wed-sun

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Incubators 70 to 390 Egg Capacity Brooders All Sizes

These Incubators and Brooders do not interfere with the insurance on the building in which they are operated. In results they are most satisfactory and profitable.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We carry a very large and complete supply of everything needed by the poultry raiser. The things you buy from us will be always fresh and of standard quality and our prices in accordance with latest market quotations—write us for anything you need.

- ESSEX MODEL INCUBATORS. Have a capacity of 100 eggs or more on most modern scientific lines; simple and economical in operation and certain in results. 100 Egg Size, \$12.50.
CYCLE INCUBATORS. Capacity 50 eggs. Very simple and satisfactory for small hatches, \$8.00.
AMANDA LEE INCUBATORS. One of the newest types of incubators, 100 egg capacity, \$18. 60 egg capacity, \$10.
INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS. Standard size and quality, 50c.
DRINKING FOUNTAINS. Made of galvanized iron, rust proof and durable. Insure pure water at all times, 20c and 40c.
SPRAY PUMPS. For the extermination of vermin keep the poultry house free from lice and in sanitary condition, 50c.
FEED BOXES. (Well made of heavy galvanized iron. Regulate the feed supply, 50 and 75c.
LEG BANDS AND PUNCHES. A full stock of each.
POULTRY REMEDIES. Pratt's Lice Killer, 25c. Pratt's Cholera Cure, 25c. Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 10c, 25c and 50c. Lee's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c. Lee's Germazone, 50c. Lee's Insect Powder, 25c. Conkey's Roup Remedy, 25c and 50c.
CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY 25 and 50c.
Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Worm Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c.
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 10c and 25c.
POULTRY FEED. Corn Meal Feed. Corn Chick Feed. Oyster Shell. Grit. Bone Meal. Beef Scrap. Crushed Bone. Wheat. Cut Alfalfa. Bran. Corn Meal. Corn, Oats Charcoal.

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