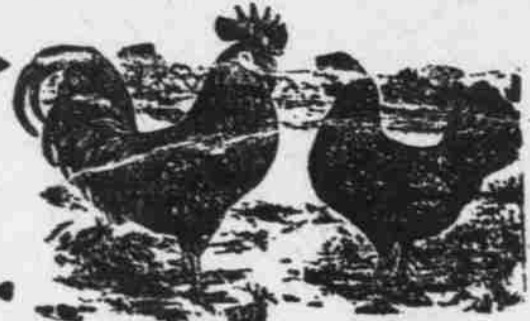


# Poultry Department

Conducted by  
**Flynn Elliott**



## The White Indian Runner Duck--True vs. False Types

In the last issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal, C. S. Valentine of Ridgewood, N. J., one of the pioneers in Indian Runner duck culture in America, discusses interestingly the White Indian Runner duck.

Mr. Valentine deprecates the lack of true Runner type in many of the White Runners exhibited and sold today. Speaking of the small exhibit of White Runners at "one of the largest shows" this year (meaning Madison Square Garden), Mr. Valentine quotes a noted Runner breeder as saying: "I can't see that they show any Runner type at all."

And yet, as Mr. Valentine adds: "These birds took the best prizes, apparently because there were no others competing. The two breeders showing will advertise their high winnings, and the buying public will believe that those winnings spell quality."

This is all very true, and as Mr. Valentine says, the public has a poor chance to get real White Runner type since there are at least four different kinds of White Runners being offered.

One who is really desirous of getting "the best" can not always go by advertised show records, since there has been no competition in a large number of the big shows.

At Madison Square, for instance, there were only four single entries, made by two exhibitors, and one pen-nine White Runners in all!

At various Southern shows, Raleigh, Savannah, etc., there was no competition.

The Atlanta shows perhaps witnessed stronger competition in White Runners than any other shows ever held in the United States.

At the Southern International Show, Atlanta, there was no competition in

to show them in her own person. Practically all of the White Runners have, for instance, beaks that are too prominent from most breeders' point of view. Another writer has said that the White Runners are naturally more prominent of breast than the American Standard fawns. Probably the birds which produce each strain controlled that characteristic in that strain.

I want, too, to see enough length behind the legs to overcome the stumpy, ungraceful look of many birds here in America. A breeder contended with me that the stern must be short, if legs were well back. But I say, not necessarily so, unless the legs are too short. Bear that in mind, please.

While I think no one can really ever lose interest in the genuine Runner of any color, if of the best type, still I must confess that during the past year the White Runners have had my warmest interest. It follows:

There are just two points with regard to the Runner that are vital. One is its practical value to the average poultryman, the other its closeness to the distinctive type which makes it a real Runner. I stood in one of our largest shows "talking Runners" before the coops of the small entry of White Runners there shown. This breeder in conversation with me was an English bred, and might be supposed to know Runners. He had also full knowledge of the sensational Walton winnings at the Crystal Palace Show, 1910, and himself possessed some birds containing some "blood from the native Indian source" now being advertised. Of these particular White Runners on exhibition, he said: "I can't see that they show Runner type at all." Yet, these birds took the best prizes, apparently because there were no others competing. The two breeders showing will advertise their high winnings, and the buying public will believe that those winnings spell quality.

They are, at the present time, three or four types of White Runners—at least so many—being offered to the buying public. The public will have to find out which of these is nearest to real Runner type, partly by what it sees in shows where there is genuine competition, partly by means of photographs, and partly by costly experiments in buying. The White Runner Club recently formed will formulate its standard as nearly like the English Indian Runner Duck Club's Standard for Runners as the color will permit, so I am informed. I shall join this club at once because I believe they are on the right track.

All readers of R. P. J. and those who have seen Thomlinson's little book on Runners, have seen Mr. J. W. Walton's drawings of "ideal" Runners. Many have thought they exaggerated the type in reach and slenderness. But even the American Standard has agreed with these sketches in making the line from crown of head to rump as much a straight line as possible. The new Standard does not make this line quite as near straight as the 1905 Standard did. Perhaps a commentary I heard at the New York show may illuminate this. The breeder who made it, and who knows good Runners, said impatiently, "They don't throw their shoulders up. There's no use of talking. The American Standard birds won't do it." This man bred both American and English types and was speaking of the pick of American Standard birds then before him at the show.

"Pointing" of Runners. This throwing up of the shoulders, which I have named "pointing," has as its result the attitude of the pointer dog so strongly, is attained by many of the best Penciled Runners, when in the excitement pose. I have seen one or two photographs said to be American Standard birds which show it to a fair extent. It is the characteristic, first of all, on which I base my judgment of the White Runner as fancy birds. And, in order to show those who are interested in Runners that this ability to "point" is something more than "a pipe dream," I offer some photographs, which show this attitude. The flock from which these birds were chosen showed this ability in nearly 70 per cent of the specimens, and this is a better percentage than I have heretofore seen in any flock of any kind of Runners.

This pose is not the motion pose, and the various members of this flock show various degrees of carriage, probably from about 35 degrees up to 115 degrees when on the quick run. But it is my firm conviction that any bird whatever which has the tendency to "point" under excitement can be bred as to progeny in one or two seasons, into the best carriage of the best bird of its own family, or that of other families into which it shall be mated. In other words, I believe this to be the most wanted characteristic in nearly all the present-day flocks of runners.

The bird which is "pointing" stretches both neck and body, and one who saw only the photographs of this special pose, might be disappointed at first sight of the birds in their average carriage—at least, at but the best of them. But upon the ability to pass from the average carriage quickly and easily into the high "pointer" pose, ought to be based, I believe, the pricing of Runners. This does not overlook the fact that long, thin necks and long, slender bodies are the desired type as to shape, and these count, strongly, of course. What I mean is that I believe that the bird having the "pointer" characteristic is in quick line for the rest of the good typical points in her progeny—even if she does not chance

to show them in her own person. Practically all of the White Runners have, for instance, beaks that are too prominent from most breeders' point of view. Another writer has said that the White Runners are naturally more prominent of breast than the American Standard fawns. Probably the birds which produce each strain controlled that characteristic in that strain.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKE.  
Winner of First Prize at Southern International Show, Atlanta, December and First at Virginia State Fair, Richmond.

pens, but competition in single entries was keen, and at the Georgian's show there was stiff competition throughout—about 75 birds being entered in the various classes at the latter and 40 at the former.

The single entry is the supreme test of individual merit, and buyers, who desire quality, would do well to ascertain before buying, the degree and nature of competition existing where birds advertised as "winners" are considered.

As in other varieties of Runner ducks there are a lot of birds advertised as White Indian Runners, which have none of the true Runner characteristics—they are short of body and neck, with almost right angle where neck joins body. Their breasts are carried on a level with rump, and their necks and bodies are pudgy and thick. Many of them are creamy and not greatly different in type from the Pekin.

The true White Runner type—and there are many of these—is erect in carriage, slender of neck and body, pure white in plumage, and as Mr. Valentine says, show the "pointer" pose frequently, with straight back line from head to tail. Wedge shaped bill with straight line from top of the head to point of beak, and flat head with eyes set high in skull, are vital points which should not be overlooked.

The real White Runner should show legs set well apart, and far back—built, in short, for quick movement, and heavy egg production. Body should be well above knee joints, and shoulders should be carried up, making the straight back line, when bird is moving or posing. The real carriage of the bird is truly shown in its running gait. The bird which appears trim, racy, and erect while running is the bird nearest the true type, and is the bird which lays the most eggs.

The Runner of any variety is profitable, but the real White Runner has added advantages which make it both extremely profitable—despite the present high price—and a pleasure to breed as well.

# Poultry Pointers

Plenty of wheat bran should be fed to the laying hen, as there is no food better suited to their need during the laying season.

The poultry business is a trade and must be learned. It is not effected by strikes and is not liable to be over-crowded.

During the winter a good plan is to pour a tablespoonful of kerosene in the drinking water every few days; it tends to ward off colds. Hens don't like it very well but will drink it if no other water is obtainable; a teaspoonful to each half gallon is sufficient.

Egg eating hens are usually idle hens. Nests should be so high off the ground that hens that are not laying can't see inside. A laying hen is too busy to eat eggs. Sometimes the best of layers will eat eggs when they are not laying.

When buying eggs for breeding purposes, let your object be to secure birds that are strong and vigorous. The breeder who raises a few turkeys this year will get a good price for them next fall.

It is estimated that 75,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States and yet there are people who think the poultry business will be over-done.

Mate up your fowls early, for occasionally one of the hens will want to set during this month and it is a nice thing to have some eggs ready in order to hatch out some early chicks. These usually make winners.

When chickens come from healthy stock and are kept under sanitary conditions, there will be very little sickness among them.

This is a good time to place new nesting material in the nests. This should be done occasionally; it helps to keep mites and lice down.

## ROOSEVELT DIG-TUM BY MIDDLE OF THE WEEK

Ex-Mayor S. S. McNinch returned yesterday from Washington city from political headquarters. Knowing him to be a keen observer and a Roosevelt republican, The News hunted him up to ask him what the presidential situation was "under the dome."

"Is it so, as you are quoted as saying," asked the reporter of Mr. McNinch, "that Col. Roosevelt will be a candidate for president?"

"I have not said that he would be a candidate," said Mr. McNinch, "but would express it rather this way: that the fight is on."

A definite dictum, "from the Colonel" will be in evidence by the middle of the week. Express it as one may, the fight is surely on, and to the finish.

"I may say, that neither entreaties of friends, nor wiles of politicians, have been able to get Col. Roosevelt's consent or approval, either tacit or implied, but it comes about because of the unjust fight which has been made upon him from certain quarters. The Colonel is somewhat combative; somewhat so. At least he has been credited with using a big stick, and who would expect him to run away while his friends were being pummeled, to say nothing of himself or the cause he holds dear?"

Really, I do not believe that he cares for the presidency numbered as it is, with burdensome obligations, having been so highly honored by the people of this country and other countries, unless, perhaps, being highly patriotic.

POULTRY AND EGGS  
FOR SALE—White Leghorn pullets, laying, \$2.50 each. Call 3229.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Crystal White Orpington's. Famous layers. \$3.00 for setting of 15. Harry P. Shaw, Gaffney, S. C. 14-5t

WANTED—To rent broody hens for hatching duck eggs. Will pay 50 cents each for use of same. Call 3229.

FOR SALE—Several nice single comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Eggs for hatching from high bred single comb Rhode Island chickens. H. H. Straub, Monroe Road. Phone 1316. Charlotte, N. C. 11-7t

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN  
Now is the time to hatch your next winter's layers. Eggs for hatching baby chicks. Your eggs hatched. Call Me. O. T. Hallman, 2439-L. 2-30t

NOW READY—S. C. White Leghorn eggs to hatch at \$1.00 per setting, also S. C. Reds and S. C. White Leghorn baby chicks at 15 cents each. Also chicks 4 weeks old for sale. C. L. Dresser, 9 North Clarkson, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 2317-J. 4-4t

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.  
My birds won \$75.00 in Premiums at the recent Charlotte Show. Including 1st in class and \$50.00 sweep stake for best display, one variety, in county. Stock and Eggs for Sale. A. P. White, Charlotte, N. C. 2-18-d&w-3m

POULTRY SUPPLIES of all kinds, at about half what you are paying. Oyster, \$5c. per 100, 15 lbs. for 25c. 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.

EGGS  
from our bred to lay and win Columbian Wyandottes, White Orpingtons and S. C. Back Minorcas at \$3.00 per 15. We can please you.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM  
28-5t-sun Mooresboro, N. C.

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.

BEAUMONT FARM  
Loring Brown, Owner, Smyrna, Ga. 9-13-tf-wed-sun

# SERIOUSLY

Of course a man must take himself Seriously or no one else will—but don't take yourself too seriously or you will be a joke—but again; the matter of buying printing for one's business can not be taken too seriously, for it means so much for the welfare of that business. A small business using good printed matter stands out, and makes better impressions than the large business that is careless about the printed matter it uses.

Let us design and print your Business Stationery, Booklets, Blotters, etc. Seriously, we will please you or the loss is ours.

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## So Alarmed She Jumped From Train

Paris, Feb. 17.—A young lady, the wife of a captain stationed at Bernay, in the Eure, was so alarmed the other night, as she was traveling up to Paris, by the strange conduct of three men, that she opened the door of the compartment and threw herself on to the track, as being the lesser of two evils.

She was badly bruised, and fainted, but when she revived she was able to walk along the line to a little station, where she related her adventure. A goods train, which approached a few minutes afterwards was stopped. She was put into a van, and so reached Breval, where a doctor, to whom a telegram had been forwarded, was awaiting her arrival. He found that the poor lady was not seriously hurt, and she was able to continue in another train, which soon came along.

In this she resumed her journey to Paris, where she was met by her husband, who had been very anxious about her. Madame Vaillant gives a graphic account of her adventure. She explains that ever since the horrible murder in a first-class carriage of Madame Gouin, who was traveling from Fontainebleau to Paris, and with whom she was well acquainted, she had traveled third-class in the hope that no one would think of molesting her.

She had been alone in her compartment a little when three individuals approached from the next carriage. One of them lowered the curtain of the lady who illuminated the corridor of her carriage, and another, who had been staring fixedly at her, went up to the alarm signal as if to prevent her from using it.

With the murder of poor Madame Gouin still fresh in her memory she became greatly alarmed, and, scarcely able to get out the words she said to the man who had darkened the lamp, "Why are you doing that, if you please?" He answered rudely, using the second person singular, which is insulting except in the case of relatives, comrades, or very intimate friends. "You will understand why presently." This had the effect of frightening her still more.

"I thought myself utterly lost" she says, "and between two dangers I took the rapid decision of choosing what I considered to be the lesser. I rushed to the door, opened it quickly, and threw myself on to the track. Fear and the violence of the fall caused me to swoon away. How long I remained insensible I do not know, but the chilly atmosphere brought me to myself. I got up, and, although still dazed and shivering with the cold as I no longer had my fur mantle or my hat, for the loss of which I cannot account, I walked to a little house where I perceived a light. It was the post of a railway employe, who treated me very kindly."

Madame Vaillant considers that she got off well in the circumstances. The local gendarmes are inquiring into the matter, and the State Western Company has also started an investigation. There is no disposition to think that the lady's fears were exaggerated, as the three men neither used the alarm signal nor informed the railway officials of what had occurred at any station at which the train afterwards stopped. They did not even take the

## Brave Irish Girl Saved A Train

London, Feb. 17.—How a brave young Irish girl prevented what might have been a serious railway accident between Derry and Baniskillen has been reported from the latter place.

As a passenger train was going round a curve near Fineona in a thick fog, a horse drawing a creamery cart was attempting to cross a level crossing.

Seeing the danger, the girl at once ran along the line, waving a red flannel petticoat, and succeeded in catching the attention of the driver in time for him to considerably reduce speed. The horse was killed and the cart and cans smashed to pieces, but the train kept the rails, and not a single passenger was injured.

## LONDON'S GREAT HEALTH OFFICER WILL RETIRE

London, Feb. 17.—After a thirty-two year war with germs and bacteria, that the people of London might eat pure and unadulterated food, Dr. William Collingridge, medical officer of health for the city of London, is to retire.

Dr. Collingridge is not yet sixty—an age when most corporation officials are in their prime—but long days and nights in cholera camps and twenty-one years of unceasing activity inspecting the food supply ships that enter the port of London at all hours of the day and night, have worn down a strong constitution that has been wholly devoted to the welfare of the people.

"But if I had my life to live over again," said Dr. Collingridge today, "I should lead it in the same way. I could not go slow and sacrifice enthusiasm for the sake of an extra ten years of life."

Dr. Collingridge, for twenty-one years medical officer for the port of London, was the real defender of the city in the modern sense. Just as Horatius kept the gride at Rome, so has Dr. Collingridge watched over the great gate of London—the river Thames.

He fought an enemy more deadly than the army and navy of any foreign power—an unseen enemy, only visible to the microscope of science—the germs of disease which lie hidden in food products, and which, if they pass the man on duty at the gate, will spread the disease and pestilence amongst the homes of the people.

As a young man, Dr. Collingridge watched over the gate almost single-handed. There was hardly a statute on the books, and the legislation to help him, and while he was fighting disease at the entrance to the river, he was also fighting for stronger and broader legislation to help his work.