

RAISING CHICKENS

April And May Is The Time For Incubation If You Want Good Results.

HOW TO FEED THEM

The Success of a Poultryman Depends Much Upon What He Feed Them And How Much.

Poultrymen are generally agreed that the latter part of March and throughout April is the proper season of the year to incubate utility fowls. This for the economic reason that chicks hatched at this season of the year develop, under good care, quickly and healthfully and mature before the cold weather sets in.

A bird will begin to lay from 12 to 16 weeks after hatching. Forced feeding is not necessary to produce this result, and often, when used, results disastrously. The bird that develops prematurely is, more often than not, organically weak, susceptible to disease and a menace to the flock.

Much depends upon the care given the young chicks. During the first six weeks their area of running space should be limited, and every precaution taken against the infection of white diarrhoea, and other diseases, such as roup, colds and influenza. They should never be without charcoal, grit and oyster shell. Their houses should occasionally be cleaned and disinfected and all weak and sickly chicks isolated. At the end of six weeks they should be put on range. The wider the area of the range the better. Here the late March and April hatched chicks have the advantage of those hatched at a later or earlier period. All life is springing into being after the winter deadness. The green grass is full of insects. The chicks thrive in these conditions. They get the nourishing and strengthening foods which make the eggs. They become strong and active, so that when

the summer heat arrives it does not depress them and lower their vitality. By September they are ready for the laying pens, where comfortably housed and scientifically fed, they are a source of much profit to the poultryman. They lay throughout the fall and winter, the yield increasing daily. From the middle of September to the middle of December, the egg market is highest; fresh eggs are at a premium, and the price ranges from fifty-five to sixty-five cents per dozen for selected fresh eggs, in some sections of the country. In other sections, notably in the south and west, where the cost of production is less, the price is somewhat lower, but the profit is the same to the poultrymen.

There is another advantage in March and April incubating which the poultryman has recognized. The percentage of cockerels to a hatching is less at this season of the year. A poultryman of fifteen years' experience recently told the writer that experiments had convinced him that April was the best month in the year for incubation. For two years he incubated in April and May. The results of the April hatching were 30 per cent better both as to the number of pullets and the general health and development of the flock. In all cases the incubation was good and the percentage of chicks hatched about the same time. Out of 500 chicks hatched in April, by two incubators of a capacity of 200 eggs each, there were 385 pullets and 175 cockerels, as against 582 chicks hatched in May, of which but 330 were pullets. The May hatch, too, was slow in developing and forced feeding was necessary in order to bring it to the laying point before cold weather.

This poultrymen further explained that in spite of the fact that he had more cockerels in his May hatch, he did not receive as much money for them as he did for those hatched in April. The reason was that the April hatched cockerels developed in time for the early spring market for broilers, and brought a top-notch price, 30c. per pound.

They averaged two pounds each at the end of ten weeks. The cockerels hatched in May late in developing and brought but 18c. per pound.

This poultryman was also enthusiastic about his particular breed of utility fowl—the single comb White Leghorns. In his judgment this fowl is the greatest egg-producer in the world. It is a natural layer, and not a good setter. It is nervous, active, and, when properly cared for, healthy. It must, however, have the best of care, for unlike some utility fowls, it is very susceptible to colds and roup. If over-fed, or improperly fed, it is likely to become egg-bound.

Next in degree of usefulness, this poultryman placed the Black Minorca. This fowl, he said, was a good layer, though not so good, he thought, as the White Leghorn. It lays a large, white egg, and like the Leghorn, does not care to set, and is even more susceptible to disease. This is because it is a tropical fowl. He declared that his experience Black Minorcas had been rather discouraging, chiefly because he first had difficulty in securing a good strain and also because of the special care he had to take of them. He found that they did not do well in large coops; and he had to build other coops for them, each with a system of heating available for use in extreme cold weather. He finally concluded to sell them and raise White Leghorns exclusively. He could house them in large coops with less care and expense.

The Rhode Island Red is popular with many poultrymen because it is not only a good layer, but a good market fowl. It is rugged; can stand the cold and is not easily effected by sudden changes in the weather. It grows rapidly; but some poultrymen claim that it is slower than either the White Leghorn or the Minorca to reach maturity—that is to say, it will not, all things else being equal, start to lay as soon as the others. This, however, is a mooted question among poultry raisers.

There are, to be sure, many other breeds that are used successfully as utility fowls by expert poultrymen. The Brown

Leghorn is not the least popular of these, and claims are made that it is equally as good a layer as its sisters of lighter shade. Many poultrymen insist there is more profit to be made in combining the two branches of poultry raising—fowls for eggs and fowls for market, and to this end they select the larger fowls; the Cochins, the Buff and Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, and Dominiques.

But opinions vary in different localities. The wise poultryman is guided by experience in selecting his variety of fowl for market or utility use, or both. He seems, however, to be thoroughly convinced that there is but one proper season of the year for incubating utility fowl.—Home and Farm.

The Sand-Clay Road A Perfect Success.

"Don't brag too much on anything, for it might spoil it," does not hold good on the sand clay road from Guilford Station to the county line beyond Colfax towards Kernersville, for the people and The Record have been bragging on it for almost two years and right now it is in better shape than ever. Heavy rains have done no harm; in fact the road bed is packed and is hard. The county has an arrangement with a man up that way who has a gasoline traction engine and with a scraper he goes over it when required and keeps the ditches open so that the road is kept well drained. This is no doubt the secret of the good condition of the road. Winston has graded its road from the Guilford line to Kernersville but the sand clay has not yet been applied, but from the color of the mud now seen, an easy job should be the result, for the clay is right there and it looks like it might be able to hold the sand. It surely does hold an automobile, except when the wheels skid, which they are likely to do after a rain.—Greensboro Record.

ROADS FOR DAVIE

Bond Issue For \$175,000 Carries By a Large Majority.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

May Be Changed Through Davie County and on Into Iredell—Much Enthusiasm Over the Election.

The \$175,000 bond issue election for good roads in Davie county Saturday was carried by the good roads advocates by a majority of over six hundred, every township in the county giving the bond issue a good majority.

The result of the election puts Davie county on the map among the foremost progressive counties of the State.

The campaign for good roads was led by Senator A. T. Grant, Jr., Jacob Stewart, John Henry Clement, Col. W. K. Clement, and T. J. Byerly President of the Davie County Good Roads Association.

Hon. W. C. Hammer, of Asheboro, and Mr. H. B. Varner, of Lexington, President of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, who were in Davie county speaking in the interest of the cause, are elated over the result as well as the advocates of the proposition.

The carrying of the election was certainly a great achievement and one that will have a far-reaching effect in the development of Davie county. The Mocksville Herald took a leading part in the fight for the issuance of the bonds and played a prominent part in the contest.

The election Saturday means that the county will vote bonds in the sum of \$175,000 to be expended in building a network of fine sand-clay roads throughout the county.

Davie county will, indeed, occupy a strategic position when the new roads are completed.

It is not improbable that the building of the new roads in the county will result in the extension of the Central Highway through Forsyth county on through Davie and thence to Statesville as a good road to the Iredell county line from Statesville is practically assured.

It is also possible that the National Auto Highway may be changed to run through Davie county in view of the good road work contemplated not only in Davie county but also in Iredell county.

As is known, there is a movement now on foot to build a modern steel bridge over the Yadkin river to connect Forsyth and Davie counties with modern turnpikes leading to the bridge from both counties.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. Sold by all dealers.

Pinnacle Route 2.

Pinnacle Route 2, June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hill visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson Sunday. Messrs. Flos Lynch and Jim Lawson called on Misses Bessie and Ida East Sunday.

Mr. George Harger visited his mother, Mrs. Gabe Lawson, Sunday.

JACK AND JOE.

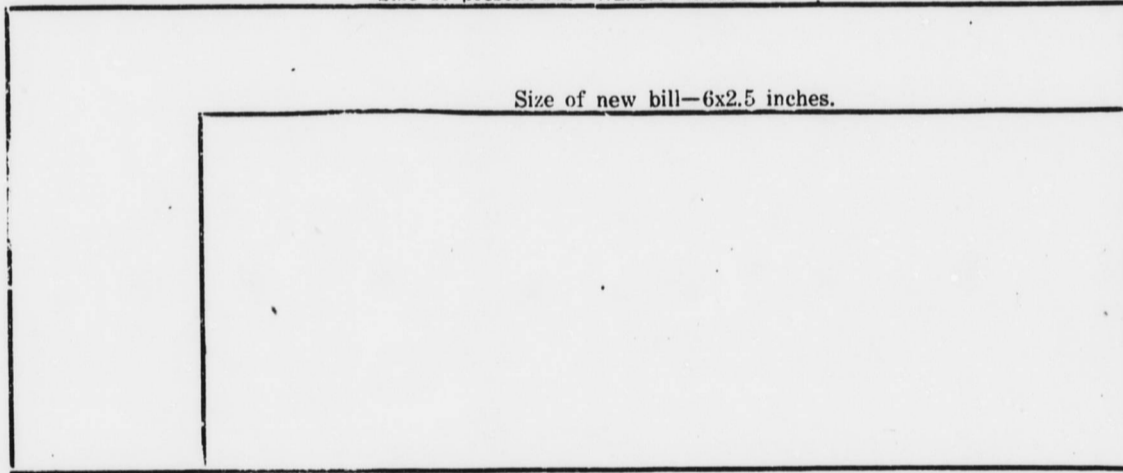
Best plows. Boyles Mercantile Co.

M. T. CHILTON, President.

DR. J. W. NEAL, Vice-Pres.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW MONEY

Size of present bill—7.2x3.04 inches.



Size of new bill—6x2.5 inches.

The New and Smaller Paper Currency

It is expected that within a month or two the people of the United States will witness a great revolution in the size and appearance of their paper money. Each one of the two billion notes of that kind now in circulation will be supplemented by uniform pieces of currency about a quarter size smaller than now used.

The change in size is not the only one. Any note with Washington's portrait on it will be one dollar, Jefferson's, two dollars, Lincoln's, five dollars, Grover Cleveland's, ten dollars, Alexander Hamilton's, twenty dollars, and so on. This plan will render the raising of bills by crooks an impossibility, and we will have the safest and simplest system of national currency in the world.

However, the new money will be just as elusive—just as hard to get and keep—as the old currency, and your need for the services of a good bank in caring for it will be just as great. This strong institution stands ready to serve you in this connection.

The Bank of Stokes County

Danbury and Walnut Cove.

N. E. PEPPER, Cashier at Danbury.

O. N. PETREE, Cashier at Walnut Cove.

Money to Loan.

Four Per Cent. Interest Paid.