

WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

Why My Husband Left Me

By DOROTHY DIX.

"I lost my husband," said the sixth woman, "through my extravagance. As there are men who are cursed with the mania for drink, so there are women who are cursed by a mania for spending, and the one breaks up just as many homes as the other, and causes as much misery. I am one of the women to whom the allurements of shopping is an irresistible temptation as the glitter and odors of the saloon are to any drunkard and indulgence in my weakness brought me to ruin just as surely as indulgence in his weakness ever brought a man to the gutter."

"There never was a finer man than the one I married. He was sober, moral, upright, a man with a big heart and a wise vision of life. He was a self-made man in the very best sense of the word, for he had been a poor boy, and at the time of our marriage had, by sheer pluck and ability, raised himself to a responsible position in the firm in whose service he had begun as an office boy, and the future lay bright and promising before him, with every prospect of success."

"We began our married life in the traditional rose-wreathed cottage in a pretty suburb. Before we were married I had explained his circumstances fully to me, and had told me that while we could have all the comforts of life and some of the luxuries, for a few years we would have to be economical, and count our pennies. He also told me just how much he could give me as an allowance to run the house on and for my own expenditures, so that I have not even the poor excuse that many women make for their wasting, that my husband kept me in the dark, and I did not know what I could afford to spend."

"I began our married life with a crime. Jack had given me a generous check with which to buy the furniture for our new home. 'Spend it as you please, of course, darling,' he said to me, for I want you to have everything as nearly to your taste as possible, but remember that this is every cent that I can give you now, so get the things that we are absolutely bound to have first, and then add the frillings as you can."

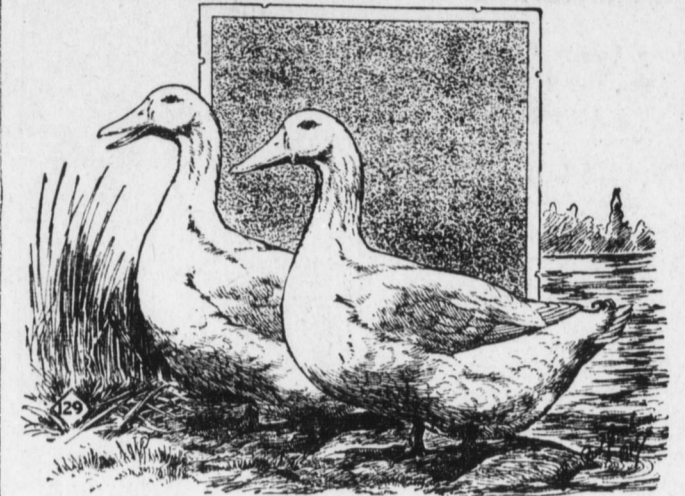
HER FIRST MISTAKE.

"Well, I went down to a big furniture store to buy our furniture, and the first thing I did I stumbled into a sale of ornate and gilded trumpery furniture with spindling gilt legs and pale satin brocade suitable only for the boudoir of a millionaire, and before I realized what I had done I had spent the most of my money on this foolish junk. The few dollars that were left I hastily invested in cheap and hideous beds and chairs and a rickety, dining table, and as this was not enough for even the essentials of housekeeping, I had to go a couple of hundred dollars in debt."

"I shall never forget the expression of disappointment and hopeless bewilderment that came over Jack's

POULTRY NEWS

BEST METHODS FOR SUPPLYING HIGH QUALITY EGGS TO MARKET



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AYLESBURY DUCKS

By Louis Paul Graham

Though one of the oldest known varieties of domestic duck, Aylesbury ducks are yet the favorite breed of England. According to many writers white ducks have been known for centuries and there seems to be no account of the origin of the Aylesbury. This has been and is the leading market duck of England, although it has been entirely driven out of America by the Pekin duck. English epicures prefer white skin and light legs and backs on all their table poultry, both ducks and chickens, while American tastes refuse these for table poultry, preferring yellow skin, bills and legs. For marketing purposes the Aylesbury is easily the best of English market ducks on account of its rapid growth and early maturity. Like the Pekin, Aylesbury ducklings can be produced in from 7 to 9 weeks, weighing from 4 to 5 1/2 pounds. At this age and size they bring best prices and some sections of Great Britain are devoted entirely to this duck rearing industry. Quickness of growth is an important factor in respect to the profit gained, as the young ducklings are heavy feeders.

As layers Aylesburys are considered second to the Pekin, many females laying as many as 150 eggs in a year. It is important to the commercial duck grower that these eggs be laid at the right season and be fertile. For this reason he hatches his breeding ducks early and mates a sufficient number of drakes with his flock to insure fertility. Aylesbury breeding ducks require some range and swimming water to obtain best results. Mature Aylesbury drakes weigh 9 to 10 pounds, ducks 8 to 9 pounds and should have white plumage, pale flesh-colored bill, light yellow legs and carry the body horizontally.

Care Should Be Taken to Ship Only the Best For Sale

Consumers in Big Cities Have Different Standards of Preference

Prof. Harry R. Lewis
Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station.

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If the producer of market eggs wants a steady market and good prices for his eggs he must see to it that they are of high quality and meet the demands of the particular market he is shipping to. The quality depends upon the care exercised in the chickenhouse, keeping the poultry well fed and healthy, and also upon the inspection of every egg before it is packed. Catering to a particular market is merely a matter of selecting the color or kind of eggs preferred by that market. The following article is highly instructive.

The obligation of the producer of market eggs is to produce a product of good quality and to put it on the market in a fresh, neat and attractive manner. If he has performed this function it is up to the distributor and the ultimate consumer to maintain this quality intact. There are a great many kinds of eggs which the average wholesale market recognizes, representing a great variety of sizes, representing a great variety of colors and appearance. Nothing but strictly fresh eggs should, however, be considered by the nearby producer. Eggs which have been held for some time in anticipation of a higher price decrease materially in quality and such eggs are always sold at a loss.

The New York market recognizes two particular classes of eggs according to color, namely: those which have a white shell. New York markets always give higher quotation for white shelled eggs than for brown shelled eggs, whereas in Boston the quotation is higher for brown eggs and in some of the larger markets near large centers of consumption there seems to be no discrimination in favor of one or the other color. The following table gives the wholesale quotations in New York for the various trade grades of eggs on the 10th day of December, 1914:

Nearly Eggs

State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine and fancy	60 to 62
State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, defective in size and quality	48 to 50
State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites to size and quality	40 to 58
State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery brown	44 to 46
State, Pennsylvania and nearby, mixed colors	36 to 44
Nearby refrigerator whites	24 to 26
Miscellaneous Grades	
Fresh gathered, extra fine per dozen	43 to 44
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	41 to 42
Fresh gathered, firsts	38 to 40
Fresh gathered, seconds	32 to 37
Fresh gathered, thirds and poorer	23 to 30
Fresh gathered, number 1, dries (nominal)	24 to 25
Fresh gathered, number 2, dries and poorer	20 to 23
Fresh gathered, good to prime dry	22 to 23
Fresh gathered, checks, under grade	14 to 21
Fall refrigerator, finest	28 to 30
Fall refrigerator, poor to good	20 to 27
Refrigerator, early packed, special marks fancy, fixed	



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City _____ State _____

charges pair 24.5 to 25
Refrigerator, first, charges paid 23.5 to 24
Refrigerator, second, charges paid 21.5 to 23
Refrigerator, under grades 15 to 21
Refrigerator, checks, prime 16 to 17

In recognition of the prices which are offered for a special product, as shown above, it becomes the duty of the poultry keeper to produce eggs of a kind and quality which the market demands. This is especially true if the price for such a product makes it worth while and it usually does. For example, in New York, the buyer pays a premium for white shelled eggs over brown of from three to eighteen cents per dozen, the average being about five cents. It is therefore, the duty of the poultry farmer shipping eggs to that market to cater to that special trade.

To Insure Good Quality

Practice Sanitary Production. Unsanitary methods in handling the poultry flock means tainted and impure eggs. This taint may be due to filth, mold or general unsanitary conditions. The poultry house should be kept from unnecessary filth. It should be well lighted and venting air frequently, not less than once a day. Care in production means not only clean eggs but a healthy flock which is capable of greater production.

Provide Plenty of Clean Litter. Clean litter on the floor of the house and clean nesting material are common requisites. During the winter and early Spring when the ground outside is wet and muddy it is the best practice to keep the birds closely confined to the house. This is especially true if commercial egg production is the object, for by so doing the dirt prevented from getting on their feet dirty which soils the litter, and nesting material and hence the eggs. Straw makes the best nesting material, being always available and clean.

Look Out for "Blood Spot" Eggs

Avoid the Shipping of Eggs Containing Blood Spots. — Eggs containing dark spots are worthless for the trade. This may be due to a partially incubated embryo, in which case such eggs are termed "spots," or it may be due to an accumulation of clotted blood caused by an injury to the ovicel. The egg should be carefully examined. The first type of blood spot can be eliminated by producing infertile eggs. Such infertile eggs are always in greater demand. They bring slightly higher prices. They can be shipped long distances under undesirable conditions without danger of loss in quality. Eggs should never be taken from the incubator, although they appear to be infertile, nor should

they be taken from stolen nests and sold as fresh eggs.

The second type of blood spot, often called a "blood clot," may be present even when the greatest care is exercised, and it may be present in infertile eggs, hence the only sure method to guarantee eggs against the presence of blood clots is to candle all eggs before they are shipped to the consumer. This work is done now by all large commission houses which purchase eggs at wholesale. These blood clots do not harm the contents of the egg and the consumer must be educated how to distinguish these clots from so-called spot or developing embryo.

Never Ship Small Eggs.—A large number of small eggs are usually produced in the fall when the pullets are just coming into maturity. One dozen good eggs should weigh approximately 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. Eggs which weigh less than this are usually sold at correspondingly low prices. Eggs which are shipped to the market should be as near uniform in size as possible, as many large eggs placed with normal ones spoil the appearance of the shipment. When pullets are produced in large numbers they should be shipped separately and labeled distinctly, "pullet eggs."

Use Care in Packing

Since markets discriminate as to the uniformity of shipments, both as to color of shell and general appearance of the egg, the producer should carefully grade at home. After grading and packing the cases should be carefully labeled according to the contents. When brown and white shelled eggs of large and small sizes are shipped in the same case, the tag should be labeled so many dozen white and so many dozen small and so many dozen large and small. These the receiver will check up and make payment accordingly, whereas if the same eggs were not graded but packed promiscuously throughout the case a very low selling price would be received for the entire lot.

Commission merchants tell us that one of the greatest losses in eggs is due to carelessness on the part of the producer in packing. Their only good substantial cases should be used, and in packing great care should be used to properly protect the contents against breakage. A layer of excelsior should be placed at the top and bottom of each case. Extra large eggs should not be packed, as they are apt to get broken and thus spoil the appearance of other eggs. Cracked eggs should never be packed, as they are easily broken and leak before they reach their destination.

The egg cases when filled should be covered with two or three layers of newspapers and then securely nailed at the end so as to leave the middle free to act as a cushion to give spring to the contents. Dirty eggs should never be shipped until they are carefully cleaned with a dry rag or brush. Water should never be used, as it tends to open the pores of the egg and cause more rapid deterioration.

The duty of the egg farmer then, is to produce a clean, sanitary product, free from undesirable features and then to carefully grade and pack his eggs in a way that will insure their safe arrival to the consumer, in a neat and attractive manner.

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