

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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## WOMEN'S INTERESTS

### THE STRUGGLES OF A WIFE

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XVI  
(Copyright, 1916, Star Co.)  
In spite of her depression, Myra Webb forced herself to smile as her daughter entered the breakfast room.

Grace looked bright and youthful in her well-fitting dark dress. The memory of the pleasant time she had last evening still lingered and gave life a happier aspect for her than it usually wore at this hour of the day.

"Good morning!" she said, kissing each of her parents on the forehead. Then, as her mother told her of Lizzie's indisposition, she asked:

"Why didn't you tell me to come and help you with the breakfast, mother? I would have been perfectly willing to do it, as you know."

"Because, dear, you have to start off to work by half past 8," Myra said. "School will not wait, and you must not get weary before you start out. My duties," she added, "can wait—and this morning they will have to."

She had not meant to speak plaintively, but Horace's manner had started a strain of self-pity.

She was roused from her morbid musings by Grace's asking: "What's the matter with the family this morning? I came in feeling very well satisfied with the world in general, but the air of gloom is enough to give one the blues."

Myra came to herself with a start. Of course the responsibility for the temper of the family fell upon her.

"We just happen to be feeling quiet, I fancy," she said apologetically. "Perhaps I am a bit stupid because I did not sleep very well last night."

"Why not?" Grace queried.

"I got to thinking," the mother evaded. "Just wide awake—that's all."

"Didn't you sleep either, father?" the girl questioned.

"Only fairly," the man replied.

"You seemed to be sleeping soundly, dear," Myra said impulsively.

"Because I lay still and did not let you know I was awake does not indicate that I was asleep," she said. "I have a great deal on my mind just now. Myra—more, perhaps, than you realize."

"I know it, dear," she said repentantly. "I spoke unthinkingly."

"What about Lizzie?" Grace inquired. "Is she really ill?"

"She will be better soon," Myra assured her. "I will help her with

her work this morning. Don't worry about that, dear, but go to school. Lizzie will be up after a while."

Her own head and back ached, but she hoped to have a couple of hours at her desk before luncheon. She did not want any luncheon, she reflected, and a bit of toast and a cup of tea would be all that either she or the maid required.

But Lizzie soon destroyed her hopes of engaging in any literary labor this morning by the announcement that the ironing was not all done.

"I had to stop in the middle of the morning yesterday to begin to get ready for the company dinner last night," she explained. "Then five pieces have been dampened down now since Monday night, and they'd oughter to be ironed right away if they're not to get mildewed."

Then Myra herself must do them! With a sigh the disappointed housekeeper attacked the shirtwaists, handkerchiefs and neckwear that had been left until Wednesday—then neglected.

**A Hard Day's Work**  
She ironed steadily until 1 o'clock. Her arms were tired, for she was unaccustomed to such exertion.

When the last article was finished she hung all on a line stretched across the kitchen to "air," and took a cup of tea and a slice of toast to her maid. This done, she herself stood by the tubs in the kitchen and gulped down a cup of strong tea, and ate, without tasting it, a piece of bread.

She was too tired to have an appetite, and, what was worse still, was too tired to write.

Going to her own room, she threw herself down upon her bed and closed her eyes. Perhaps she dozed a little, for she sprang up nervously when a ring at the doorbell notified her that the hallboy had brought the 2 o'clock mail upstairs.

She went into the hall listlessly. Nothing pleasant could happen to-day, she mused. Probably there was a returned manuscript for her.

But the envelope that she picked up from the floor contained no manuscript. It bore the name of a magazine to which, weeks ago, she had sent her story, "Bitter Waters." In starting it out on its last trip she had done so more from habit than in any hope of its acceptance. She had been so sure that it would come back to her that she had almost forgotten where she had sent it.

(To Be Continued.)

# Evolution and Possibilities of The Day-Old-Chick Industry

### A Natural Development Incident to the Commercial Growth of the Poultry Industry

### A Profitable Side Line and an Excellent Means of Making the Initial Start

By Prof. Harry R. Lewis  
Department of Poultry Husbandry at the N. J. State Agricultural Experiment Station.

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It has only been during the last few years that poultry husbandry has taken on the extensive commercial aspect which we now see on every hand. Until recently, it was carried on more as a side line to some other branch of agriculture. Natural methods of hatching and brooding were used almost entirely, and owing to the limited number of chicks which could be reared under these conditions each farmer or poultryman was more of a unit unto himself. To-day the development of improved methods of hatching, in large numbers by various means, and the general tendency towards specialization has been responsible for the origin and success of the Day-Old-Chick trade.

There are two special phases of the baby chick business which should be studied and their various opportunities appreciated. These are custom hatching and the selling of baby chicks as a side line to egg farming, both of which have attained rapid development in the commercial egg producing sections of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and also on the Pacific Coast, especially in California.

Hunterdon county in New Jersey is characteristic of the sections where custom hatcheries are being operated successfully. In this county, especially in the vicinity of Frenchtown, Stockton, Lambertville and Milford, there are located some of the best hatcheries in the country.

**Needs For Public Hatcheries**  
A small area of land and a few well planned and properly constructed buildings are all the equipment needed. The owner of the hatching establishment usually keeps but a limited number of fowls himself. In California, these hatching establishments maintain a large flock of specially selected breeders and produce a large part of their supply of chicks. The custom hatchery is generally equipped with a large capacity mammoth incubator or incubators, and in some instances a large number of small lamp-heated machines are still used.

The business of these hatcheries is of two distinct kinds—first, the operator rents the compartments of his incubators at a fixed rate. The usual price is three cents an egg for the period of incubation. If the incubator capacity is large enough this rental of compartments offers a very satisfactory remuneration. The operator receives the eggs from the customer and places them in the machine, caring for them throughout the entire period of incubation, and returns the hatched chicks when they are a day or two old.

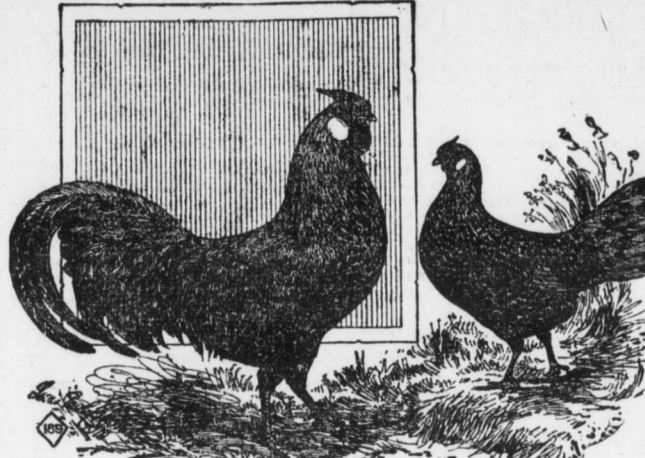
The operator or owner of the hatchery is in no way responsible for the vigor of the chicks which are returned to the customer. It is his duty to operate the machine correctly, of course; he must keep the eggs at least once; he must keep a record of the progress of the eggs, and must notify the owner of the eggs if the hatch is not progressing properly.

**Room to Poultrymen and Farmers**  
This method of hatching baby chicks hatched is very satisfactory, especially if the hatchery is near by. Most hatcheries also make a business of buying eggs from poultry plants in the vicinity and selling baby chicks to farmers from them. The prices vary, depending upon the season, quantity and breed. The success of this end of the baby chick business depends largely upon the ability of the hatchery to secure eggs from well-bred, vigorous stock at the time needed.

Probably the most satisfactory aspect of the baby chick business is where it is carried on as a side line to egg farming. There are a great many commercial poultry farms in the East and West which make the main source of their income in the raising of eggs, and in addition to this they breed strong, vigorous birds and are in a position to sell large numbers of hatching eggs during the Spring. They must have a large incubator capacity to hatch the quantity of chicks which they require for themselves, consequently they are in a position to hatch and sell the surplus baby chicks. Such chicks are usually of the very best quality because the reputation of the owner of the farm is back of the stock. They are produced from stock of noted breeding, and from birds which are cared for with the one idea of producing hatching eggs. Chicks from such farms frequently bring from 15 to 25 cents each. This product not only makes a considerable increased revenue for the commercial man who is equipped to handle it, but to the customer wishing to make a start in securing pullets to supplement those of his own hatching.

**Vigorous Chicks Are Necessary**  
The first requisite for a successful baby chick trade is vigorous, healthy, livable stock. The husky, vigorous chick depends upon two very definite factors—first, the quality of the egg which is used in the Spring months. From the time the egg is laid until it is placed in the incubator it should be handled carefully. It should be kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees, and should be turned occasionally. If held with the small end down to keep the air cell in its normal position. Moreover, it should not be held too long, not over two weeks if possible. Hatching eggs should be carefully selected and only those of normal size, of average shape and with a perfect shell should be set.

In the operation of the hatchery there are two fundamentals which must be followed. One is the careful disinfection of all equipment such as trays, nursery drawers and the interior of the entire machine after each hatch. This reduces the possibility of disease being communicated from one hatch to the other. White diarrhoea is easily transmitted in this way.



GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS

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The Hamburg is one of our oldest standard breeds of poultry. It originated in Holland but takes its name from the city of Hamburg. The penciled varieties were the first of these, and the Spangled, Blacks and Whites were originated in Great Britain, where they are extensively bred.

The great success of the Dutch Everyday Layer, because of its heavy-laying propensities, and was greatly popular among fanciers and small breeders. The laying qualities appear to have made them popular for two centuries, and they were used in the making of several of our popular varieties.

The Spangled Hamburgs were the product of the British fanciers who crossed the original Dutch everyday layer, which was of the Penciled variety, with some of the British fowl. Mr. Harrison Weir states that this was

the old spotted-breasted Game. At any rate, they produced a fowl which was essentially beautiful, slightly larger than the Penciled Hamburgs, yet an equally good layer.

These Spangled Hamburgs are of two varieties, Golden and Silver. Both have been produced in the same manner and have been developed to a distinctive type and beauty that is solely their own. Their plumage rivals the pheasant in color.

The Golden Spangled Hamburg would appear to be one of the most useful breeds. It has been bred for a long time, and its prolific laying is unquestioned. But the eggs and the fowl itself are small, so that for large utility flocks the Hamburg will not answer. To the small breeder, however, or for a beautiful and useful home flock the Golden Spangled Hamburg has many attractions.

Spraying with a 10 per cent. solution of some reliable disinfectant is best. Secondly, plenty of moisture during the progress of the hatch is important to secure good results, and to obtain which large and heavy and which will live well. The maintenance of the proper temperature, the operations of turning, cooling, candling, etc., must be regularly and systematically attended to.

**Personal News Items From Nearby Towns in Central Pennsylvania**

Mrs. Marianna Sponsler and Tillie Wickersham, of Steelton, spent yesterday with Mrs. Hallie Wickersham, in Bridge street, New Cumberland.

Miss Grace Shelly and Miss Elizabeth Tritt returned to Shippenburg Normal School after spending ten days at their homes at New Cumberland.

**NEW MINISTER TO PREACH**  
New Cumberland, Pa., April 8.—To-morrow morning at 10:30 the Rev. Thomas L. Wilcox, pastor of Baughman Memorial Methodist Church, will preach on "Judas Iscariot—A Character Study." Sunday evening at 7:30, "Plan in Every Life."

**TRUSTEES ELECTED**  
Mechanicsburg, Pa., April 8.—At the annual congregational meeting in the Presbyterian Church, the following trustees were elected to serve three years: E. A. Burnett, Ralph Jacoby and A. F. Black. W. C. Harold was elected trustee to serve two years and Samuel J. Zimmerman was elected deacon to serve three years. Reports were heard from the various organizations of the church and all were encouraging and showed progress from previous years.

**A HUSKY CHICK**  
"Insure" my life and keep me well and strong by feeding me **Pratts Baby Chick Food**

Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Three weeks' feeding at a cent a chick. Sold by dealers generally.

1916

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During the first six weeks when your success is threatened with weakness, indigestion, diarrhoea and gases, take your chicks on **PAN-A-CE-A**. It is the best Poultry Panacea regularly as directed on the label. In six weeks if the Pan-a-ce-a chicks are not larger than others—better feathered—if you don't see your baby Pan-a-ce-a to your whole flock, go right back to my 4-oz. bottle. It is your money's worth for your chicks each day. 15 lbs., 50c; 4 lbs., 12c; 2 lbs., 6c.

Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer Will keep your brood free from lice. Comes in sifting-top cans. Guaranteed. 1-lb. can, 50c; 3-lb. can, 60c.

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**"BLIND SALE" AT DAUPHIN**  
Dauphin, Pa., April 8.—A "blind sale" will be held this evening by the class of the Presbyterian Sunday School, taught by Charles Shaffer, at the home of Mrs. Blanch Robinson, in Erie street. Everybody is invited.

**MOVEMENT FOR Y. M. C. A.**  
Marysville, Pa., April 8.—A meeting of the Civic Club will be held on Monday evening. Among the business will most likely be a report of the committee that will confer with Pennsylvania railroad officials some time this week in an effort to establish a Y. M. C. A. here.

**ORATORIO SOCIETY CONCERT**  
Special to the Telegraph  
Carlisle, Pa., April 8.—Sixty-five men will constitute the number in the Philadelphia orchestra to be here for a concert and to accompany the Carlisle Oratorio Society at the annual Spring festival on May 13. This will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the local musical organization and efforts will be made to bring persons here from all parts of the valley.

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