

Should Wives Be Paidt One of the objects of the eight bills affecting the position of women which House of Commons is to secure for wives a share in the property of their husbands.

The proposals state that a wife who devotes her whole time to housekeeping and the care of her children shall have a claim on her husband during his life, and on his estate after her death, for a sum calculated on a scale not exceeding the wages of a housekeeper in her station of life, provided she has not received any other personal allowance.

A wife shall also be a creditor for the amount on her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy.

In the case of dissolution of the marriage or separation, it is laid down that a wife shall be entitled to payment for past services on this scale, should payment not have been made during the marriage. Where the wife is a wage-earner she shall not be legally liable for the support of her husband or of his children unless her earnings or the inome of her property exceed the minimum necessary for her support.

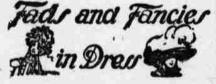
Among other proposals contained in the bills are the following:

Wives who work jointly in the same business as their husbands shall be regarded as partners.

Fathers and mothers shall be joint guardians of their children.

All universities or institutes deriving money from the state shall be open to women.

Votes for women and heavier punishment for brutal husbands are features of this "women's charter."-London Express.



Dots and rings are much employed

in the new foulard designs. On Louis XII. coats one sees three

pocket flaps, one above the other.

Tailor-made gowns of silk will be more in evidence than ever before. The fashionable flower this season is the Bermuda lily in white or pink.

Bordered challis are charming this spring and will be a popular fabric for cool day summer gowns.

Black chiffon tunics over blue or

the men of godlike quality which she every woman is idle because her eff. regards as a characteristic bit of masculine buncombe. Further on the Sir Charles McLaren introduced in the service contains the man's vow: "With phia Public Ledger. all my worldly goods I thee endow," which, Sir Charles and Mrs. Sir Charles declare is just a plain lie. He never means it for fifteen minutes after the knot is tied .- Success Maga-

> zine. "Cottage" Motor Bonnett.



Among the new spring and summer motor bonnets is one built on lines shown in above sketch. It is exceedingly smart and comes in several different kinds of material-sliver sheen silk moire and voile cloth; all pretty and practical. The rosettes are made from the material, with ends slightly fringed.

The Working Woman.

Cardinal Gibbons is quite right in saying that the world has a great deal more respect for the woman who toils than it has for her dawdling, idle sister in society. It must be borne in mind, however, that the stigma that attaches to luxurlous indolence does not belong to all society women. There are women who have a great deal of money, and who do not have to assume the domestic burden, who look well to the ways of their households, and are earnestly concerned in altruistic causes. Such women are deserving of admiration and honor.

There are those who accomplish

clency, like less Wisdom, doth not cry aloud nor lift up its voice .-- Philadel-

Marrying for a Home,

In one sense every right-minded woman marries for a home, since the home is the symbol of her new partnership, the sanctuary of all high and holy hopes. It is as natural for the normal woman to long for a home as it is for her to desire the love of a good man; but the day has gone by when an American girl need be forced to make a marriage of convenience. With the multiplication of indus tries and the ever-widening call for women's work, the number of mercenary alliances in the middle classes has been reduced to a minimum. The educated girl who marries so that she may be supported is either hopelessly lazy or the victim of an unwise train ing which has failed to fit her for life So long as love continues to exist in the world-and that means until the human race is extinct-it is safe to say that women will be reluctant to marry for a home, and there is no doubt that economic independence has increased the reluctance.

women marry for a home?" we should say that a few exceptions prove the rule that American women do not marry to be supported .-- New Ides Woman's Magazine.

Keep Children Busy.

If mothers want to keep their chil dren out of mischief, they should keep them busy, either at work or play It is a well known fact that idlenest is the cause of a great deal of wrong doing among men and women, so what else can we expect of our children? Give each a task to do each day and they will soon learn to feel respon sible for its being done well. After their work is over, give them the time to play, but not to mope or worry some one. Children feel of more im portance in the world when they know that they are being depended upon to do something to help. Then when the mother has so much to do, it is a great deal to have so many steps saved. Of course, this applies more especially to homes where there is no outside help kept. Give your little ones something to do and see how much better they are.

Remedy for Blackhends.

Use soft cloths wrung out of warm quietly and apparently without effort, water to soften the skin, and then keep marshal what the situation at Camp

out of your skin when you wash it.

Wouldn't Stay Away.

A Chicago man has been fined \$25

ANY ONE CAN DO IT.

How to Lay Up Treasures Where Moth and Rust Corrupt. An old confidential clerk in a banking house has just died, leaving an es

tate of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000, 000, all saved out of his wages and acquired by investment. Far from being a difficult feat, this is rather easy. Any bright boy who fancies such a career can repeat it. Suppose an office boy of 16 has in

two years saved by pinching self-denial \$100. He can loan at legal interest on good personal security or invest it to yield 5 per cent. In the former case, if the yield is kept reinvested, it

will grow to \$3,200 by the time he is 75; in the latter case to \$2,100. But the boy keeps on saving. His

wages are raised from time to time, and as his second, third and succeeding \$100 come more quickly, each in turn is set on its way to grow into thousands. At 35 he has a salary of perhaps \$2,500 a year and saved \$1,800 of it or more. The savings of that single year, kept invested at legal interest, will grow to \$20,000 in forty years. But already he has many other dollars at work for him, or rather for his unloving heirs. As his salary

grows he saves and invests more and still more. Probably he will see frequent chances of profitable usury. But the pastures decrease. Extra care and he will never take a risk. He is a faithful and trustworthy though not brilliant employe. He does not become dissipated or gluttonous, and so has no use for doctors. His employers appreciate him and he coins their appreciation into more living, growing carefully fed and kept, milk can be

gold. produced for 65 cents a cwt., and fat Of course he never marries. He for 16 cents a pound, for the cost of spends nothing on enjoyment or self- food consumed. Large animals conculture or travel. In the end he dies sume less pounds of dry material per a lonely death, and from the famous 1,000 lb. live weight each day than the will case that follows the lawyers smaller animals do. The best yields of

profit mightily. There are probably a few boys in a fairly large flow of milk. Pasture New York to-day who will do this very grass is the cheapest milk and fat prothing, the New York World says. It is ducing food. (From this it seems that in them to do it. But is it worth those who neglect their pastures or

QUELLING A MUTINY.

while?

Fresh interest attaches to anecdotes do the breeds themselves .-- The Ohio of Gen. Lew Wallace through the re- Farmer. cent placing of a statue of the famous soldier and author in the Capitol at Washington. That General Wallace was no less successful with his personal influence than with his pen and sword is shown by the following, taken from his "Autobiography." The general had been sent to Columbus, O., to take charge of a camp of paroled prisoners, feed them, pay them, organize them, and send them to Minnesota to quell an Indian outbreak. The camp was reported to be in a disgraceful and rebellious condition.

General Wallace asked the provost



Keeping the Cow.

In buying new cows, procure those

that freshen in the fall. You will

have the butterfat at the time when

prices rule higher and the cow will

continue in good flow all through the

spring if you treat her well through

the winter. Increase the feeding as

feed in the fall will keep the milk

flow up and allow of good sales as the

After years of observation the Cor-

nell University reaches these conclu-

sions: (1) With a fairly good herd

make little effort to start new ones, are

in a losing game.) The cow consum-

and milk at lowest rate. A good cow

must be a hearty eater. Individuals

of the same breed vary more widely

in milk and butter production than

To Straighten Young Trees.

to a tree which is inclined to grow

crooked. Make a framework of nar-

row boards sharpened at the end

where the frame pieces come together

and attach the frame to the tree with

This should be attached at just the

a wire.

This device can be easily attached

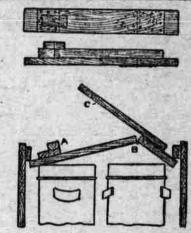
up to the mark.

prices increase.

To Hold Milk Cans in a Cooling Box

The usual practice of small dairy-The cost of keeping a cow varies considerably according to the cost of men to keep their milk cool is to put producing the roughage from hay, the milk cans under running water in grain and corn feeds, but figures from a box. The cans are usually kept bedairy associations place the average neath the water by slipping strips of cost at \$30 or \$35 a year. To pay a board, of proper length, over the tops profit, it follows that the cow must of the cans and under ledges at the produce more than \$30 or \$35 a year. side of the box. In using this method It pays to keep an accurate account one runs the risk of upsetting the with all the cows. There are many cans when putting the strips in poslthat do not near pay up. Apply the tion. test of scales and Babcock tester then

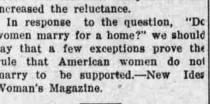
An improvement over this method and get rid of those that do not come is shown in the accompanying sketch from Popular Mechanics, which is self-explanatory. The apparatus is



made of strips of board, 1 inch thick, the lower sketch shows how the defat are obtained from cows that give vice is put into the milk box. B is a hinge, and A a button to lock the tongue C in place when the device is straightened out. Boards for holding the grain in bins can be made in the same manner.

ing the most food produce both fat

Most Profitable Farm Animal. Opinion is divided and probably always will be on the question which is the most profitable farm animal to raise. Many believe the horse brings the greatest profit, others tie their faith to the beef breeds, and still others to the dairy breeds of cattle, but it seems that the friends of the hog are in the majority. A hog requires more care at times than do some other animals, but it is wonderfully prolific, and if the quality and breeding are right it is easy to make a market for the animals produced, and the farmer has the advantage of turning his money over more rapidly and more profitably in hog breeding than in perhaps any other kind of animal production. Of course, there are many risks to assume, as the modern hog is a purely artificial product and subject to humors and diseases which would not come to it in its wild state. The investment of a moderate sum of money in a few brood sows in the spring will make a man a hog breeder within a year; whether bred as a specialty or as a side line, the hog always gives a good account of himself .--Kansas Farmer.



green or orange satin foundations are among the more favored styles.

The Russian blouse in wash maerials will be very popular for wear in place of the regulation linen coat. Russian turbans of flowers, foliage

and maline are trimmed with huge bows of maline at the left and back.

Coarse Russian braid, row upon row, soutache in intricate patterns and soutache in hanging knots, constitute the trimming for outdoor garments.

Many rows of Russian braid, tubular braid, plain silk braid an eighth of an inch wide, embroidery and soutache associated, trim the tailored models.

Among the new designs in table linen are napkins and square table cloths with circular designs. The corners are filled in with handsome separate patterns.

For outing days there is a stunning model of a sailor hat with a slightly rolled brim and trimmed with a plaited cord and two quills placed quite flat at the side.

Cotton crepe is correct in colors as well as white. Dresses made of it are both inexpensive, practical and dressy. an almost impossible combination for a woman's dress.

Lace is more and more claiming the attention for trimming hats and gowns. Black and white are most used, and when dcorating skirts it is adjusted in flounces or as a tunic.

Skirts are drawn back tightly, the fullness massed at each side or directly in the back by a broad strap about a hand wide or sometimes by a band reaching to the sides.

Separate foulard waists to go with cloth suits match in color. They are made without collars and worn with round collars of lace or embroidery, Irish lace of course being preferred.

A Loveometer.

Science, laments the Gentlewoman, is slowly killing romance. The atest invention is an instrument called a phethysmograph for scientifically testing the warmth of lovers' affections. The person whose feelings are to be weighed in the balance puts his or her arm into a rubber bag, which is then drawn tight and filled with water. Names of young men or young women, as the case may be, are introduced, and if the name stirs the heart the pulse rises and the indicator mounts up. If the name leaves the subject unmoved the pulse remains stationary.

Delusions in Marriage.

Sir Charles McLeran is championing in the English commons a series of bills to recognize the marriage service with a view to making it honest. The church service enjoins: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands as unto the Lord," which, Sir Charles says, the ladies have never any intention of doing, and which, Sir Charles' wife says, involves an arrogation to

what others do with much bluster and it perfectly clean by washing with fuss. In "Weir of Hermiston" Steven- plenty of good soap and warm water son describes the elder Kristie as running her household "with her whole of 16 should not have blackheads; they intemperate soul, in a bustle, not mean that you do not get the dirt without buffets."

The women who labor on without letting it appear that they are hard at work do not always get the credit for activity that is awarded by the un- and costs because he sat for 11 hours thinking to the woman who proclaims on the front steps of the house in from the house tops that she has which his adored one resided and

been busily upheaving the domestic would not stay away when her mother economy from cellar to garret. Not drove him off with a broom.



On the left of our charming trio, the smart little tot is wearing a frock of pin-striped navy blue silk. Note the effective treatment of stripes in back and sides of skirt. The blouse has a little yoke of all-over white lace, and the sash of plain blue velvet ribbon serves as a pretty waist finish.

In the center of group is shown an attractive suit for a half-grown girl. This design was effectively followed in a pretty shade of deep rose volle. The little eton jacket had an inset vest of white broadcloth trimmed with small pearl buttons, and the girdle and sash were of black satin.

The unique little frock on the right is brown and white check cashmere. A pointed chemisette of soft white silk is bordered by two odd revers of plain brown silk-running from shoulder to shoulder on the right side to hem of skirt on left side, and tapering to a sharp point at end. Bottom of skirt is edged with box plaiting of brown silk and the cuffs are also of silk.

Chase was. "There are five or six thousand men there, the exact number nobody knows. every night, finishing with cold. A girl

> life insurance policy expired several months ago!" "Dou you mean it is dangerous?"

> I've not been lately to the camp. My

asked Wallace. "The people of the town are scared, and the governor is asking for more troops."

"Against the camp?"

"Against the herd there." "Why do you say herd?"

"Because they are beasts there." Wallace was advised to go with an escort, but he dressed himself carefully in every particular, mounted his horse and rode out to Camp Chase. "The appearance of the shacks shock-

ed me," he writes. "They were painted rusty black, the windows were stuffed with old caps and hats, and greasy blankets served for doors. No

man ever had a more sullen audience. I managed to say that President Linput them in a new camp. The line broke and resolved itself into a multi- jury. tude which rolled round and walled me

in. Such a sight I never imagined. The men were long-haired and whiskered, their faces were the color of green cheese, they had no coats or shoes, and many were wrapped in dirty blankets in lieu of shirts. They shook their clenched hands at me and clamored furiously.

"'We've heard all this before!' they shouted. 'You're a llar! Get out!' "I tried to look cool, and at last

there was a lull. "'You say that you've heard it before!' I cried. 'I'm a new man, and I demand that you hear me. If I fail, then mob me."

"'What do you want of us, anyway?' muttered the men.

"'I want you to wash your faces and cut your hair, and be the gentlemen mais and crops need this important you were when you enlisted. I want to take you out of this hole and put you in fresh tents. I want to put money in your pockets.'

"'What's that? Ha, boys! That's new. The other fellows didn't say that.'

pay rolls, come to the state house, and off to the last cent. I asked them if they understood.

"'Yes! yes!' they shouted.

""Then open a way for me civilly!" General Wallace rode out of that dangerous camp safely, and in control of the men.

One Good Result. "High prices are causing Jinx conomize, aren't they?" "Indeed they are; he doesn't even used to."-Houston Post



right point to correct the crookedness in the tree. The tree should be protected from the wire by a cloth. The coln had heard of their sorrowful state constant bearing down of the weights and had sent me to pay, clothe, and will in a very short time bring the tree to its proper position without in-

Pigs Need Phosphate.

The relation of phosphate to the animal economy was finely worked out by the Wisconsin Experiment station. Three pens of pigs of three each were kept for several months. To one was fed the ordinary fattening ration; to another a little phosphate was added to their food; with the third all the phosphate was extracted from their feed. The effect was astonishing. The pigs to which was given an increased portion, though small, of phosphate, were wonderfully thrifty and vigorous. while those that ate the ration from which the phosphate had been extracted were dumpish, and not able to stand on their feet for a minute's time. Their growth and weight was also greatly retarded. Our soll, ani-

agent constantly .-- Hoard's Dairyman. Bacteria in Milk.

Undesirable bacteria in milk come from uncleanly condition about the cow, and from contact with contagious diseases. The chief source of contami-

"I saw my advantage and followed nation are dirty cows, dirty stables, it up; told them to organize, send in dirty milkers, dairy utensils which have cracks for the lodgment of dirt I would see that every man was paid and which are not properly sterilized, mudholes in the barnyard, impure water, bedding and feed, and from milkeis and attendants who come in contact with a contagious disease

> Straining the Auto Motor. Very many amateur motorists de

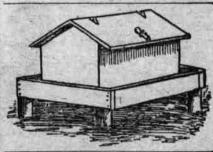
light in always taking a hill on the high speed, not realizing that this to often strains a motor or requires the car to go too fast upgrade over rough places that could be taken with less the district is under ditch or has its tell such extravagant stories as he strain and slower on the intermediate moisture supplied in the shape of snow, speed.

Animals Need Juicy Feed.

The digestive organs of animals that chew their cud are so formed as to require comparatively julcy and bulky food. The cow can not thrive on dry food as well as the horse. The ideal food for the dairy cow is good pasture, but for a large part of the year green pasture is not available. The best substitutes to furnish this succulent feed during this period are root crops and corn silage. Corn yields about twice as much dry matter per acre as do root crops. As root crops require much more labor, silage is by fer the most economical for those where corn can not be grown.

Salt Box.

The salt box is made out of two-inch stuff so it will withstand the pranks of horses and other stock crowding about the salt place. An ordinary bunk is made about three feet wide by four long and the salt receptacle made so as to fit inside the bunk end-



wise, but much narrower on the sides. The sides come down to within an inch of the bottom so that stock can lick the salt.

Correcting Acidity in Soils.

Acidity in soils, while not directly injurious itself to most crops, is not a condition of fertility and usually indicates a need of phosphates.

Especially is it detrimental to the growth of clovers, in that it does not favor the development of bacteriaforming nodules on their roots, which fix the nitrogen from the air. Clay icam soils, the organic matter of which has been to a considerable extent exhausted, should be kept in as favorable a condition for the growth of clover as possible, and the neutralizing of any acidity is one of the most important factors.

Legume Growth Good Omen. The man who is looking for a new location agriculturally can hardly go astray if he picks out a piece of land in a section where either clover or alfalfa will grow, and this holds whether

and rain.