

# The Business Woman No Menace to the Home

By MRS. WILLIAM TODD HELMUTH.  
Former President of the International Council of Women.



I do not think there is the slightest danger of the home life being affected by the outside activities of women—that is, as long as there is sympathy between husband and wife. He will be interested in her work as she is in his. Of course, the demands of the home must be met before anything else. But a woman who is interested in definite work of a practical or philanthropic character is far less likely to neglect her home than the frivolous being who lives only for a round of social dissipation, whose activity takes the form of flirting with another woman's husband or seeking her so-called soul affinity.

By far the most striking advance made by American women is in the field of business, in my opinion. From a sheltered, helpless creature woman has developed into a capable, independent human being, taking her place by the side of man and proving her ability along so many lines that her success is becoming almost as much of a commonplace as it was the exception at one time.

I believe that there is a better realization of the demands and rights of the working girls than ever before, and that it is growing with the increasing number of workers. A comparison of the provisions that are now made for their comfort and diversion with those of a few years ago will indicate what a change of sentiment and effort there has been. At first the proposition that girls in any great numbers should work outside their own homes was so unusual that no one thought of doing anything to make the burden as light as possible. Now almost every employer of any standing sees that the young women in his employ have a decent place in which to eat their luncheon, that they have a comfortable room in which to rest and be cared for if they become ill during working hours. They have done these and other things for the working girl, partly because they have come to know what is needed and partly in response to public sentiment. Aside from what the employer is doing the scores of philanthropic and charitable organizations are seeking to better home conditions for the working girl, to give her the opportunity for wholesome recreation and in a thousand ways to make her lot a less onerous one and her life brighter.

I have always thought that women should have the right of suffrage; I think so now, and I believe that it will come. When it does many of the abuses that vex us now will be done away with, and we will have the trade and other practical training schools for girls that we need.

## The Bible in the Schools

By REV. T. B. McLEOD,  
Pastor Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

HERE can be no true religion without a lofty morality, and no more can there be a lofty morality without true religion. There can be manners without religion; but manners, such as cleanliness and courtesy, are a matter of soap and sandpaper. The difference between manners and morals is as wide as the difference between clean clothes and a clean heart. Christianity being thus essential to the highest national virtue, then the man who would aid in the exclusion from the schoolrooms of our land that means of instruction which gives light to the mind, rectitude to the conscience, and power to the will needs to be labored with if he is ignorant, or, if not ignorant, ought to be resisted as the enemy of free government and of the human race.

It is the duty of the state not simply to tolerate, or sanction, but to make religious instruction one of the prime factors in its system of popular education. If a sound morality is an essential condition of national safety and prosperity, and if the sublime teaching and temper of Christianity is essential to the development of the finest virtues in social and public life, then the policy which dissociates religion from education, which puts secular knowledge above morality and religion, which rules in geology and rules out Genesis, which rules in science and rules out the Bible, which rules in evolution, and rules out God, which rules in Herbert Spencer and rules out Jesus Christ, is a suicidal policy, which, if persisted in, must eventually provoke the common destiny of all things godless.

As a nation we cannot hope to escape the dire consequences of the present policy. Things may go on for a time in a somewhat orderly fashion. Our contemporaries may not feel it much. It may take some time to make a full-blooded atheist out of a scion of twenty generations of Christians. Our schools may go on for a time, though their origin be disavowed. But sooner or later their character will be stamped with irreligion, and irreligion when complete will bring forth death.

## The People of the North

By DR. FRANZ BOAS,  
Curator of Ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History.

IT seems clear that the isolated tribes of eastern Siberia and those of the northwest coast of America form one race, similar in type and with many elements of culture in common. The invasion of eastern tribes in America has disturbed the former conditions, but enough remains to lead us to think that the tribes of this whole area must be considered as a single race, or, at least, that their culture is a single culture, which at one time was found in both the northeastern part of the old world and the northwestern part of the new world.

Heretofore the dwellers of the arctic region were believed by many scientists to be the oldest existing race and to be of pre-glacial origin.

## The Church and the Stage

By DR. MINOT J. SAVAGE,  
Prominent New York Divine.

THE church now recognizes the stage as perfectly legitimate and human. One must judge actors as one would church members. There are good church members and bad ones and there are good actors and bad ones. People love the dramatic even if they won't say so. They will put up with the worst kind of acting on the part of a minister and call it dramatic ability if he attracts the crowds and increases the revenues of the church.

It is impertinent to talk of elevating the stage. Elevate society and then every part of it goes up together.



WORKING ON TIME.



Stork—Say, Monk, what's become of the cuckoo bird that used to live in the third bough back?  
Monk—Oh, he's moved to the city. He's got a job as model in a clock factory.—N. Y. Sun.

An Iowa Classic.  
Way up here in Iowa  
We've had a kind o' blizzard;  
It's cold enough both night and day  
To nearly freeze your gizzard.  
—Summer (La.) Journal.

In the 400.  
Fuller—I understand you said I looked like a monkey. What do you mean by such talk as that?  
Waller—Oh, it's all right; no harm done, you know. There wasn't any monkey within hearing when I said it.—St. Louis World.

MUTUAL CURIOSITY.



Father—What are you doing up at this time of night?  
Son—What are you doing up this early in the morning?—Tit-Bits.

A Horn Diplomat.  
"Can you tie a true lover's knot?" asked the coy maiden.  
"Not me," replied the young man, "but I know a clergyman who would be only too glad to do it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Human Nature.  
When either fools or wise men  
Buy something nice they show it;  
But when they buy experience  
They don't want folks to know it.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NO FANCY DRESS.



He—What a splendid disguise your husband has adopted.  
She—Disguise?  
He—Yes; as a bear.  
She—I don't call that a disguise.—Aly Sloper.

"Getting On."  
"Well, Tommy, how are you getting on at school?"  
"First-rate. I ain't doing so well as some of the other boys, though I can stand on my head; but I have to put my feet against the wall. I want to do it without the wall at all!"—Judge.

Like a Hot Air.  
New Maid—Is the missus hard to please?  
Old One—Yes, indeed! If you don't tell her every day in the week how beautiful she is, she's as cross as a bear.—Chicago American.

Combination of Solos.  
"You called those men playing on the street a band, pop."  
"Yes, my son."  
"They're not a band."  
"Why yes, my son."  
"What is a band, pop?"  
"Why, it's a number of men who play together."  
"Well, pop, I'm sure no two of those men were playing together!"—Yonker Statesman.

Their Meat.  
If every book the writers write  
Were faultless in all ways,  
And if the dramatists wrote none  
But flawless, perfect plays,  
If all the pictures painters paint  
Reached grand perfection, too—  
If blemishes might ne'er be found,  
What would the critics do?  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

RUBBER! RUBBER!



"How dare you turn around to stare at me?"  
"I couldn't very well stare at you without turning, could I?"—Chicago American.

Courting the Muse.  
The poet burns the midnight oil  
And lonely vigils keep;  
While products of his wakeful toil  
Put other folks to sleep.  
—Spare Moments.

A Poor Guess.  
Son—What does Congressman Popule mean by saying that the money of the country is unevenly distributed?  
Father (a carpenter)—Don't know exactly. Maybe he means that it isn't right for a blatherskite like him to be drawing \$13.50 a day, while a carpenter like me is often thankful to make that much a week.—N. Y. Weekly.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.



"What are you doing now?"  
"Writing fiction. And you?"  
"Selling mining stocks."  
"Let's form a partnership."—Chicago Tribune.

So Sympathetic.  
Sportsman (wishing for fresh fields to conquer)—I should like to try my hand at big game.  
Fair Ignoramus—Yes; I suppose you find it very hard to hit these little birds.—Judge.

Masculine View.  
"It isn't the real troubles of a woman that worry her," he said.  
"Then what is it?" she asked.  
"It's the troubles she gets up clubs about," he replied.—Chicago Daily News.

The One Thing Needful.  
"Can you make bread, cake and pie, Miss De Type?"  
"Certainly, Mr. Cautious, if you can furnish the dough."—N. Y. Times.

Not Very Deep Yet.  
"He hasn't been in politics very long, has he?"  
"No; but how did you know?"  
"I was walking along beside him to-day just as a police patrol wagon dashed up behind us and he didn't start guiltily or look nervous at all."—Philadelphia Press.

The Guilty Conscience.  
Mrs. Gramercy—She must have been surprised when her husband gave her such an expensive present.  
Mrs. Park—Not surprised, my dear, but suspicious.—Judge.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

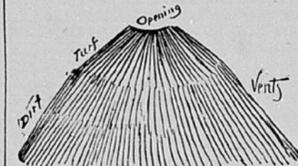
CHARCOAL BURNING.  
In Some of the Rural Districts of New England This is an Important Industry.

I was much interested last summer in visiting the charcoal camps of southern New Hampshire, and in listening to the description of the old-fashioned way in which this industry is there carried on. In fact, the camp I then visited was one in which my great-grandfather had "coaled" for many years, and which is now used by my father's cousin. The method of "setting up" a pit was first described. Sticks of pine, oak, birch, alder or hemlock are cut into pieces of about seven feet in length and set up, as in Fig. 2. Upon these sticks are placed shorter ones, while at the top is a



CHARCOAL PITS.

cylindrical opening. The whole structure is then covered with layers of sweet fern, or a similar wrapping, in order to prevent the dirt, which is afterwards put on, from sifting through. This process of "dusting" is followed as far as the "shoukler" of the pit, and from there up the structure is turfed. Vent holes are made in the sides of the pit to act as drafts. They are made in two rows, a foot or two apart, and are opened or closed according to the direction of the wind. Birch bark, or some other inflammable material is thrust into the opening at the top, and the whole pit will gradually be on fire. The opening is covered and the pit must be watched day and night to prevent an outbreak. If blue smoke is seen it is an indication that at that point danger must be looked for. If not attended to, a hole will be made, and the whole structure will burn rapidly. For this purpose shorter pieces of wood are kept on



CONSTRUCTION OF PIT.

hand and thrust into the aperture, then the whole covered as before. The boy in Fig. 1 is evidently chopping these pieces of wood. Behind him is a pit which has been burning for some time.

After the pit has been burning for a week or ten days (hard wood requires a longer time than does pine), the process of "drawing" the coal begins. Of course the pit has settled, so that it now is nowhere near its former size. The "coalers" with large rakes, draw the coal into concentric circles, a foot or two apart. The object of this is to allow the fire to burn entirely out of the coal, and it must be watched as closely as before; in fact, it must be watched all night. Buckets of water are kept on hand and from time to time the liquid is used to extinguish fire. After the coal is cooled thoroughly it is placed in a rough shelter made of logs or other coarse material. For this purpose a utensil in shape like a huge dustpan is employed. Now the coal is ready to be marketed. In olden times it used to be cried through the streets, and sold from house to house, or carried directly in large wagonloads to Newburyport or Portsmouth. Now it is more frequently sent by railroads. "Coaling" is quite a profitable business. The average pit yields about 1,000 bushels, and this is sold for from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, according to the quality of the coal. Sometimes it is sold by the cord. Alder makes the best coal for forging as it gives an even heat. Hemlock is liked the least, because of its tendency to snap. Charcoal burners are a very happy set of men. At night the camp rings with mirth and jollity. Stories are told, songs sung, and when one is hungry eggs are boiled, potatoes and corn roasted, and occasionally in the day time the woods are foraged for toothsome gray squirrels or partridges.—M. O. Poore, in Rural New Yorker.

Get Ahead of the Weeds.  
In attacking the weed problem do not wait till the enemy is in possession and then try to drive it out. Get in ahead of the weeds with a good seeding of some cultivated crop that will come up quickly and cover the ground well and smother out the weeds. Buckwheat is one of the very best crops for this purpose, because the first pair of leaves that comes up forms a canopy that completely covers the ground and so doesn't give anything else much chance to grow. Almost any grain or cultivated crop heavily seeded down with grass or clover will have a very good effect in killing out weeds.—Prairie Farmer.

## IDEAL TYPE OF HOG.

Every Breeder Should Set Up a Standard of His Own and Work Up to It Consistently.

In visiting many herds and flocks I have been most strongly impressed with the fact that there is no uniformity of type in them. Each man has all sorts of types and kinds in his herd or flock, says Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph. The result is that they breed up a flock or herd that will never be of any use in the country. Each young breeder, and old one, too, for that matter, must find out what is the right type; then set this up as an ideal and work to it. You cannot reach your ideal at once. It may take ten, fifteen, twenty or even forty years to do so, and perhaps you may never reach it, but keep it ever before you, never lose sight of it for an instant, nor let anything else drive it away. You will find that the man who makes a success of breeding is he who sticks to his ideal with, as it were, a bulldog tenacity, and though he may not become famous, he will at least make a name for himself in his sphere of life. I would emphasize the importance of getting the right type fixed in one's mind as an ideal. There is a type of hog that gives the best bacon, and if the production of bacon hogs is the ideal a man has set up for himself, then he should get as near to the ideal type as possible. Some breeds of hogs come much nearer that type than others. In judging of the length of a hog it is not enough that he should be long from the nose to the tail, but it is of special importance that he should be long between shoulder and ham. I have heard some people say that it costs more to produce the bacon type of hog than the fat kind. I want to give you this for encouragement—it has never been proved that it does cost more. Our experiments show very conclusively that it does not necessarily cost more to produce a pound of gain in a good bacon hog than in a fat hog, and that a good bacon hog is an economical producer.

## CORN FEED PROBLEM.

It Cannot Be Ignored Any Longer by Swine Raisers Who Are Trying to Do Well.

A dozen years ago the farmers of the corn belt that were engaged in the raising of hogs would consider no other feed for swine except corn. They began to feed the pigs corn about as soon as they were weaned and continued to feed them corn till they were butchered. Corn was very cheap then except in occasional years when there was a partial corn crop failure. In those days corn was not only cheap, but freight rates were high and it cost a great deal to get the corn to market. There was a saving to the producer in marketing his corn crop in the shape of pork. Since that time there has been a great change in the position of corn relative to oats and other grains. There are many commercial uses to which corn is now put that formerly were not dreamed of. It now seems likely that the general average of corn prices will rise from year to year, responsive to the increasing demand and the restrictive area of country in which corn can be grown. The future is likely to see the oat and barley crops more largely used in the finishing of swine than is dreamed of at the present time. At any rate we are about at the end of feeding pigs on a whole corn diet. We cannot now figure out a profit with such a course of feeding. For a long time yet hogs that do not follow cattle will be finished on corn, but we may expect to see that finishing period grow constantly shorter. Men will also realize that a change to clover and grain other than corn will give them some benefits in the way of increased stamina in their swine as well as more fecundity. The corn feed problem is one that cannot be ignored longer, but is in course of solution by every swine raiser that is trying to make money.—Farmers' Review.

## HORSES IN WINTER.

They Need Regular Exercise and Rations Lighter Than Those Given in Busy Seasons.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary in the healthy wintering of idle horses, and it is economy to give it. Some are inclined to give quite a good deal of exercise, i. e., by allowing them a run every day the weather will permit, either in a large lot or in a pasture. In cold weather, if snow is not flying, a horse will exercise freely, and the ground, being frozen, will do no damage. It will, perhaps, be best to stable them at night when bitter cold; but there are those who do not, and claim to get good results from their methods. However, it is probably better that horses should be in stables during cold nights and stormy days. Idle horses do not need the feed that working horses do. If one has plenty of good clover hay they will scarcely need anything else to go through the winter with in good shape. In the absence of this, shredded corn fodder is an excellent substitute, but in feeding either it is well to give about a fourth ration of grain. Good bright wheat or oat straw may be fed for roughness partly and give good results. When straw is fed the amount of grain must be increased one-half. It is poor policy to let work horses, when idle in winter, get poor, as then in spring, when needed, they are in poor condition to meet the demands made upon them. At the same time it is not best to pamper them. Good muscle-forming foods with a sufficient amount of flesh-formers to keep them normal is the happy medium desired.—Agricultural Economist.

The school of experience is in session every day. He is a dull farmer who is not learning lessons from what he is doing that will help him to do it better next time.