

## apher

utions in them after you have your operations, and then go on about them and come a few days afterwards and find mass of crystals. It is all things never use the dish your negatives in for anything purposes; hypo is one of the best, but don't abuse it. It will pay you out. If you had a that was good to you in every way wouldn't introduce him to you who knew he would introduce dislike, would you? It's just a use of false economy, in using you fixed your plates in for purposes, don't be surprised if uneven tones with a nice crop spots on them.

W a man once who came out with me, and when we got camp he was too lazy to clean; that he was asking for and he got it! Cleanliness is goodness, you know, and it's more than that in photography, just as well to remember it. I say I think I've emphasized this too much. Well, I haven't; it's impossible to do so, and you can't get it from me that unless I clean up all my apparatus and supply and clean, he'll never make in the photograph; and in the of my time I've taught this fact to a few hundreds of

ary point that has forcibly me is the extraordinary fact out of ten people as soon as we purchased a camera rush into family and insist on taking

If there is one thing more difficult anything else in photography is successful portraiture, and in this line the nearly every makes his initial attempts, "Fools rush in where fear to tread," and the truth remarks will be speedily by the tire after he has made attempts and jeopardized many friendships by the careless almost certain to turn out, have a good deal more to say about portraiture, as it's that I have paid special attention to, and have studied in the of England, France, Germany, and Russia, to increase my therein, but it is sufficient to tell you now that until you work with your camera can work it as it were, easily, and so be able to devote mind and attention to your you will never turn out really

at the illustration accompany article; it's nothing very great, a straightforward, sound work, but it's strength lies in it depicts the character of the

I knew my subject very well because he happens to be my I can assure you he has me that when he has to have a photograph taken a feeling comes that he would like to vibrate the man behind the camera

isn't exactly pleasant for the pher, is it? But I can quite the it, as the extra money I am to make when he has to have a photograph taken a feeling comes that he would like to vibrate the man behind the camera

ance of this idea I shall be help any of the readers of al who may be in need of tance, and all it is necessary to send in your prints or accompanied with full details to the treatment they have en, and state what trouble explained away, and a reply, never possible, be given in the's number.

at be clearly understood, that The Colonial photographer has established to help those who selves, and such work as he focal lengths of lenses or of photographic shutters undertaken.

may at all times be sent in for on the condition that a addressed envelope accompany the return, and all communications thereon, as well as a requiring assistance in any the trouble, should be addressed to The Photographic Editor, list at this office. I will oblige by sending your letter in as early as possible due-keep in order that I may be sent time to deal with them, and to go to press; you are to use a non-de-plume in your full name for publication, if you so desire, but not be taken of any communications accompanied by the full address of the sender.

but what man whishes an ex-red diet? Leghorns and he other more active breeds an exclusive corn diet where change where they can get an of green feed, insects, etc., ment, fowls need more wa-keeping step with the improved facilities and increased expenses are excellent to balance wheat. If the grain be fed litter where they must it, the exercise will help balance the bad effects. Corn will give them more will not corn fed on the color to the egg yolks, but be corn diet is very unde-

Poultry Notes.  
The feed often. A variety conducive to good health.  
some form is necessary for good practice is to keep a box filled with ground sharp grit. More than half of them will help themselves need it.

# Domestic Fancies and Home Circle Chat

## Progress of Woman in the Last Fifty Years

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The most important events in history are by no means the most common.

For a long time the heroes of warfare made all the noise and got all the notice—merely the primitive accomplishment of killing people; but as a matter of fact history was made by the inventors and workers, by the creators, not by the destroyers.

We have paid little attention to the greatest change in the position of women; and in its special features have given least thought to the change in their domestic status.

So we are accustomed these many centuries to a home of a certain description, have not noticed that it and its occupants no longer meet that description. Old precepts about how that combination of home should be regarded: "A woman shall leave her house three times—when she is christened, when she is married, and when she is widowed."

The feeling thus expressed dates back to a period when women were useful slaves of valuable merchandise, or both, and needed to be secured. If your woman ran at large you might lose her; she might be stolen, or, irresponsible creature that she was, might run away to a new master.

Also more considerably, she was in grave danger if found "out of bounds." At the very least she was sure to be neglected, and the woman's place was at home. This view lasted into the previous century, and is still active in all less-favored countries and indeed among the lower classes.

Of course the traditional restrictions never were as binding on women of the nobility, or those belonging to rich men; the difference in our condition today is that women as a whole are ceasing to be such absolutely domestic animals. This is due to many causes, such as the greater freedom and safety of our civilization; thanks to which women are not in danger the moment they leave the house; to the greatly enlarged education, physical and mental, which makes women more capable of taking care of themselves; to the increase of outside attractions, which call women from their homes, and the proportionate gain in transportation facilities, which makes it easy for them to get about. But there are also causes acting in the home itself which go far to make our present-day women so different from their house-bound ancestors.

One of these is the increase of mechanical contrivances, which lessen their labors, together with a similar increase in their wants of the family, which cannot be met by the hand labor of the household.

But the other is the most important of all. It is that large, impersonal, mechanical change which gives "the servant question" on the one hand, and the swiftly growing service of outside experts on the other.

If our women were used to thinking of their householding as a general human business, if they were really expert in it, and above all if they were organized, as men are in other trades, they would have seen this change creeping, or rather rushing, upon them, and have made some concerted effort to meet it. But to such women the domestic problem is a personal one, and she brings to bear upon it personal endurance, rather than personal effort.

Let us now consider the problem as a general one, peculiar to our times, and so define it as to see clearly with what we have to deal. And let us take first the woman who does her own work; for though far less than in evidence than the servant keeping woman, she outnumbers her in our country, according to the last census, by sixteen to one.

In this major class of "own workers" the domestic progress of women is one of mechanical improvement at least. This is due chiefly to the increase in comfort and convenience of the material environment in the house, the improved stoves and furnaces, better water supply, plumbing and all manner of utensils.

It is an interesting fact that many, if not most, of these improvements were introduced to meet the needs of professional cooks and managers, impatient men, who made a business of this work, rather than of the women to whom it was not a business but a "duty."

The improvements are there, none the less, and where the grandmother brought water from the well, and soap and candles, laboriously filled her pork and pickle barrel, the granddaughter has a neat sink, water piped to it, and a pantry largely filled with prepared food. Business methods have begun to reach her.

These rapidly increasing improvements in the home have a distinct bearing on the much discussed "servant problem," a complicated and complicated matter to rightly administer the well-plumbed and gas-fitted modern home, with its kitchen full of special utensils, and its fine butler's pantry.

If this trade were like other trades, we should have found a better class of workers and a better rate of wages, keeping step with the improved facilities and increased expenses. But it is not like other trades; it is heavily cramped by the "domestic" restrictions, and bound down by tradition and popular prejudice. Nevertheless, if we study it fairly, we may catch a glimpse of some of the forces of a speedy deliverance from this harassing industrial difficulty.

To cover the ground most widely, we may see in the evolution of human labor one general line of advance. This is from the original state, where each person does everything for himself, up to that world-wide specialization by which we get tea from China, corn from the United States, gloves from France, and where each man is served by a thousand trades. Housework, like all other work, is in this line of

advance, and we may plainly mark its gain in these swift later years.

The two main lines of progress are in specialized service and in prepared foods. Just so far as the trained specialist takes the place of the house mother or the house servant, just so far as the professionally prepared food takes the place of the amateurishly prepared food, so far we may mark domestic progress.

Unfortunately, at present the vices of our economic condition do much to reduce the superiority of this professional service, just as the vices of the housewife do much to add to the value of her unprofessional service, so that the change noted is considered by many to be a change for the worse.

We still believe that love is better than skill, and faithfulness better than accuracy, and intelligence—in the household—better than anything else. This position is at once shown by applying it to any other kind of work. If a child is sick, the mother does not consider her love as more useful than the skill of the unloving but competent physician. If the child needs shoes, she does not consider her home making better than that of still more unloving but expert shoemaker.

Modern man needs the service of the most intelligent and best-trained persons in all trades that serve him, and household management is a trade like any other.

The preparation of food is not greatly older than the preparation of clothing, both were originally the work of women and personal services; neither need be so now. Here we are met by a claim that the conditions of the home life demand it; that the mother must be at the home with her children, and that the man

earn the money and the women do the housework—especially as motherhood properly keeps them at home.

So we usually have the reverse of the picture; the men earning from one dollar and fifty cents to four or five dollars a day, and a few—increased average income, and improved service—the men's service, that is.

Now, those fifty women represent today the bulk of the population in the house for no wages, sharing the income of her husband. It is not possible that she might be working as some special laborer she preferred? We continually forget that all women do not like home work nor all kinds of housework equally, and that each family is obliged to put up with inferior service in some particular, if not in all.

Some women have a special genius for general management; such might manage in the housekeeping business, in this utopian future we are looking at, and be well paid for it. Some like to cook, and can cook well. These could learn the beautiful art to its fullest, and cook for appreciative numbers.

Some like to clean, and could learn the art of housecleaning to its fullest, and provide for each group of patrons beautiful laundry work, or keep the house antiseptically clean. Some have special talents with babies and children, and could undoubtedly develop that talent, to the probable advantage of our sometimes mishandled infants.

By such division each woman, specializing, would improve the quality of her labor and add to its market value; she would serve more people, serve them better, and be paid more for it. But here we are pulled up short against a blank wall. Habits as old as history are not over-idden in a day.

Prejudices far older than history cannot be blown aside like feathers. We object to such a change as this. We do not want it. We sternly disapprove of it. I honestly believe, however, that social progress along this line cannot

be permanently stopped. We can hang back and dig our heels in like a sulky child, but Mother Nature drags us on relentlessly. I have called my article "The Progress of Women in the Last Fifty Years," but I cannot resist digressing long enough to take a peep into the future; for if I read the signs of the times truly, the next fifty years will see a wonderfully interesting change in our progress domestically.

From a strictly economic, non-sentimental standpoint, doing one's own work is the most wasteful possible thing—next to having made and waste it separately. This sounds like nonsense, no doubt, to the conscientious housekeeper, who knows that she cannot afford a servant, much less an expert.

But instead of looking at the question from a strictly personal standpoint, let her look at it for a moment collectively. Wealth is made by human labor applied to materials. The more expert the labor the more wealth it produces. The better organized and specialized the labor, the more wealth it produces. Society grows in wealth, ease, leisure, power and intelligence as it develops from self industry to world industry. Very well: In fifty years, if the housewife can save a dollar and a half a day—nine dollars a week, and that all the men were only housekeepers to the women—cooking, sweeping, washing, and caring for the children, for no wages. The family income would be nine dollars a week—and both parties to the work all the time. We can see at a glance what a loss of wealth is involved.

Those men, we cry, would earn more than one dollar and fifty cents a day if they were free to specialize, to develop their various talents, to combine, organize, serve one another and their families at the same time. Let the men

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## Chinese Lady Editor

Mrs. Chang, the Chinese woman editor, reformer and general benefactor of her sex, has just celebrated the first anniversary of her newspaper for women, which she publishes in Peking. In the year that has elapsed since she launched her first issue upon a population which had never beheld a paper of that sort before, the circulation has grown from nothing to a list of more than sixteen hundred. Furthermore, she is making money out of it, though profit was not her object when she conceived the plan. Her purpose was, to use her own words, "To open closed doors to the mind of the Chinese woman, to liberate her from the four walls of her home, which she has never dared or dared to leave in mind or body."

Mrs. Chang is a widow, with a married daughter, and a son who, with his wife and mother, live with her. She is, who, it is said, is a devoted mother and grandmother, a proof that a woman can have ideas and be a good mother too. Notwithstanding her radical views, she is a Chinese in all respects—she is not at all masculine in appearance or manner. She wears the national costume of her countrywomen.

The columns of the new paper show an artful mingling of the purely feminine with more awakening things. Mrs. Chang gets the news that home-keeping women are naturally interested in, and works out from that in a manner to open their eyes gradually to the fact that there is a world outside their homes. For several weeks she ran a series of articles on fashions and the Bible, and the Vedas; I should like to number of recipes for cooking. Items on the rearing of children appear frequently in her columns. But together with this, she prints telegraphic news from all over the world, diplomatic, home and foreign affairs, religious and educational and commercial items, the imperial edicts of China and the news of the social world. But, most of all, she prints a paper which is an instrument for uplifting the condition of women in China. One of the crusades she has led through its columns is the one for more schools for women. That her methods are effective is proved by the fact that since the establishment of this woman's paper ten government schools have been opened, and Mrs. Chang practices what she preaches. At her own expense she opened and is maintaining an industrial school in which young girls, mainly from the poorer families, who have scant opportunity for education, are taught lace-making, embroidery and how to read and write in their mother tongue.

Another reform for which Mrs. Chang is fighting through her paper is the one to abolish the barbarous custom of foot-binding for baby girls. Mrs. Chang knows all about that for she began life with bound feet.

College Advantages

The President of Smith College says that not every girl should go to college. Frivolous, who are slow to learn, have little or no ambition to be wiser than they are, a college education is not recommended. Their time can be more profitably spent in schools where less preparatory work is required, and the studies do not take so much time and thought. For a girl who is sickly, and whose constitution is enfeebled by disease, there are other more suitable methods of education.

If a girl in good health, with no serious chronic disease, and if she is possessed of good mental ability, a college offers her peculiar advantages. Some of these are enumerated in the "Youthful Companion." The best colleges for women give the benefit of social training. The girls teach each other some of life's most valuable lessons. Their individual angularities are rubbed down and their asperities softened by daily contact with classmates of varied temperaments and talents. They learn how to entertain and how to be entertained. In the college community social standing is not determined by wealth, but by personal character and ability. The chief aim of the college, however, is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the intellectual life. The same intellectual advantages could not be had outside of colleges. The students, at the same time, learn to know themselves, to test themselves in varied ways. In the college environment the mind naturally acquires greater strength, just as a body grows more luxuriantly where the soil and climate are most congenial. Moreover, colleges in these days carry the body as well as the mind. Systematic exercise is required to secure the best conditions for mental work. Hygienic habits are formed which tend to produce a healthy, energetic, and whose constitution is enfeebled by disease, there are other more suitable methods of education.

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heading. Run the tape through, pull it, and the ribbon will follow, keeping flat as it comes. When the wash comes up is also the time to mend small tears and darn the first hole or slipped thread in the stocking. It is well, if possible, to have one special time for this prosaic but necessary repairing which is so essential to being well groomed.

Spots should be carefully washed off. A dark cloth should be kept for this purpose in the bathroom. Soap and water will do for ordinary spots; grease, however, requires gasoline or kerosene, and should be pressed into brown paper.

Of course there are innumerable other things as to the care of her wardrobe that will suggest themselves to the practical girl who wishes to be well groomed. Velvets will be rolled each time they are removed and becomingly pinned on when worn; her shoes and gloves must be beyond reproach and everything about her clean, whole and well-dressed. This means, with the glossy hair and fresh skin, that comes with habits of personal cleanliness, no girl, however inexpensive her clothes, but will have an air of daintiness that will win admiring approval wherever she goes.

Stories Told by Mother

If I were asked to pick out the oldest literature in the world, I should go about the matter with a good deal of confidence, though I am neither a linguist nor an antiquarian. My method of search might seem somewhat peculiar; for I should pass by Homer, and the Bible, and the Vedas; I should not undertake to decipher the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon, nor pay the slightest attention to the hieroglyphics of Egypt. Instead, I should take, almost at random, half a dozen of the stories my mother used to tell me.

At this, she prints telegraphic news from all over the world, diplomatic, home and foreign affairs, religious and educational and commercial items, the imperial edicts of China and the news of the social world. But, most of all, she prints a paper which is an instrument for uplifting the condition of women in China. One of the crusades she has led through its columns is the one for more schools for women. That her methods are effective is proved by the fact that since the establishment of this woman's paper ten government schools have been opened, and Mrs. Chang practices what she preaches. At her own expense she opened and is maintaining an industrial school in which young girls, mainly from the poorer families, who have scant opportunity for education, are taught lace-making, embroidery and how to read and write in their mother tongue.

Another reform for which Mrs. Chang is fighting through her paper is the one to abolish the barbarous custom of foot-binding for baby girls. Mrs. Chang knows all about that for she began life with bound feet.

College Advantages

The President of Smith College says that not every girl should go to college. Frivolous, who are slow to learn, have little or no ambition to be wiser than they are, a college education is not recommended. Their time can be more profitably spent in schools where less preparatory work is required, and the studies do not take so much time and thought. For a girl who is sickly, and whose constitution is enfeebled by disease, there are other more suitable methods of education.

If a girl in good health, with no serious chronic disease, and if she is possessed of good mental ability, a college offers her peculiar advantages. Some of these are enumerated in the "Youthful Companion." The best colleges for women give the benefit of social