

THE JUDGE SAID

That the Husband Owns His Pay Envelope

That a Wife Has a Right to Go Through Her Husband's Pockets

That a Wife Is Personally Entitled to 20 Per Cent of the Salary

That the Mother-in-Law Must Take Care of Herself

That a Man's Wife Is Not His Servant

That a Married Woman May Go Out When She Chooses

That What Is a Woman's Own Is Her Own

That One Spanking Doesn't Count

That Wedding Gifts Belong to the Wife

AT last we have it down in black and white—the pay envelope belongs solely to the husband; it must be in- violate. Fresh from the lips of Magistrate Matthew P. Breen of New York city falls this newest decision in the eternal question—who is boss, husband or wife.

"Loude vs. Loude" was the case in the Essex Market court for his adjudication. In a word, Mrs. Loude sought an order directing Louis Loude, her husband, of 14 Forsyth street, to give her a certain amount weekly out of his \$15 pay envelope. Her plea was that he gave her but 50 cents a day for herself and the two children; naturally she wanted more.

"My wife," protested Loude, "wants me to turn my pay envelope over to her every Saturday night, sealed. She wants me to give her every cent I earn and make me beg her to hand me out a nickel every time I want a cigar or a glass of beer or car fare. That's not a respectable position for a husband and father to occupy."

Mrs. Loude owned up to all this. "You want too much," declared the learned court in words that brooked no argument. "To require your husband to turn his unopened pay envelope over to you every week would amount to tyranny of the sort most dangerous to the perpetuation of the home as the sacred institution it is today. A wife has no right to make such demands upon her husband. The husband is the sole owner of the fund."

Having gone thus far the court went further and took up the other burning question: Has the wife the right to go through her husband's pockets? Here Magistrate Breen sided with the wife.

"If a man has the right sort of wife," said the court slowly and deliberately, "I see not the slightest objection to his allowing her full freedom in going into his pockets while he sleeps or under any other circumstances. The trouble with my wife is that she doesn't get enough when she goes into my pockets!"

But the question was on the pay envelope only, and not on the pocket, and so the case was dismissed. As for the pocket question the Breen decision leaves it up in the air, because all a husband has to say to knock it out is that "the right sort of a wife," to use Magistrate Breen's qualifying clause, wouldn't want to go through his pockets.

Fortunately, however, other judges have been more specific in recent decisions on this vital issue. And the law is all with the wife. No law is needed for the husband on this vital question, because, it is argued, can the average husband find his wife's pockets at all?

Three decisions, recently handed down in as many different parts of the country, seem to settle the matter for

ever. The gist of them all is: Wives, go as far as you like!

WITHIN WIFELY RIGHTS.

In New York city Justice Newburger in the supreme court has just said it is all right. Mrs. Adolph Schwartz was suing her husband, a rich lawyer, with offices in New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. She searched her husband's pockets and found letters from "that other woman."

"Did you think that was right?" asked Schwartz's lawyer. "It was perfectly right to search his pockets," announced the court decisively when the lawyers began to wrangle. "He was her husband."

In Omaha the case was more serious. Henry Mills was suing for divorce before Judge Crawford. He alleged cruelty, said cruelty consisting chiefly in the fact that she systematically searched his pockets for his wages, leaving behind her only 15 cents a day for his car fare and beer. If Mills wanted more money he had to take his wife into his confidence and tell her what he intended spending it for, which was the cruelest kind of cruelty, according to Mills. But not according to the court, which decided, in dismissing the suit, that it was the wife's privilege.

"Man and his wife," said the court, "are one, and the property that belongs to one is also the property of the other; so, if a wife takes money from the pocket of her husband without first putting him in fear, it would be impossible to make a charge of robbery from the person, pocket-pick-



A Husband Must Pay Back What He Borrows.

ing, or even common larceny lie. Case dismissed."

Read now what Justice Mullowney of the Washington (D. C.) police court says in the case of Ridgway vs. Ridgway—a decision handed down when George Ridgway was arrested on his wife's complaint because she feared bodily injury when he discovered she had been ransacking his pockets for the last nickel therein. Says the learned court:

"It shows the interest the woman has in the man. It shows that the woman loves the man. A woman who does not go through her husband's pockets does not love him. They all do it."

ENTER THE THIRD PERSON.

Quite enough when the contents of the pocket searched belong to the husband. But when something is taken belonging to a third party the situation is wholly different, as Mrs. John White of Cincinnati learned to her sorrow.

Miss Anna Chapman gave her gold watch to John White to take to a watchmaker's to be repaired. In her customary search of her husband's pockets Mrs. White found the timepiece and confiscated it. So Miss Chapman had her arrested.

The Solomon in this case was Judge Dumont. Miss Chapman got her watch, Mrs. White her freedom and White the angry word from both.

"Let this be a warning to all wives," said Judge Dumont.

There are various phases of this decision which gets back to the root of all evil—money. If a husband can have some say over his earnings, how much must he give the wife? In Missouri the rule is 20 per cent.

The Jolliffe, husband and wife, have just had that little matter settled. Mrs. J. W. Jolliffe had her husband before Judge Kyle in Kansas City, charged with disturbing her peace.

Out of his \$50 a month the husband, so the wife averred, didn't give her enough money. After both sides had been heard these pearls of wisdom fell from the bench:

"After the rent and the household expenses have been paid you ought to give your wife three dollars a week. She's entitled to that much. She takes care of the children and she never goes out of the house. She'll save more money than you will out of that three dollars a week."

"She takes money from under my pillow when I'm asleep," chipped in Jolliffe, "and—"

"Your wife must get her 20 per cent regularly," declared the court, waving aside the indignant husband and settling the matter for good and all.

MUST PAY BACK MONEY.

Now, how about household borrowing? Do you have to pay back money you borrow from your wife? Of course there is no other side to the question—the wife can't borrow from the husband; he always gives it to her. So, for the benefit of all husbands who will persist in borrowing from their wives, let it be said for once and all, "You've got to pay it back under the law." What's more, the statute of limitations, which invalidates an ordinary debt after a certain number of years, does not debar the claim of a wife against the husband for borrowed money.

This case came up in Bloomington, Ill., before Judge Owen P. Thompson, in the Green county circuit court, when Mrs. Bessie Wald sued her husband for \$2,200 he had borrowed from her. They subsequently quarreled and separated. He refused to return the



One Spanking Doesn't Count.

money, and after many years Mrs. Wald sued her husband and won, even triumphing over that bugbear of creditors, the statute of limitations.

What's next to money when it comes to making rifts in the domestic life? Don't all speak at once—you're all right. Of course, it's the mother-in-law! Can the husband's mother do the "Poor John!" act around the house? Is man-in-law privileged to come and stay as long as she pleases just because poor, dear Marie is so lonesome? No stree! The courts are unanimous on this question and without any reservations whatsoever.

Justice Truax, before whom the case came in the supreme court, was up a legal tree. Finally he compromised and ordered the wife to live with the husband and the husband to pay the wife \$15 a week. In other words, the spanking doesn't count.

ROUGH ON THE HUSBAND. Now turn to this sad story—where a dutiful husband has to pay the penalty for his wife's assault. Mrs. George Owens attacked and assaulted Mrs. Ellen Hilbert in Wilkesbarre, Pa. Owens was present at the time. And just because he made no effort to stop his wife he was convicted for her assault and had to pay the penalty!

New decisions hold that the wedding gifts belong to the wife; that a wife can't do as she pleases; that it isn't cruel for a husband to make a wife accompany him on his travels; that a wife may smash a husband's clothing if she feels like it; that a wife is a chattel and may be sought with a search warrant; that a husband may stay out till 10:30 p. m.; that a wife may be high-spirited; that if a woman marries a six-dollar man she can't expect him to support her, and that the nationality of a wife is controlled by that of her husband.

And lastly, balm for suffering husbands—a \$50 hat is not a household necessary! A husband in moderate circumstances doesn't have to pay such a milliner's bill. Oh joy!

So goes out the decision from Chicago for all the world to hear. L. W. Ferguson was sued for a \$165 millinery bill contracted by his wife, she not having his approval for the purchase. Three bachelors were in the jury, too.

"Collect from the wife—if you can," was the verdict.

WIFE NOT A SERVANT.

There are two new decisions regarding just how much work a wife must do. In Ohio she can get off with little or none. A housewife may lie abed late, let the dishes go unwashed, refuse to mend her husband's clothes, neglect to sweep, and still be deemed a true and loving helpmate. James Young sued for a divorce at Lima, O., on these grounds, and Judge Quall dismissed his plea of gross neglect and refused him the relief prayed for—a divorce.

"A man's wife is not his servant!" was the gist of the decision.

Nor is she to be a household drudge in New Jersey, under the latest decision at Bayonne. Mrs. Charles Glere baled her husband to court, charging him with choking her. Glere protested and added that she never was at home.

"Why, judge," he exclaimed, bitterly, "many's the time I've come home from work only to be told to get my own supper. I've often washed the dishes and made the beds for fear my friends might drop in and see everything upset."

And this is what Glere got from Recorder Lazarus:

"A married woman has a perfect right to go out when she pleases, and should not be expected to spend all her time in drudgery."

And to rub it in on the husband he had to pay a \$10 fine!

On the other hand, Jersey law pro-



The Mother-in-Law Must Look Out for Herself.

fects the husband's bank account from the wife. She can go through his pockets and she can work or not, as she pleases, but his savings are immune.

Mrs. Ernest C. Quick of Asbury Park withdrew about \$600 of her husband's money from the Citizens' National bank at Long Branch and placed it in her own name. But Quick, true to his name, promptly got out an injunction restraining his wife from spending a cent of the money! And he's got the money yet.

SOME CHICAGO DECISIONS.

You may slap your wife, but you mustn't pinch her—at least in Chicago. Judge Barnes made these distinctions in the superior court where cruelty cases are tried.

In Chicago, too, a husband may swear at his wife, according to the decision of Municipal Judge Gemmill. Mrs. Joseph Tolno wanted her husband put in jail for swearing at her and threatening all sorts of things which he didn't do.

"I won't issue a warrant of arrest on such charges," declared the judge, and so it goes as law.

In Athol, Mass., Judge Frederick Dunn wasn't so sure of his ground when Mrs. E. A. Garry had her husband arrested for assault and battery because he tickled her in the ribs. The court admitted that the issue was beyond its judicial attainments and dismissed the case without prejudice.

One evening when Chauncey McKnight of New York city came home he found his wife "cutting up," as he expressed it, and decided to discipline her. So he laid her across his knee and administered a sound spanking. Then he sued for separation on the ground that his wife was addicted to the use of liquor.

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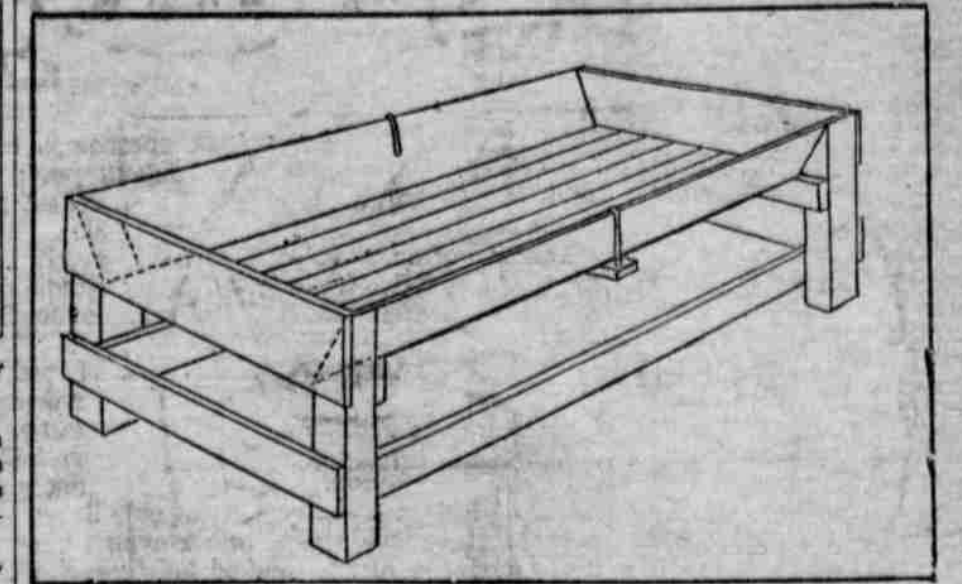
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ILLUSTRATION OF FEED BOX SELF-EXPLANATORY

Full List of Dimensions that Should Make It Easy Matter to Construct—For Feeding Meal Place Strip Around.



Plan for Feed Box.

The illustration herewith of a feed box is self-explanatory and with the following list of dimensions should be easy to build: The legs are made from 4x4's 34 inches on the high side, sawing a bevel at one end of 12 inches; the sides are 2x12 inches; the length of the box is eight feet. The bottom is made by joining seven common floor boards, generally using fence flooring clear of knots as possible. The best way to lay the bottom is to take 16-foot fence boards laying the two end 2x4 cross pieces four inches from the end. Across the center lay two other eight inches apart, sawing the bottom in two to make the bottoms for two boxes. The 2x4

across the center, which is used for supporting the center of the bottom, should be made of hard wood. Clamps go around this 2x4 and over the top of the box. Use a 16-inch clamp, such as commonly used for building hay racks; bore through the 2x4, place the clamp bottom side up over the side of the box and draw it up tight. The lower edge of the 2x12 used for sides should be placed to a bevel to match the bottom of the box.

For feeding meal it would be well to place a corn crib strip 1x4 inches around the top of the box. This will prevent the wind from blowing the meal out, as it projects over on the bottoms for two boxes. The 2x4

POTATOES AS STOCK FOOD

When Properly Fed They Are Nutritious and Very Fattening for Both Cattle and Sheep.

(BY W. R. GILBERT.)

Potatoes owe their food value principally to their high proportion of carbohydrates, which are found in potatoes in the form of starch.

They contain nearly three times the quantity of carbohydrates found in an equal weight of turnips.

Potatoes vary a good deal in composition, not only as regards different varieties, but as regards the same variety grown on different soils.

Potatoes grown on strong soil contain more albuminoids than those from light land.

When they are of this composition they are firm when cooked, and are said to "have a bone in them." These are the most nutritious class of potatoes.

Potatoes are more suitable for feeding pigs than for any other kind of stock.

Their high proportion of starch makes it necessary to mix them with food of a more albuminoid and fibrous character when given to cattle and horses.

Unless they are mixed with such food they are liable to produce colic; but when fed in proper mixture there is no more fattening food grown on the farm than potatoes.

When the potatoes are withdrawn the cattle lose in condition at once and take some time to make it up again.

When potatoes are diseased it is the albuminoids that decay. The starch remains unchanged, and if the decay has not gone too far potatoes that are diseased may be used for stock feeding, but such potatoes should never be fed raw.

If a large number of potatoes are found to be touched with disease at lifting time they may be cooked, and if salted and packed firmly in bar-

rels they will keep for some time if the air is excluded.

The flesh-producing qualities of potatoes are destroyed in proportion as the disease has destroyed the albuminoids, but the carbohydrates are fully capable of performing their work of keeping up the animal heat and adding to the fat.

It Pays to Caponize.

A capon bears the same relation to a rooster as a steer to a bull, and as bull meat is not equal to steer meat, so are roosters not equal to capons.

When cockerels become capons they cease to grow combs and wattles, do not crow and fight, grow much faster and finer flesh and bring more money than ordinary chickens.

If a cock weighs ten pounds a capon will weigh 15 and bring three to four times the price, \$125 often being paid for 100 capons.

It certainly pays to caponize surplus cockerels. A set of tools, with full instructions for using, costs about \$2.50 and only ordinary skill is required. With a little practice the operation can be quickly and safely performed.

For caponizing, cockerels must be less than six weeks old and weigh a pound or more.

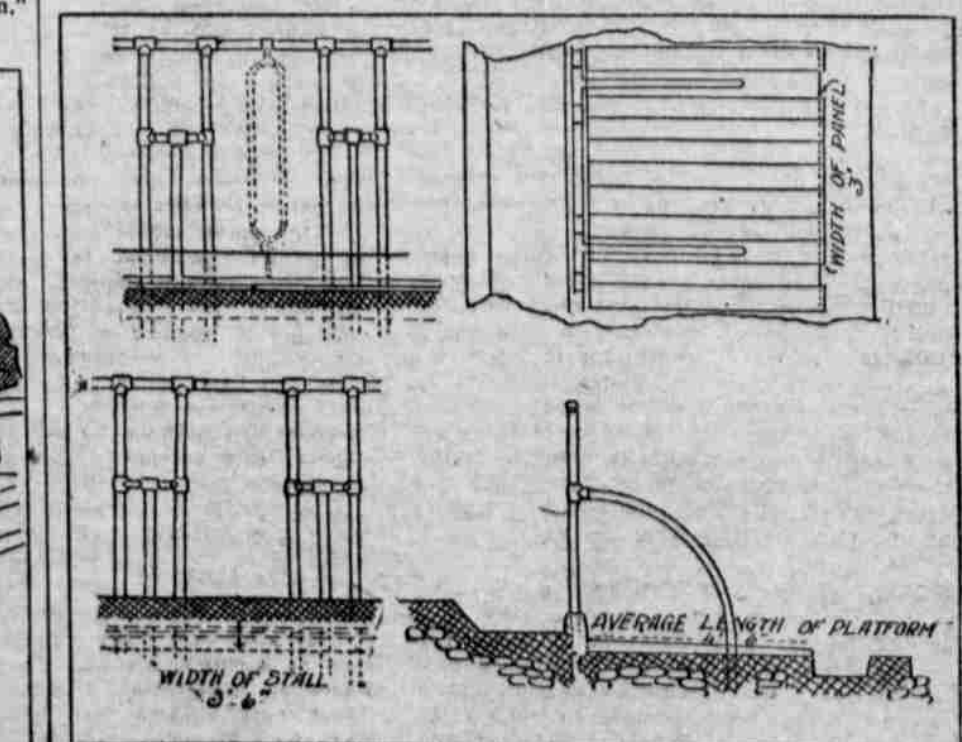
Care of Pigeons.

Though people have an idea that pigeons are very hardy and can be kept with little or no attention, the facts are that unless their food is of good quality, and their houses are kept clean, they are subject to many diseases. Pigeons are naturally very cleanly, and when allowed their liberty select only the best food and the varieties that please them, but when they are confined we must select these things for them if we wish to succeed.

Breaking Colts.

A good way to begin to break a colt is to make a stall for it and tie and feed it in the stall daily. Feeding while you handle the young animal is one of the very best ways of winning its confidence. Use an extra heavy halter on the colt from the first. If it early learns that it cannot break a halter it will go through life with that delusion, much to the profit of the owner.

STALL WITH MOVABLE FLOOR



A stall with movable wooden floor and fastening for the same. The advantage of this design will be appreciated in winter when the concrete is too cold for the comfort of cows. Two iron pins set in the concrete floor near the front corners of the stall keep it in place.



It Was Perfectly Right to Search His Pockets.