

#### WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Washington Judge has ruled that a wife has a right to go through her husband's pockets.—News dispatch.

Little dollar in my pocket.  
Ere I lay me down to sleep,  
Let me feel my fingers 'round you,  
Little dollar I would keep.  
Let me tenderly caress you,  
Let me think of you as mine,  
Little dollar in my pocket.  
You are near the danger line.  
In the morning when I waken  
You'll have vanished from my clutch,  
For while I am sleeping soundly,  
You will feel a tender touch.

Little dollar in my pocket.  
You and I must part to-night,  
When I'm sleeping on my pillow,  
Fingers soft and fingers white  
"Round your silver throat will fasten  
With a firm and solid grip;  
From the caverns of my trousers  
You will make a hasty trip.  
You'll be yanked from there instant  
Yanked from your companion keys,  
Taken to another stronghold  
Where she keeps her recipes.

Little dollar I must leave you;  
In my nights I have not  
Pockets or a place to hide you,  
Fortune favors her, I wot.  
I shall waken in the morning,  
Knowing you have gone astray.  
But I mustn't start a riot,  
Mustn't have a word to say,  
For a learned Judge has said it,  
Wives may prowl about at nights,  
Searching through her husband's pockets  
What she finds are woman's rights.

—Detroit Free Press.

## Autobiography of A Christmas Gift

I am a Christmas gift. In fact, I have always been one. My age is now nineteen, though I may look older. I was made by the dainty hands of Miss Susanna Sikes, who at that time was just the age I am now. Guess her age at present? She is still Miss Susanna, and she still owns me.

Oh, yes, Miss Susanna gave me away. Perhaps I should explain that I am twins, being a pair of knit slippers.

Miss Susanna, it was understood, had benevolent designs upon the young pastor of her church, so she knitted me and sent me to the reverend youth.

Next Christmas the preacher, who had received five other pairs, sent me to his sister. You see, knit slippers are guaranteed to fit any feet as well as any other feet. So the preacher's sister was not at all offended.

The next Christmas she sent me to her old college chum, Mrs. De Brown, who was a member of her brother's congregation. Next Christmas Mrs. De B. sent me to her pastor. The pastor grinned when he saw me again and remarked something like "Cast your bread upon the waters and it will return to you after many days."

The next Christmas the pastor sent me to his old college chum, who was sweet on Miss Susanna. There was every prospect of a match, since Miss Susanna had despaired of winning the preacher, who was known to be engaged to another lady. But—the very next Christmas the preacher's college chum sent me to Miss Susanna with a perfumed note praising her dainty little feet. This broke off the match, of course.

Well, next Christmas Miss Susanna mailed me to a friend of hers clear across the continent. Miss Susanna's address on the corner of the box in which I was mailed got rubbed off on route, and her friend didn't know who sent me.

So the very next Christmas I returned to Miss Susanna. Oh, I was hard to lose! I was not made to wear; I was made to circulate. I am a good thing, and so everybody passes me along.

Oh, so you recognize me now? Yes, I spent a year with you. Well, time slips, and I must be going. This is Christmas eve, you know.

T. SAFF, JR.

## Santa In Grass Valley

One town in the United States has a practical and apparently perpetual Santa Claus. In Grass Valley, Calif., everybody gets Christmas gifts. There is no child so poor as to be disappointed when Santa passes his bounties around, and, for that matter, no grown person either. Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Hansen of Grass Valley was an invalid, confined to her chair at the window of her cottage. She watched the school children troop by. Some of them were scantly clad and looked ill nourished. The good woman forgot her own misfortune in her compassion for the unfortunate little ones.

She suggested that on the last day of school before the Christmas holidays each child should bring to school something to give away to others. It need not be anything big or costly—just whatever the child could spare. A committee was to distribute the things where they were most needed. So many little ones and their parents were made happy the first Christmas that Grass Valley adopted the idea per-

manently. Now for a quarter of a century Mrs. Hansen's improved Santa Claus system has been in working order, though long ago the good woman herself was released from her chair of pain and laid to rest in the town cemetery.

When the last day of school in the old year arrives—called donation day in Grass Valley—every child of the more than 1,000 in the schools is seen trudging teacherward with an offering. Later the town's brass band leads the procession, dispensing appropriate mu-

sic. Some of the children carry sticks of wood as big as themselves; others hold only a fat potato in their chubby fingers. Here and there a boy bears aloft a live chicken, cackling and struggling. At the rear of the walkers follows a line of wagons laden with good things donated by the merchants and other well to do citizens. Suppose it rains? Well, that doesn't matter. The children march, rain or shine. Santa Claus is not deterred by inclement weather—not in Grass Valley.

## Mexico's Christmas Eve

Christmas in Mexico lasts for nine days, ending with Christmas' eve. They are described as "the nine days' wanderings," being symbolic of the wanderings of the Virgin Mary and Joseph in search of shelter prior to the birth of Jesus.

One custom is to have nine families of friends or relatives take part in this quaint observation. Each family entertains in turn for one evening all the others. Both adults and children participate in the wanderings. Arriving at a house, they apply at the door of each room for shelter, which is refused by those within. Finally all are admitted to the largest room, where refreshments of cold meats, cakes and wine are served. In many instances the children are garbed in fanciful costumes.

The last night of the wanderings, Christmas eve, means to Mexican chil-

drren what the gathering of Christmas tree fruit means to the children of the United States, though there is no Christmas tree. There is instead the piñata, otherwise a human figure made of tough paper, suspended from the ceiling. Sometimes there is an olla or earthenware pot similarly suspended. One child is blindfolded, turned around a few times and invited to break the piñata with a cane or rod. Three strokes are permitted, and it usually happens that the cane hits only impalpable air. After an hour or so of failures somebody hits the piñata a smart blow, and the legs and trunk of the grotesque figure split open. Down to the floor, in scattering confusion, fall the Christmas presents with which the funny figure was stuffed. Then there is a merry scramble for the "favors." The one who succeeds in breaking the piñata or the olla gets a special present and is placed in the seat of honor for the evening.

**Too Bad.**  
"Some people are so disagreeable."  
"Indeed?"  
"Indeed, yes."  
"As how?"  
"Well, I never get a dollar but somebody up and duns me for it."

**Baffled.**  
We are told to hitch our cart to a star. A sentiment truly grand. But what is a fellow to do, I say. If he can't get a star to stand?

**Answered.**  
"Our president wants to know why the boys leave the farm."  
"That is easy enough."  
"Why, then?"  
"Because they have car fare."

**Quite Musical.**  
"Do you play any?"  
"Just hand me down music."  
"Hand you what?"  
"A phonograph roll."

#### The Kaiser as a World Politician.

It is probably owing as much to the needs and desires of the German nation as to the kaiser's strenuousness and ambition that world politics add to the excitement of Berlin. For the second time in the course of a few months the German emperor has been scolded by his own people for "putting his foot in it" by writing and saying the wrong things to and about the English. The German people are not inclined to be tender to the feelings of King Edward's subjects. If the English didn't like the kaiser's advice about their navy or his more recent things at English temper and ingratitude, no matter. The question for Germans is the world's opinion of their head man.

The tone of the German press, even of some loyal supporters of the ruler, has been bitter against the emperor's last "bad break," the interview on the English, printed in the London Telegraph. It is not to be explained away in the usual diplomatic manner. Such expressions as "blunder follows blunder," "would be laughable were the results not so serious," "we shudder breathless" and "public excitement runs high" appeared in the most influential journals of the empire. Demand has been made for a new deal in the palace that would place a balance wheel near the throne. More modern statesmanship is called for in order that Teutonic dignity shall be upheld before all the world. If the kaiser were the whole thing the "small-fist" would make good somehow, but in the world politics there are often kinks that no big army and navy can iron out. We have heard much on the side about bad advisers near the emperor. The dignified German press calls it bad statesmanship in the palace, when forced to speak out.

#### Laws on the Use of Water.

The manual on the national and state laws regarding the use of water which the conservation commission is compiling must prove to be a timely volume. Water, like air, has been usually looked upon as free for all, except in certain special and well defined cases. The fact that there is a very wide difference of opinion throughout the country as to where the right to use begins and ends is proved by the variety of laws on the subject now in force.

Legal conflicts over water rights have been numerous in this country, and the number is likely to increase with the growing interest in long distance waterways, irrigation and water power.

It is promised that the manual, which will be widely distributed, will be a ready reference handbook and state briefly the principles underlying the various laws cited and the present tendencies of lawmaking and decisions on this important subject. Oppressive monopoly of water cannot be allowed. If the laws seem on a narrow but tenable interpretation to justify it the public cannot be apprised too soon. There is some water left which is not controlled by monopoly, and it never can be controlled if the people are as alert as the would be monopolists.

**Our Population Limit.**  
It is often predicted that this country will have a population of at least 200,000,000, perhaps before the end of this century. The basis for this assumption is, of course, the remarkable growth of the last fifty years. But in order to double the present figures the country would have to look to something else than native fertility.

Immigration has peopled the United States to a great extent. But immigration, as pointed out by Mr. W. S. Rossiter of the census bureau, cannot be relied upon to keep up the rate of increase for a long period in the future. The limit fixed by this authority is 130,000,000, and after 1950 he thinks the population will remain stationary. Our gains from immigration have always been fluctuating, not steady. Foreigners come here to better themselves. Whenever the prospect has changed they have ceased to come, and this will doubtless be the rule in the future.

**Discouraging Prospect.**  
"He certainly is a nice man."  
"Yes, indeed. He is so nice that he is in danger."  
"Danger of what? Is somebody going to kidnap him?"  
"No; worse than that. If that fellow doesn't watch out they will be electing him president of a women's club."

**Breaking Him In.**  
"What are you going to do this winter, Maud?"  
"Learn to skate, for one thing."  
"Say, you're a fraud. You have known how to skate for ten years to my certain knowledge."  
"That's all right. I have got a new fellow who doesn't know it."

**No Pink Snakes There.**  
That seeing is believing  
Is truth to which there's strings,  
For seeing is deceiving  
To him who's seeing things.

**Never Notice It.**  
"You never miss the water till the well runs dry."  
"Maybe."  
"No maybe about it."  
"I know some men who wouldn't miss it even then."

## STOCK FOOD FOR PIGS.

#### Some Experiments With Commercial and Homemade Feed.

In a report from South Dakota to the Experiment Station Record, Washington, the subjoined about stock food for pigs appears:

In the first of the two series of tests reported, which included two years, five commercial stock feeds with ground corn and barley were fed in comparison with ground corn and barley one to one. The feeding period in the first year covered ninety-two days, and the lots included from eight to ten pigs. In every case the pigs had access to rape pasture.

On the check ration the average daily gain per pig for the two years was 1.1 pounds, the feed required per pound of gain 5.19 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 4 cents. On the ration including stock feeds the daily gain ranged from 1.17 pounds per head to 1.34 pounds, the grain eaten per pound of gain from 4.54 to 4.86 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain from 4.16 to 4.58 cents.

In the second series of tests cornmeal was compared with cornmeal and a commercial stock feed and with cornmeal and a homemade stock feed, using three lots of eight pigs each, fed for sixty-one days. All the lots had the run of blue grass pasture in addition to the grain or grain and stock feed. The total gain was 514 pounds on cornmeal alone, 483 pounds on cornmeal and commercial stock feed and 551 pounds on cornmeal and homemade stock feed. The feed required per pound of gain in the three cases was 4.91, 5.49 and 5.11 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 3.85, 4.69 and 4.4 cents.

From the above table it will be seen that it required more pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain in this experiment than it did for the average of the lots in the previous experiment. This can be accounted for from the fact that the rape pasture furnished a more succulent feed than did the blue grass pasture.

From the data presented in this bulletin the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the value of any of the stock foods tried.

The homemade stock feed, according to the authors, was made up as follows:

Gentian, two pounds, cost 50 cents; ginger, one pound, cost 40 cents; sodium bicarbonate, one pound, cost 10 cents; fenugreek, five tenths of a pound, cost 10 cents.

Purchase these materials at drug store and have them mixed into fine powders. Then mix with five pounds of common salt and twenty-five pounds of shorts. This compound will cost about 4.4 cents per pound. For the mix a pound with every forty-eight pounds of grain.

**Pasture For Pigs.**  
Thirty shorts averaging fifty-two pounds in weight were divided as nearly equal as possible into three lots of ten each. Lot No. 1 was fed on a grain mixture of shorts one-half, cornmeal one-fourth and Kaffir corn-meal one-fourth in a dry lot. The other two lots were fed the same grain ration, but one received rape pasture and the other alfalfa pasture in addition. Each lot was given what grain the hogs would eat up clean, and each had access to water and ashes. The gains of the three lots were very nearly equal. The dry lot consumed 557 pounds, or 70 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain, more gain than the pasture lots. The lot on rape required one acre of pasture, while the alfalfa lot used a trifle less than one-half acre.

**Farm Labor in New York State.**  
The American Agriculturist contains brief statements from several farmers in different parts of New York state relating to the farm labor problem. The general trend of the replies indicates that good farm labor is scarce, that wages for day labor range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and monthly wages from \$20 to \$33 with board for ten hours' work per day and that the scarcity of work in cities is bringing back to the farm those who were born and brought up thereon. The encouragement of the immigration of farm labor from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and other European countries is advocated as a remedy.

**Jack For Raising Buggy.**  
To make the implement shown in the accompanying illustration use two pieces of oak 22 by 4 by 1 and one piece 15 by 4 by 1. Nail the smaller piece between the larger ones at one end. To the lower end nail two pieces of 12 by 4 by 1, one on each side of the three pieces already joined for a supporting base.

Three inches from the top of the boards bore a half inch hole. Take another piece of wood 28 by 1 by 1/2 and bore a hole in it seven inches from one end. Place it between the two boards and bolt with a four inch bolt.

Tack a notched piece of wood about five inches long to the short end of this lever. About eight inches from the other end fasten loosely a piece of strap iron nineteen inches long which has a hook on the opposite end. Drive two nails in the upright boards to regulate the height, and, says Prairie Farmer, you have a convenient, light and inexpensive buggy jack.

**Would Mortgage the Farm.**  
A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the worst sores I ever saw: one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c. at Long's drug store.

#### NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court, Administrator of the estate of Rose A. Kessick, deceased, late of Fair Oaks, Jasper County, Indiana, said estate is supposed to be solvent.

## RAILROAD NOT LIABLE.

#### Judgment for Killing of Horse Reversed by Appellate Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—The Appellate Court today decided that where animals get out on a railroad track through the gate at a private crossing and are killed by a train, the railroad is not liable unless its employee left the gate open or were otherwise guilty of negligence. A judgment for the value of a horse recovered by George M. Smith against the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company was reversed. The horse escaped from the pasture through the gate at a private crossing on Smith's farm, near Indianapolis, a short time after two boys had driven some cows across the track. The court says that having provided a good fence, the railroad company was not bound to shut the farmer's gate when others opened it.

#### CARELESS METHODS PENALTY.

#### Thousands of Workingmen Killed and Injured Yearly, Says Bureau of Labor Bulletin.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the past year among workingmen, according to a bulletin issued today by the Bureau of Labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops it is stated that probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel. Fatal accidents among electricians and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths per 1,000 employees.

The bulletin declares that much that could be done for the protection of the workingmen is neglected, though many and far-reaching improvements have been introduced in factory practice during the last decade. It is pointed out that the possibilities for accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

"Granting," the bulletin states, "that the underlying conditions in European countries are often quite different and that many of our industrial accidents may be the result of ignorance, recklessness or carelessness, the fact remains that an immense amount of human life is wasted and a vast amount of injury is done to health and strength, with resulting physical impairment, which has very considerable economic value to the nation as a whole."

It is insisted that it should not be impossible to save at least one third, and, perhaps, one half, by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection, legislation and control.

#### THE INDIANA DAIRY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The 19th annual convention of the Indiana Dairy Association will be held at Purdue University, January 6 and 7, 1909, and arrangements have been made at the College of Agriculture to help make the convention a success.

Purdue University is located at Lafayette, Indiana, and can be reached by the Wabash, Monon and Big Four railroads and various interurban lines. Lafayette is an ideal place to hold this convention and visitors can be easily handled by the hotels of the city.

The officers of the association hope that every dairymen and creamery man in the state will take advantage of this opportunity to enable him to brighten up and become better acquainted with the modern methods of better dairying and creamery management.

A good program has been prepared and the ablest speakers and practical men in the dairy industry will be ready to discuss any of the problems in the dairy business.

The next educational scoring contest will be held in conjunction with this convention and Mr. H. J. Credicott, Federal Butter Inspector, will score the butter exhibits and also deliver an important address relating to the betterment of the Indiana butter now manufactured. Ample space has been secured so that the supply men of the various dairy houses can have the opportunity to exhibit their machinery.

This will be a grand opportunity to visit Purdue University and become better acquainted with the work of the various departments of agriculture. We want every dairymen and creamery man in the state to send butter to the convention so they can improve their methods of manufacture. For further particulars, write to J. D. Jarvis, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

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