

COLORS ON OUR BILLS.

VARIED TINTS TO BE USED ON PAPER MONEY.

Secretary Gage's Scheme Explained— Each Denomination and Each Kind of a Note to Be Distinguished by Color— "High" Art Discarded.



THE new paper money, printed in different colors, will soon be in circulation. Some of the designs have already been prepared, and others are being executed at the Bureau of Engraving. All of them will undergo criticism and more or less alteration before final acceptance. President McKinley has expressed his approval of the idea in a general way, and Secretary Gage is anxious to issue the notes and certificates as quickly as possible. Being a banker himself, he fully appreciates the defects of the currency now in the hands of the people. It may be artistic, but the various denominations are not easily distinguishable from each other, and even the numerals on them are obscure and hard to make out. This makes counting troublesome, and a person has to look sharp if he would avoid giving a note for a \$1.

Secretary Gage is of the opinion that everyday usefulness is of more importance in the currency of the nation than high art. Pretty pictures of recumbent ladies and naked boys are well enough in their way, but they cut no particular ice, so to speak, in connection with hard and vulgar cash. The most important point in a piece of paper money is it shall be easily recognizable. Its denomination must be apparent at a glance, and its kind also, whether treasury note, bank note, or certificate. Of course, safety against counterfeiting is not to be lost sight of. It is believed that all of these requirements are met by the new designs. Anybody who has a handful of these bills will be able to separate them in an instant into their different classes, so as to count them offhand and without scrutiny. At the same time, the greater simplicity of their patterns will render them actually more difficult to imitate successfully. The very elaborateness of the notes now in circulation confuses the eye.

For illustration, take the \$1 bill. The designs for this denomination are already finished, and are very handsome. There are only two, one for the face and one for the back, because all \$1 bills will have the same patterns, whether certificates, bank notes, or treasury notes. When you see a bill with a big spread eagle in the middle of the face, you will recognize it as a \$1, without even looking at the large numeral beneath. How, then, are you to understand what kind of a \$1 bill it is? The answer is, simply by the color in which the big numeral of denomination, the treasury seal and the number of the bill are printed. If it is a treasury note, these will be in red; if a silver certificate, they will be in green; if a bank note, they will be in blue. There will be no other differences, except that each kind of bill will have its own legend. But people do not want to stop and read the legend in order to find out whether a bill is a bank note or a certificate. They do not have to do so, inasmuch as the color shows that.

At present there are three different designs of \$1 bills. Under the new arrangement there will be only one design, the sole variation being in the colors, as described. It will be the same way with the \$2 bill; instead of three patterns there will be one. This scheme will be carried out through all of the denominations of paper money. There are nine denominations in all. Running from \$1 to \$1,000. Under the present system there are 27 patterns. Just think of it—27 sorts of paper currency! It is enough to confuse the people, especially when it is considered that during the last few years the designs have been undergoing radical changes with every new administration. Obviously, counterfeiters are much more likely to be detected if the users of the currency are thoroughly familiar with its appearance, so as to be struck by anything that is not exactly as it should be.

For the new \$2 bill a head of Washington has been chosen provisionally. On either side of it two classical figures of the allegorical sort will recline. Thus something will be done for art incidentally. It would be a mistake to suppose that the new money is to be executed in a spirit of commercial philistinism; on the contrary, it will be very handsome indeed. One thing very noticeable about it is the broad blank spaces which are left on both face and back of each bill. Something like one-third of the entire area of the note in each case is a blank. The back has not so much as one-half of the usual amount of lathework engraving. The purpose of this modification is twofold. It will show the distinctive fiber in the paper much more plainly, and the eye in examining a bill will be less confused.

One of the largest items of expenditure in the Treasury department is for colored inks used in printing the paper money, revenue stamps and postage stamps. Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of these are required annually. The materials are bought in the shape of dry colors, which are mixed with linseed oil. The colors must be the very finest, and some of them, particularly red, are very costly. They reach the

Bureau of Engraving in the form of fine powders put in barrels, and there are prescribed formulas for the mixtures required for various purposes. For the faces of the treasury notes and certificates for example some Prussian blue is added to the black powder to give brightness to the black ink. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and sifted, after which it is combined with linseed oil and fed to a machine with steel rollers. The machine grinds it, and finally ejects it as a beautiful, smooth printing ink. It is poured into iron buckets, which are labeled "Legal Tender," this being the technical name for the particular preparation described.

For the brown backs of the national bank notes the mixture is composed of Venetian red, orange mineral, vermilion—the best quality from quicksilver ore—and some black. The gold figures on the faces of the gold certificates are of chrome yellow, vermilion and white lead; but the treasury is not printing any gold certificates nowadays. The most important color used is chrome green, 280,000 pounds of which are used annually for the greenbacks alone. It is a beautiful emerald powder. All the mixtures are converted into ink in the same way, with linseed oil. Every twelvemonth the treasury uses 50,000 pounds of Paris white, 68,000 pounds of hard black, 35,000 pounds of soft black, 2,500 pounds of vermilion, 1,500 pounds of Venetian red, 7,000 pounds of Prussian blue, 2,000 pounds of chrome yellow, 4,000 pounds of orange mineral, 500 pounds of Indian red, 500 pounds of Italian burnt sienna, and 100 pounds of Chinese blue. This does not include the ink required for the postage stamps. The money is all printed by hand, and each printer gets every morning his day's allowance of it, for every bit of which he is obliged to account.

The fiber paper is to be retained in the new currency. It is deemed an extra safeguard against counterfeiting, though criminals have found several ways of getting over the difficulty.

JUST A FAMILY AFFAIR.

The Empire of the Baseball Game Go Everybody Into Trouble.

"Of course I used to play base ball," declared the old resident to the Detroit Free Press man. "Very few healthy men have grown up in the last forty years without indulging more or less in the national sport and I'm convinced that we're a harder people for having adopted it. But it has its drawbacks and I'll be content for the rest of my days just to read about some of the most interesting games, without making comments or offering an opinion. Last fall we had our family reunion. We are a large relationship and nearly a hundred were present at the gathering. After a few of the patriarchs had made their speeches, telling stories and cracking jokes that we hear every year, some of the young and middle-aged men proposed a game of baseball. My blood warmed right up and I was eager to play as was my grandson, but they let me down by choosing me for umpire. I was disappointed, but being rather an influential member of the tribe I accepted the responsibility, giving fair notice that there should be no appeal from my decisions. All went merrily enough till I called one of my big nephews out on a foul bound. He was so mad that he could do nothing but sputter at first, but he finally got out the announcement that I was about as unmitigated an old chump as it had ever been his fortune to encounter. I insisted at first on having him put off the grounds, but there were difficulties connected with this because of the backing that rallied to his support. I dropped the matter after giving him and his supporters a piece of my mind. A few minutes later I called a little grandson out for knocking the ball over the fence. He talked so recklessly about the matter that I took him over my knee. His mother interfered, there was about as lively a five minutes as you ever saw, the game broke up and next year there will be no reunion."

Suppose He Tries Whiskey.

From the Cleveland Leader: A learned scientist says that the whole human system is full of microbes, and that a person is healthy as long as his microbes are in good condition. The question now is, what can a fellow take that will always be good for his microbes?

SCRAPS.

A Frenchman estimates that there are in the world about 10,000 libraries, worthy of the name.

A greater number of men than women become stout late in life. No satisfactory explanation is offered of this fact.

The long tails of the Shah of Persia's horses are dyed crimson for six inches at their tips—a jealously guarded privilege of the ruler and his sons.

The King of Siam carries back to his country from Europe a big box filled with nothing but insignia of distinguished orders conferred on him by brother monarchs.

The annual consumption of wine in France is estimated at one billion gallons. This, by the way, is the exact quantity produced in that country in 1935.—New York Post.

Padlocks are being manufactured with an auxiliary chamber which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and give an alarm when the lock is tampered with.

The average mental and physical strength of the women of the royal families of Europe is greater than that of the men.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



Milk Producers and Consumers. MODERN investigation has shown without question that milk is a substance which is easily contaminated, and is not infrequently the medium through which dreaded diseases are transmitted to humans. Typhoid fever, consumption, diphtheria and scarlet fever are all germ diseases and milk is a substance in which these germs will thrive. The wash water from a house where typhoid exists, may drain through the soil into the well and contaminate it. This disease affected water, if used to rinse milk pans or cans, or to set cans in to cool milk, may be the means of transmitting the disease to the milk and thence to the human subject. All intelligent physicians and dairymen, in consequence, recognize the necessity of great cleanliness about the cow stable and dairy, having sanitary conditions of a high order. With these features enforced, with healthy cows, wholesome food and proper milk delivery, one should be able to supply the market with pure milk. The enforcement of good sanitary conditions about cows supplying city and town consumers of milk is mainly within the control of boards of health. No persons, however, should have a greater interest in this matter than the consumers themselves. If the patrons of persons supplying consumers with milk would visit the farms and stables from which their milk is derived, they would be able to ascertain reasonably well if the sanitary conditions are favorable or not to a healthy or wholesome milk. Persons giving milk to young children, certainly should examine into the source of it. If this were done by more parents the mortality each summer among young children would be far less. Every progressive, intelligent, fair-minded milk producer will welcome an inspection of his cows, stables and dairy by his patrons. The man who does not is not a safe one to buy milk from. Consumers should put a premium on the character of the milk supplied them, and should in every way possible encourage the efforts of the dairyman who endeavors to place the best article on the market. Within very recent years, some dairymen have begun to sell milk which has been handled with extra care, to insure a high grade purity and wholesomeness. This is sometimes called "certified milk," due to the fact that the producer certifies as to the feed and character of his cows and the handling of the milk. Others "pasteurize" or heat to a certain temperature their milk or cream, to destroy or injure disease germs, if any perchance occur in it. At one fine dairy in Indiana all the milk is sprayed through sterilized aid and then made very cold in an air tight chamber, after which it is bottled. These improved methods of preparation are bound to become more common each year, from the very fact, if for no other, that they receive the indorsement of the intelligent physician. Our consumers should encourage this production. Progressive dairymen, selling pure, high-grade milk should be encouraged. The consumers should show their appreciation of their efforts. One, however, cannot over-estimate the importance of consumers familiarizing themselves with the source of their milk and its surroundings, and insisting that conditions be of a high sanitary character.

C. S. Plumb.
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They Have Indigestion.

A reader in the state of Washington meets with a difficulty which is very common, and we give his letter for the benefit of others, says the Poultry Keeper. He says: "Will you kindly tell me through your paper what ailed one of my White Leghorn pullets? While letting my fowls out this morning I noticed one of this spring's pullets sitting all humped up on the roost. I lifted it up and looked for lice, but could not see any lice which could have put her in that condition. While I had her head down there was about half of a teacupful of green slimy water running from her nose and mouth, which had a very sickening odor. Her head and eyes were not swollen. My hens have free range, and all the extra food they get is a quart of wheat for fifty fowls scattered in litter on the ground. I forgot to mention that the pullet died five minutes after I had let its head hang down. I also have a Brown Leghorn that acts very strange. She turns around in a circle at times, seems to be short sighted, and works her head from one side to the other. She lays regularly, and eats without difficulty. All the rest of the fowls are in good condition." His fowls have a free range, yet he fed wheat. The two hens mentioned have indigestion. They may have gotten more than their share, but the fact is that no wheat at all should be given under the circumstances. Further, the males should have been removed from the flock, as they may be the cause. The remedy is to confine such hens in a yard with no food at all for 48 hours, giving two drops of tincture of nuxvomica or a bread crumb for a week, allowing, during the week, one ounce of lean cooked meat for every hen per day.

Do not feed corn during hot weather.

Bacon Hogs.

Now that attention to desirable bacon quantities of hogs is growing there seems to be a disposition to grow for bacon purposes an animal very different in type from the breeds to which "a streak of fat and a streak of lean" are almost unknown, says Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Of late, agricultural papers have discussed the Medium Yorkshire and the Tamworth, and the latter is growing in favor as a bacon hog among English breeders and seems destined to take a very important place. They are little known in this country and probably there is not one in Texas. Here they are known only by description, and to judge from that they seem to be a reversion to the old-fashioned breed of "sandy shotes" with long snouts, such as are yet known in the mountain regions of Kentucky and West Virginia and on the poor lands of the South. Would it not be strange if the razor-back boar should become the valuable sire for the production of animals that will furnish the tables of the rich with their choicest and most costly meats? Yet it is certain that no other bacon has such excellent flavor as that which is found in those parts of the country where the Poland-China and the Berkshire and other so-called "improved" breeds of swine are unknown. The razor-back has his merits. A recent writer has called attention to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon and German, pork eating races, are highest and strongest in the ranks of civilization. It is not intended here to assert that pork has caused their excellence, but the best pork they have was probably the razor-back of the days when their pre-eminence was established, and that they got his meat by hunting him with dogs and the weapons of the chase.

The X Ray and the Hen.

The Poultry Monthly says: Verily, "the world do move," and in no direction is this fact more pronounced than in the application of scientific discovery to the practical affairs of everyday life. An enlightened poultry culture is also feeling a quickening of its pulses along new and advanced lines, and the result is certainly promising for a great future. Every new idea helps the race. No sooner is the X or Roentgen ray a practical demonstration, than it at once finds use in a thousand different directions. It has been applied to the chicken business. Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, the millionaire Hawaiian planter of San Francisco, owns a bonanza poultry ranch in Sonoma county, on which are running some 10,000 fowls. Now out of that number there are necessarily a good many sterile or barren females—the drones of the poultry yards. If the Roentgen rays will locate a dime in a small boy's stomach, why will it not "show up" a non-laying hen? No sooner thought than acted on. A test case was made with twelve chickens, eight of which were found with eggs and four barren. A subsequent post-mortem examination confirmed the deduction of the X rays. What followed? Bless your dear heart, an X ray plant was added to the establishment and all females put through the test. Result? There was a glut in the local poultry market, and a corresponding reduction in Mr. Spreckels' feed bill. Is this not a practical application of science to one's bank account?

Iowa Butter in England.

Of the butter shipped direct to England from New Hampton, Ia., the Gazette of that place had the following to say: "Some weeks ago several creameries in this part of the county made up a car load of butter which was shipped to England direct from this city as a trial shipment. This butter has safely arrived and is reported in excellent condition except one lot. At the time it was shipped and during its transit the weather was the hottest it has been in two years and the commission men to whom it was sent decided it was better to put it in cold storage for two weeks in Liverpool before it was offered for sale, so no returns have been received, but there is no doubt that it will bring a good price when put on the market. Another car load will soon be shipped from here to the same parties by the different creameries of the county. A car load of 450 butter boxes have just arrived in which to pack the butter. The boxes are a much better lot than the others were and are all put together so that the creamery people will not have to nail them together."

Access to Grain.

Many farmers are in the habit of allowing their fowls the free run of the farm and this includes free access to the grain bins. Under such conditions it is impossible to keep the birds from eating too much grain and the result will be seen later in the season when the fowls begin to die of indigestion. In such cases, where the farmer cannot prevent his flocks from filling up on grain during the day, it would be better to keep them shut up at night and not allow them to go out in the morning till they have had a hearty breakfast of scalded soft food. This may tend to prevent them eating such large quantities of grain.

Fall Milk Shortage.—It is a mistake to have a falling off in milk at the time of short pasturage. The advantages from soiling crops are: Less land will maintain a given number of cattle, the food supply will be better regulated, the animals will not waste energy in searching for food, and the manure can all be saved and applied to the soil.—Ex.

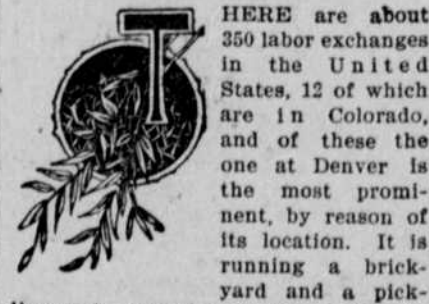
Separator Milk.—When you get a separator, knock to pieces every swill barrel on the farm. Feed the calves and pigs as soon as the milk is separated. The milking and feeding is soon done, and there is no after handling of the milk. The stock gets the milk sweet, warm and regular, which is all in the line of advantage.—Ex.

It takes no brains to be a grumbler.

THE LABOREXCHANGE

CERTIFICATES ARE EAGERLY SOUGHT IN COLORADO.

Three Forms of Co-operation From Which Every Man May Choose the One That Appears to Hold Out the Most Benefits.



HERE are about 350 labor exchanges in the United States, 12 of which are in Colorado, and of these the one at Denver is the most prominent, by reason of its location. It is running a brickyard and a pickling and preserving works, and has issued about \$4,100 of certificates, ranging from one-twentieth (five cents) to 20 units (\$20). The unit is an arbitrary abstract quantity, supposed to have a value of \$1. The certificates pass freely among all classes of people in Denver, and will, of course, continue to do so as long as they are promptly redeemed in goods or labor whenever they are presented at the Exchange, which has been the case thus far. Men are glad to work for the Exchange, and they are paid entirely in these certificates, which are generally called "labor checks" by the people of Denver.

Usually a local labor exchange is an incorporated branch of a national association, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. Its object is to furnish employment to labor and to aid those now employed by a system of co-operation in exchanging products of labor on an equitable basis. The Exchange receives deposits of useful products of labor (properly) at its warehouse, and instead of paying legal tender money for the goods it issues to the seller its certificates of deposit. These certificates are not redeemable in money, but are accepted by the Exchange at their face value for any goods on deposit or for labor.

The illustration shows a one-tenth note, which has a value of 10 cents. It is five and one-tenth inches long, two and three-sixteenths wide, and has a serrated edge at one end, where it was originally attached to a stub in the book of issue. The front of the note is printed in brown and the back in green, and is countersigned by the president and accountant of the Exchange.

"In order to get a clear idea of the three forms of co-operation in use today," said an enthusiastic admirer of the labor exchange idea, "suppose that



CURRENCY USED BY A LABOR EXCHANGE.

Smith joins a community, or 'altruistic' society; Jones joins a co-operative joint stock company, while Brown joins a local branch of the Labor exchange. How does each man fare while he is in the organization and how he will leave it?

"Smith selects a community which allows all the freedom possible in communism—one that makes no regulations in regard to dress, diet, religion or anything except the mode of production and distribution, and in this it adheres to communism pure and simple. Smith is accepted as a member, puts in all his property and goes to work. His name is enrolled on the list of members and he has a document in his pocket attesting his membership, but he has nothing else to show for his property, while for his labor he receives board, clothes, shelter, the advantages of communistic society and whatever else the community can afford and is willing to allow him.

"We will suppose that things are fairly agreeable in the main, but Smith being a man of strong individuality, desires to squander a little time in his own way, and his way not coinciding with the wishes of the majority there is a clash and Smith decides to withdraw from the association. He demands compensation for property contributed and services rendered. He is informed that by the terms of his agreement he is entitled to nothing and must accept what the majority is willing to give or walk out empty handed; that if he has lived more frugally than the others it was his own fault and the community reaps the benefit; that any other arrangement would enable dissatisfied men like himself to draw out all the capital and thereby destroy the community. So Smith leaves the community, either

with nothing at all or with less than what he considers his just dues.

"Jones purchases a share of stock in a company composed chiefly of honest workmen and goes to work; as a laborer he receives wages, either in cash or credits; as a stockholder he draws dividends. The company is prosperous and he has as much individual freedom as is consistent with the form of organization, but Jones becomes dissatisfied because there are stockholders in the company who draw dividends large enough to enable them to live with little or no work, and he does not like to labor for the support of idlers. He agitates the question of limiting the stock of members to a single share, and succeeds in bringing about the change; now it is found that wages and dividends absorb the entire product of the company and there is no increase of business capital, except by the admission of new members, and as the shares are fixed at a low valuation to allow of their purchase by poor men, the business becomes permanently crippled by want of means. Seeing the situation, Jones decides to quit; no member is allowed to hold more than one share, and he can find no one outside of it who is acceptable to the association, so he sells to the association itself, or, in other words, he draws out of the company the money he put into it; others follow his example, and it soon becomes crippled and forced to disband or sell the business to some one who will conduct it as a private enterprise.

"In the first illustration the community held its own, but Smith was worsted; in the second, Jones got what was due him, but the way was opened for the dissolution of the company. The community has stability, but cannot grow rapidly because it does not make equitable provision for the return of all deposits of value, and hence does not attract members, while the joint stock company may provide for such a return, but does so at the risk of losing its capital stock and becoming non-existent. The labor exchange recognizes both these points in a way which will be shown in the next illustration.

"Brown, on becoming a member of the labor exchange, puts into it some property—not all that he has and not necessarily an amount corresponding to the deposits of other members—but all he can spare at the time, or all that he feels disposed to contribute to a co-operative experiment. For this property he receives certificates of deposit, which correspond to the share held by Jones in the stock company, with the difference that while Jones must keep his share in order to remain a member of the company, Brown can sell his certificate to whom he pleases

without losing his membership in the branch and his voice in its management. The purchaser of these certificates does not secure an interest in the organization; they simply entitle him to such a quantity of the products or consumable property produced by the exchange as will correspond to their face value at the market rates for the articles. In this respect they perform the function of money, except that they are redeemable only in property of such nature as the exchange may have on hand. As a worker Brown receives certificates similar to those he received when depositing property. He may work or not, as he chooses, but he only gets certificates when depositing something of value, either in the form of labor or something equally desirable. Having these certificates, he may present them for redemption in the purchase of supplies, board them or sell them to others. If he desires to quit he merely looks elsewhere for employment, as he would do if employed in the regular manner by an individual. He has already been paid for the property deposited and for the labor which he performed."

Happy Australian Shopkeepers.

Shop assistants in Australia do not have a hard time of it. They work only fifty hours per week. In Ballarat every shop, excepting those of tobacconists, fishmongers and hairdressers, close at 4 p. m. for the first four days of the week, on Friday at 1 p. m., and on Saturdays at 10 p. m. The majority open at 8 p. m. to be swept and dusted by the errand boys, the assistants arriving at 8:30 a. m.

A new evening paper at Alliance, O.

has this heading: "This is a newspaper. Will be named later."