

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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GREAT GAIN IN HOGS.

A normal run of hogs for December will put the St. Joseph total for the year about a quarter of a million ahead of the previous banner run for one year at this market.

CAUSE OF FOREST FIRES.

The forest commissioner of New York has reported that 90 per cent of the forest fires in that state were caused by sparks from locomotives.

CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE GOODS.

The fancy Angus steers which sold here yesterday at \$8.00 per cwt. were shipped alive to New York City. It comes high, but the aristocratic New York taste for high grade beef must be appeased. And, it will be noted, that Missouri is capable of delivering the goods, the steers referred to above being bred, finished and marketed within the confines of the "show me" state.

TRUTH WOULDN'T DO.

The Kawville oracle, otherwise the Drivers Telegram, has undertaken the task of demonstrating the smallness of the International Live Stock show as compared with the size of the American Royal. The fact is, the Royal could be lost in a corner of the International and if any of the crowd were to discover the lost thing they would at once inquire: "Where did this pigmy come from, and what breed is it, anyway?" Furthermore, it would be uncharitable and unchristian just at this time to tell the whole truth about the American Royal.

CLEAR THE TRACK OF TIGHT-WAD.

The progressive newspapers of Missouri are taking up the proposition of an aggressive campaign for the development of the state's magnificent resources. It is only the more progressive papers that are doing this as yet. Too many of the state's newspapers belong to the tight-wad class but as sure as the sun shines on the undeveloped resources of the state those papers must get out of the tight-wad class and get into the development procession or they are going to be numbered among the has-beens.

THE KNOCKER AND HIGH-CLASS CATTLE.

The highest price of the fall season was paid for Christmas cattle on the St. Joseph market yesterday. No other river market has as yet sold cattle at \$8.00 per cwt. on the open market. It is frequently heard that St. Joseph does not afford a market for this class of cattle. The idea originates among jealous rivals and is used effectively against St. Joseph. The fact of the matter is, there is not a market in this country that does not see times when there is a slow outlet for these big fancy-finished cattle. The packer governs his operations by the demand for packing house products. If there is a big and urgent demand for fancy beef he is a greedy buyer for the kinds of steers that make fancy beef. If the demand for prime cuts of heavy beef is slack, the packer bids slow and lower prices for the high class steers. This applies at every market in this or any other civilized country.

APHTHOUS FEVER SCARE.

National Provisioner: There is a good deal of public apprehension, both at home and abroad, just at present concerning the discovery of apthous fever, more popularly known as foot and mouth disease, among cattle in scattered sections of some eastern states. The infected districts have been quarantined, and the British government has declared an embargo against cattle from these states. The immediate result of these embargos has been some small embarrassment to shippers of meat animals in and from the quarantined districts, and to a small percentage of the meat trade dependent upon such local supplies.

That there is thus far no ground for general apprehension is certain. The Secretary of Agriculture and all the forces at his command have been active since the first news of the trouble in using every possible means to stamp it out—and few people realize what an excellent and effective organization this is, and what quick and sure work it is doing. It is receiving co-operation of the various state authorities, and a few days should see the trouble checked.

It may be expected that enemies of the American meat trade abroad will use this scare as an excuse to start another crusade against American meats. Such an attack will have about as much foundation as those of the past. Sensationalism finds a favorite victim in the meat industry, and the industry must stand it. It cannot strike back.

It will be interesting, however, in connection with this outbreak to trace the trouble to its source and locate the responsibility. If it shall be found, as in the case of tuberculosis and other troubles, that the fault is in the inattention of the breeder and feeder to proper sanitary conditions on the farm or in the feed lot, it will only add another count to the indictment against him, an indictment on which the demand for trial and judgment is fast growing too loud and insistent to be longer ignored by politicians and office-holders who truckle to the farmer vote.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Recipe for Mince Meat.

Chop fine two pounds of cold boiled lean beef and mince to a powder, a pound of beef kidney suet, sprinkling it with flour if it seems disposed to stick. Seed and cut in half two pounds of raisins, and wash and pick over carefully a pound of sultana raisins and two pounds of cleaned currants. Be sure that they are free from grit and dirt before you let them out of your hands. Peel and chop five pounds of apples, and shred three-quarters of a pound of citron. Mix these all together, with two tablespoonsful each of mace and cinnamon, a tablespoonful of grated nutmeg, two and a half pounds of brown sugar and a tablespoonful of salt. Put with them a quart of sherry and a pint of brandy and pack in a stone crock. If you do not use either of these liquors put cider in its place. The mince-meat should mellow for a week at least, or better, two or three, before it is used. When it is made up it would not be the pie of my childhood or family tradition if it were not baked in an open crust with strips of paste, the edges zigzagged by a "jiggling iron," laid lattice pattern across the top. In my younger days I thought all mince pies were born so, as it were, and although I have since then eaten good mince pies with solid top crusts they never taste quite as they should. They lack the crispness top.

Blouse Sailor Suit.

A favorite costume for the young miss is a blouse sailor suit. This can be made either to slip over the head and gathered into an elastic at the waist line, or as a regular shirt waist suit with the skirt worn over the blouse. Simple dresses are always much more suitable and becoming to young girls than more fussy, elaborate ones.

Toilet Sachets.

The use of toilet sachets in place of soap is very beneficial to the skin. These are easily made at home and are squeezed in the tepid water intended to bathe the face. To make the sachets use a half cup of corn meal or oatmeal (finely ground), add to this a teaspoonful of the best castile soap shavings, a half cupful of orris root, powdered, and a large spoonful of Turkish almond meal. Mix the ingredients carefully and fill small bags made of cheesecloth with the preparation, squeeze in a basin of tepid water and use in place of soap. A bag may be used several times if dried properly after using.

The Fall Cleaning.

Lay the heavy rugs across a set of old bedspings, bottom up, and beat until the dust is all out, then right them and sweep them off with salt while they are on the grass, and they will be as clean and fresh as new. Lift all the carpets and put a little cayenne pepper around the edges or some use tobacco leaves, to keep the moths away. Next spring the unused rooms will need but a good sweeping and airing when the rush is on.

Nursery Hints.

For sore throats—first rub all the front of the throat with menthol. Then wet a handkerchief, tie around throat, and over the handkerchief put a piece of oil silk. One application generally effects a cure, as this acts like a poultice, second remedy for sore tonsils—Get a wooden skewer, cover the point smoothly with a wadding, and paint the tonsils with a mixture of tannin and glycerine, using the skewer as a paint-brush. This is a certain cure.

Compound camphor liniment.

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

The following shows the stocks of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business November 30, 1908, as officially reported to The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

Table showing stocks of provisions: Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1908, 18, 15; Mess pork (old) made since Oct. 1, 1908, 784, 705; Other kinds of barreled pork, bb's, 1,500, 822; P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1908, 506, 581; P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, '07 to Oct. 1, '08, 700, 270; Short rib middles and rough or back-bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '08, 3,805,868, 1,861,606, 265,000, 56,000; Short rib middles and rough or back-bone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '08, 51,000, 4,263,126, 1,121,200; Short clear middles, lbs., 528,229, 457,953, 83,050, 246,696; Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '08, 79,000, 206,000, 1,123,266, 587,600; Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, '08, 1,692,690, 19,000; Extra short rib middles, lbs., 124,368, 11,507, 1,235,226, 598,636; Long clear middles, lbs., 43,000, 118,024, 3,283; Dry salted shoulders, lbs., 843,367, 1,183,666, 451,118, 35,732; Sweet pickled hams, lbs., 6,981,990, 6,961,450, 5,703,228, 4,116,860; Sweet pickled bellies, lbs., 1,122,990, 1,122,790, 29,167, 15,030; Dry salted bellies, lbs., 1,692,859, 1,736,560, 3,867,663, 2,374,015; Sweet pickled bellies, lbs., 1,752,080, 1,709,400, 541,002, 782,090; Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs., 1,716,000, 1,523,200, 640,001, 683,850; Sweet Pickled N. Y. Shoulders, lbs., 26,150, 19,250, 113,393; Sweet pickled long clear shoulders, lbs., 19,300; Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs., 1,861,100, 1,608,700, 2,971,516, 1,615,165; Cured cuts of meats, pickled, lbs., 133,990, 1,856,824, 1,192,167, 2,750,585; Other cuts of meat, dry salt, lbs., 1,872,371, 748,000; Total weight cuts of meats, 21,680,091, 18,980,181, 24,668,789, 15,016,610.

LIVE HOGS.

Table showing live hogs: Received, 188,097, 155,464, 88,850, 139,878; Shipped, 2,351, 867, 9,463, 464; Driven out, 163,990, 155,790, 78,791, 138,930; Average weight, lbs., 199, 197, 213, 216.

There are about 6,000 New York, in the last decade. Europe, the south, persons who have not been in the city, seashore and mountains have them on an average two months in the year for the other 10 months.

HE WAS A SCORCHER.

Jack Rabbit Burns Track in Race With Automobile.

Clay Center, Kan., Dec. 2.—A Kansas jackrabbit in good condition can burn up the roadway at the rate of 22 miles an hour. This was recently proved by Dr. G. A. Tall, who made a hurried trip to Morganville in an auto. When half way to the north suburb the noise of the machine scared a big jackrabbit from the roadside weeds. He hopped in front of the auto and finding time too much at a premium to allow for an escape, just pulled the throttle wide open and started out to beat it. The motors left all the incentive they could, helping him steer in a middle course by tooting the horn and crowding him little by little up to a 32-mile gait. The rabbit ran easily and well as long as the speedometer kept hovering about that point. He changed sides of the road as first one and then the other got too hot, but he stuck right to the running. A little more gasoline and a little advancement of the spark, however, shot the speed up to 40 miles and the rabbit gave it up and jumped for the fence row. He had done a good half-mile, however, at 32 miles an hour and probably would have kept up that pace a while longer, but 40 miles was too much. The forest commissioner of New York has reported that 90 per cent of the forest fires in that state were caused by sparks from locomotives.

AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU DREAM COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS. Continuous, 1 to 5, 7 toll daily. St. Joe's worth-while display of New and MOVING PICTURES ever saw. Cosy and produced with life-giving effects. 1 1/2 hour program. Changes Sun, 10 Cents Childrens

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J. C. HEDENBERG 418 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 857.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE

Choice home grown ALFALFA SEED for sale. Prices and samples furnished on application. A. PALMER, Stamford, Neb.

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

The place to Eat and Drink KEYWOOD'S CAFE. Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves. Headquarters for Good Good South St. Joseph, Mo.

KODAKS

Write for Christmas Kodak Catalogue. KODAK FINISHING. W. F. UHLMAN, 716 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BELTING!

For the Best supply to LEWIS SUPPLY CO. 415 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Xmas Suggestions

Trunks, all kinds, from \$50 to \$75.00. Traveling Bags. Prices 50c to \$30.00. Leather Suit Cases from \$5 to \$35. Leather Novelties. Ladies' Hand Bags from \$1 to \$20. Card Cases, all kinds, from 25c to \$4.00. Letter Cases, Bill Books, Pocket Books. Purse—all kinds, Collar Bags and Collar Rolls. Shaving Sets and Manicure Sets. Toilet Sets, Dressing Sets, Bridge Sets. Music Bags and Music Rolls. Folding Cups and Flasks. Largest and most complete line in city.

F. Endebrock Trunk Co.

Third and Felix Streets, Northwest Corner. Retail Department.

BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

Gasoline Engines. For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery. 516-18-20 S. 7th St., Saint Joseph, Mo.

Live Stock Receipts.

The following shows the receipts of live stock by months at the South St. Joseph Stock Yards for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

Table showing live stock receipts for CATTLE from 1902 to 1908. Columns include months and years, with values in dollars and cents.

Table showing live stock receipts for HOGS from 1902 to 1908. Columns include months and years, with values in dollars and cents.

Table showing live stock receipts for SHEEP from 1902 to 1908. Columns include months and years, with values in dollars and cents.

Table showing live stock receipts for HORSES AND MULES from 1902 to 1908. Columns include months and years, with values in dollars and cents.

Big Blanket Values

There has not been a season in years when we have been able to offer as many truly exceptional blanket values as we have this season, due, no doubt, to recent unfavorable trade conditions, which, from present indications, will soon be a thing of the past. However, the two special items here mentioned for today's selling are probably the best of all the big blanket values we have offered this season:

Regular \$2.65 Bath Robe Blanket, \$1.49

A special purchase of 300 Imported German Bathrobe Blankets, size 72x90 inches; attractive jacquard and plaid designs in rich warm colorings, suitable for bathrobes, blankets or couch covers, regular \$2.65 value, sale price each \$1.49

Eiderdown Blankets, \$1.98

One case—50 pairs—11-4 Eiderdown Blankets, good heavy weight, tan color with dainty pink or blue borders, very exceptional, value, per pair \$1.98

New section, east entrance, main floor.

Townsend & Wyatt DRY GOODS CO. Member Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ST. JOSEPH, MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Small Investors

The safest investment you can make is to deposit your money with this bank under our Time Certificate plan, by means of which you will receive interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Your principal will then be always at your command and cannot depreciate in value.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO TROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a simple thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH. NOTICE—For a Detailed Note on this vaccine see any Bulletin free with the last package of 100 vaccinations.

Publicity Pays. Try The Stock Yards Journal

Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands



Remember One Good Investment Often Equals a Lifetime of Labor
Colorado Irrigated lands have made fortunes for others they will make one for YOU.

Agents wanted, Write
Colorado & Interstate Realty Company
Rocky Ford, Colorado

THE RANCH YOU WANT!

1,600 ACRES
Thirty-five miles from Montrose, 50 acres in cultivation, 300 more available for cultivation, wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation. Good hog houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address:
REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS
FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo.

FOR SALE
Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in various lots or by pair. R. B. UZZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

L. P. SWIFT, President
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CHAR. PARCHE, Secretary
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ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best care and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are:

Cattle, per head.....	25c	Horses, per head.....	25c
Hogs, per head.....	40c	Sheep, per head.....	50c

FEED

Corn, per bushel.....	95c	Hay, per 100 lbs.....	90c
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Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

TWO BRANDS OF HIGH- GRADE WHISKIES

EACH ONE A FRINGE IN ITS OWN GLASS



"Overall"

Is a straight bonded whiskey direct from the U. S. bonded warehouse. The beautiful color and aroma is natural—no artificial matter what-so-ever.



"Simon-Pure"

is a blend of straight whiskey. The fine flavor and velvet-like smoothness is the reward of years of experience.

Take Either, You Will Make No Mistake.

4 Quarts, \$3.90 WE PREPAY EXPRESS 4 Quarts, \$3.20
CONSUMERS' SUPPLY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY

Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt.

Age, ten years. No fruit oil, no drugs. Prices, \$1 per quart, \$10 per dozen, \$5 per half dozen quart bottles, or \$1 per gallon freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. **M. J. SHERIDAN,**
New Telephone 240 Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

MORRIS & COMPANY

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—
Supreme Hams
Supreme Bacon
Supreme Lard
Supreme Sausage
Supreme Dried Beef

—AND—
Lion Brand Canned Meats

MORRIS & COMPANY
CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

TRANSIT HOUSE

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

Fine Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe
Most Convenient Hotel for Shippers to the St. Joseph market
Only One Block From the Yards

RATES: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day.
European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

CHOLERA SERUM

Successful Demonstration is Made in a Texas Herd of Hogs.

OVER 90 PER CENT SAVED

Of Twenty-Five Hogs Exposed to Infection Twenty-Two Were Treated.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 2.—This paper has had much to say of the use of serum for inoculating hogs against cholera, which has been done successfully in Michigan and other states, says Live Stock Reporter. The first instance of its use in Texas is related in the following article, which we quote from the Dallas News:

That hog raising in Texas need no longer be restrained through fear of cholera has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Dr. W. G. Langley, veterinarian in the Texas live stock sanitary commission, with headquarters in Dallas, and Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the commission, with Quamiah headquarters, both of whom were in Fort Worth en route to Austin.

Said Dr. Wilson: "I suppose a little history of the discovery would be first in order, that the public may know how the test of which we will tell came about. For a number of years Dr. Dorset of the bureau of animal industry has made a special study of hog cholera with a view to discovering a serum by the use of which hogs could be immunized against the disease, and his persistent efforts and skill have borne fruit, for which he is deserving of inexpressible gratitude, from hog raisers and from the country in general.

"About a month ago Dr. Langley discovered cholera in a herd belonging to W. B. Warren of Dallas county. Out of a herd of fifty-four head, where the disease broke out, fifty-two died, and of the two surviving one was immunized by having survived a previous attack. This goes to show the extreme fatality of the disease. I wired Dr. Dorset at Washington, who referred me to Dr. W. B. Niles of Ames, Iowa, and in response to my message, Dr. Niles came at once, bringing a supply of the serum with him. From another herd belonging to Mr. Warren, which had been kept away from the herd infected, twenty-five hogs were taken at random, and placed in a lot where thirty had died from the disease. Twenty-two of these were inoculated with the serum and three left without inoculation. We have watched with much anxiety to see what the result of the experiment would be. I will leave Dr. Langley to tell about it."

Dr. Langey said: "The three hogs which were not inoculated took cholera in about fifteen days and died in a very short time, as they always do. The twenty-two others in the same lot, which I had inoculated, have not had a day's sickness since they were put in the pen, and when I saw them last they were in fine condition. I also immunized about seventy-five others, none of which have had a symptom of cholera, but I do not know to what extent they had been exposed, but in the test case referred to the exposure could not have been greater.

"I am well assured that we have found a remedy, or rather a preventive, which will mean more to the development of one of our state's greatest industries, when properly developed, than anything in the history of the country. One of the chief reasons heretofore assigned for hog raising having not reached more extensive proportions in Texas, is the fear of cholera, which has often practically bankrupted men engaged in it, in a very few days, when the disease got into a herd. Breeders have feared the outlay with which to improve their herds, because of the danger of losing from a hundred to five hundred dollars in the death from cholera of one blooded hog. This comes, too, at a very important stage of the development of this branch of our state's resources. It is very evident that the farmers of the state are well decided on diversified farming to a great extent, and the production of more corn and hogs to feed it will be the larger branch of the diversification."

"What will be the plan for handling the serum, and placing it within reach of hog raisers?" was asked.

Dr. Wilson said: "The bureau of animal industry at Washington has recommended that all agricultural and mechanical colleges of the various states keep a supply of the serum on hand, and whenever called upon they will send it to those needing it. This will make it easily accessible at all times, and will at the same time place the state department in communication with those who have infected herds, which will be a safeguard against its spread. There is a little book issued by the bureau, prepared by Drs. M. Dorset, C. N. McBride and W. B. Niles, called 'Experiments Concerning the Production of Immunity for Hog Cholera,' which can be had for the asking by anyone addressing their request to the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C. This book will be of value to all interested in hog raising."

The live stock sanitary commission will meet in Fort Worth Dec. 10 for consideration of whatever matters may come before it, at which time hog cholera and tuberculosis in cattle will be given special consideration.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF RINGS.

Have Important Part in the Annals of the World.

The ring began when man thrust his finger through a hole in a pretty shell, and later learned to make rings of jet. The ring is very magical. Lord Ruthven, who helped to kill Rizzio, gave Queen Mary a ring which was "sovereign" against poison, and she generously repaid with the present of her father's wonderful jeweled dagger of French work, no longer in existence. Whether Ruthven toiled with this magnificent weapon in the affair of Rizzio or used a cheaper article is uncertain. At all events Mary based on the ring that was an antidote to poison a charge of sorcery against Ruthven. The judges of Jeanne d'Arc regarded with much suspicion her little ring of base metal, a gift from her parents, inscribed with the sacred names Jesus Maria.

It was usual to touch the relics of saints with rings: Jeanne d'Arc said that her ring had touched the body of St. Catherine, whether she meant of the actual saint or a relic of the saint, brought from Sinai to Florida. The ring might contain a relic, or, later, a miniature. I fear that I do not believe in the virtues or vices of poison rings. Our ancestors practically knew no poison but arsenic, and Carthaginian science can scarcely have enabled Hannibal to poison himself with a drug contained under the stone of a ring.—Andrew Lang, in London Post.

ALWAYS THE SAME ANSWER.

Little Bride Simply Made Trouble by Asking Useless Question.

It was a very warm night, and people in the boarding house had left their bedroom doors slightly ajar. Thus an conversation of persons who were so indiscreet as to forget the fact was distinctly heard down the hall, and that accounts for several persons knowing that the little bride, who is not more than 20 years old, said to her equally youthful husband: "Are you telling me the truth?" His answer was not heard, but it failed to be convincing, evidently, for the little bride repeated the question, even unto her third time, and at the last her voice by no means expressed conviction.

And then those who were older in worldly wisdom pondered and commented.

Because, they said, that of all useless things, it was for a woman to ask her husband if he were telling the truth. Even if he were not, and knew that his wife knew that he was not, he would still declare that he was. It is not in masculine nature to go back on such a statement once it is made, said the experienced, and so the little bride was simply making trouble for them both.

Dissecting a Violin.

Not one person in a hundred has the slightest notion of how many parts or pieces there are in a violin. Here is a list of them: Back 2 pieces, belly 2, ribs and blocks 6, sides 5, side linings 12, bar 1, purflings 24, neck 1, finger-board 1, nut 1, bridge 1, tail-board 1, button for tailboard 1, string for tailboard 1, guard for string 1, sound post 1, strings 4, pegs 4, top 69 pieces. Three kinds of wood are used—maple, pine and ebony. Maple is used for the back, the neck, the side pieces and the bridge. Pine is used for the belly, the ribs, the ribs and blocks, the side linings and the sound post. Ebony is used for the finger board, the tailboard, the nut, the guard for string of tailboard, the pegs and the button.

Author's Home a Convent.

San Francisco.—The seventh convent of the Carmelite order in this country is to be established in the old home of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson on Russian hill, this city. Mother Augustine and several sisters are now in charge. The property was purchased from Mrs. Stevenson for the purpose by Mrs. F. J. Sullivan of this city. A daughter of Mrs. Sullivan is a member of the order.

BARREL OUTPUT

Millions Are Expended Annually for "Combination of Staves."

HOW IT AFFECTS FARMERS

Statistics Show an Eleven Per Cent Increase in Value.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The farmer with his potatoes and his apples, the miller with his flour and meal, the hardware man with his nails the cement manufacturer and the many other users of the faithful slack barrel, the combination of staves, hoops and heading, which is not intended to hold water or something stronger in fluid form, used forest products last year having the enormous value of \$15,800,253.

The average man would little suspect that the humble barrel plays so important a part in the expense account of the American farmer and manufacturer, yet figures compiled by the census in co-operation with the United States forest service develop this interesting truth. Moreover, statistics taken directly from reports from 850 cooperage mills in all parts of the United States show an increase of \$1,529,638, or 11 per cent in the value of last year's product over that of the previous year.

Twenty-One Species of Wood.

In distinct contrast to tight cooperage stock, which in the main requires oak timber for its raw material, slack cooperage stock, particularly staves and heading, utilized in greater or less degree, most of the commercially important trees in the country, and for this reason its manufacture was far more widely distributed than is the case with that of tight cooperage stock. Twenty-one species of wood contributed to the total slack stave production last year. Nearly two-thirds of the output, however, was manufactured from the four species—gum, pine, elm and beech—in the order named.

The figures disclose an interesting movement in the industry in the substitution of less expensive woods for those which for many years drawn upon most heavily for slack stave material, but which, owing to growing scarcity and advancing cost, are rapidly being displaced. In 1906 elm staves were manufactured in larger quantities than from some other wood and constituted nearly one-fourth of the total production for that year, with pine and red gum occupying second and third places, respectively. Last year gum jumped to first place, pine to second, while elm, with a falling off of 36 per cent in production, dropped to third place. Beech, maple, spruce, chestnut and ash followed in the order named.

Industry Mostly Local.

While slack stave and heading production was reported last year from practically all the states engaged in the manufacture of lumber, a considerable percentage of the stock, in fact, being turned out as a by-product of lumber, the industry was to an extent localized, the five states of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas and Virginia, in the order named, contributing 56.8 per cent of the total production. The distribution of the industry of hoop manufacture is much more limited than that of staves and heading, and is due primarily to the fact that this commodity is made chiefly from elm timber. Ohio led in the quantity of hoops manufactured, closely followed by Indiana. The output of these two states forming 67.3 per cent of the total production.

EXPORT TRADE LARGE.

Declares Figures Show Bulk of Illuminating Oil Is Sold Abroad.

New York, Dec. 2.—The development of the Standard Oil company's trade in foreign fields as a subject of evidence in the government's suit to dissolve the oil combination, gave John D. Archbold, the vice president, an opportunity today to spread upon the records some interesting features of the Standard's business in foreign countries.

Of the total amount of illuminating oil refined by the Standard in 1906, Mr. Archbold stated that sixty-three per cent was sold abroad. Export figures of other years further showed that the Standard exported the major bulk of its illuminating oil.

The line of testimony will regard to the immense foreign trade indicates that one of the defenses of the Standard is that the present combination makes it possible to obtain this foreign trade, which the company will endeavor to show, brings a trade balance in favor of the United States. This business, Mr. Archbold went on to say, was secured in the face of the competition of four foreign companies. Mr. Archbold said that products of the Standard reached every part of the world and further declared that it was the aim of the company to reach directly every consumer in the far east as in this country.

Testimony was given by Mr. Archbold that during the period of the Standard Oil trust the trustees poured millions of the company's earnings back into the construction of new refineries and pipe lines.

A MOST UNUSUAL PLAY.

Page after page of the dialogue of "The Devil" with illustrations by the score may be found in many of this month's magazines. It is an unusual thing for a magazine to devote so much of its space to any one dramatic offering and no magazine would

MONTANA IS NEXT

Close to Three Hundred Thousand Acres to Be Opened Next Summer.

WHERE THE TRACTS ARE

Farms, Timber and Coal Expected to Bring Many Settlers.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 2.—Montana's two Indian reservations, for which provision has been made, will probably be thrown open to settlers about June, 1909, at the earliest. These reservations are the Flathead and the Fort Peck, in northeastern and northwestern Montana.

In the Flathead more than 1,000,000 acres of land will be disposed of. The Indians of the reservation have already been allowed their tracts, and the land that remains to be disposed of by the government is very desirable. The fortunate ones in the drawing will secure some of the finest homesteads in the country. It is expected that thousands of homeseekers will flock to western Montana and eastern Montana when these reservations are thrown open.

The land will be opened in the customary manner. There will be a proclamation by the president. No one will be permitted to settle upon or make entry of the lands, except as provided in the proclamation, and, judging from the present, this will be under the provisions of the homestead law.

Appraised Values to Rule.

The price of the land will be the appraised value, as fixed by the commission. Settlers under the homestead law who reside upon and cultivate the land for five years will pay one-third of the homestead value in cash at the time of entry, and the remainder in five equal installments, to be paid in one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, after the date of entry.

If desired, computation proof can be made at the end of 14 months' residence and cultivation, and the full payment of the balance of the purchasing price at that time.

Mineral lands will be disposed of under the United States mining laws, the timber lands will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction.

W. E. Hubbard, one of the members of the Flathead appraising commission, says the reservation cannot be opened for settlement before next May, despite the fact that the appraisal is being pushed to completion with all possible rapidity. There are 16 appraisers at work at present.

Irrigation Farming.

The Fort Peck reservation is about eighty miles long, 140 miles wide, embracing 1,776,000 acres of unallotted land. This reservation is traversed by the Great Northern Railway, and according to latest statistics there are 1,700 Indians on it having tribal rights.

The reclamation service, it is believed, will install an irrigation system near the Missouri river, embracing something like 80,000 acres of land of a very fertile nature, and which will be probably limited to 80,000-acre tracts for settlers.

The bill providing for the opening of this reservation carries an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of constructing the irrigation system. There are no mineral lands and but very little timber on this reservation.

There are some tracts of lignite coal. It is probable that with the exception of the 80,000 acres referred to, dry-land farming, so-called, will be utilized to a great extent. This will also be tried on portions of the Flathead reservation, where the rainfall is not very great.

The Flathead reservation is noted for its fruits and orchards.

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Last Survivor of Historic Struggle Lives in California.

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WILL NAME COAL PRICE.

Ironclad Schedule of Retail Prices Is Threatened to Protect Buyers.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 2.—The insistent demands from all sections of the state for a material reduction in the

ST. LOUIS BOASTS COUNTERPART OF THE YOUNG WESTERN PHILOSOPHER.

St. Louis.—St. Louis has a second Mary McLane. Those who remember some of the worldly, cynical aphorisms uttered by that young western philosopher are convinced that her counterpart exists in St. Louis in Miss Madeline Wienken, a pretty blonde 19 years old, who has advanced ideas about the modern man.

She also has literary aspirations, thinking, as did Miss McLane, that her ideas are good enough to be sold to the public.

"When I get hold of a man that is a man," she says, "a man who has some brains and can really talk something else besides twaddle and rubbish; a man who is not always trying to make love to every girl he meets, I feel like saying, 'Thank heavens for this real live man!'"

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"A girl is just naturally moved by compassion to handle these creatures with care," she says. "And the worst part of it is the poor things never realize the sad plight they are in. They actually preach about other real men, just to try and get off the impression that they themselves have a backbone as big as a stick in an umbrella."

"No one could possibly be mistaken as to the identity of the 'molly,' for you can tell one just as far as you can see him—everything is so entirely different from a real man."

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ORIGIN OF FIFE

Story Told of How Scotchman Made Discovery Nearly a Century Ago.

DROUTH AFFECTS QUEBEC

Prospects in Province for Winter Wheat Reported to Be Poor.

Ottawa, Can., Dec. 2.—The interesting story is told that nearly a century ago David Fife, a Scotchman of Oshawa, Ontario, sent to a friend in Glasgow, Scotland, for a small bag of seed wheat to try in a cleared patch of the backwoods of Canada, writes A. V. Wade in *Drovers Journal*. The friend obtained some seed from a vessel just in from Dantzig. Unfortunately, it was a fall wheat, and only reached David Fife in the following spring. Nevertheless, David Fife sowed it in the spring. Only three wheat heads survived till the fall, but those three wheat heads were entirely free of the rust that had ruined his neighbors' crops, and really represented a new variety of wheat—a fall wheat turned into a spring wheat. David Fife treasured the three heads of wheat and planted them in the spring. Such was the beginning of Fife wheat in America. It is thought that it must have come originally from Russia, for, crossed with Russian Ladoga, Dr. Saunders, head of the experiment farms in Canada, and who experimented with the wheat at the government farm here, it has produced a wheat splendidly adapted to the cold climate and long summer sunlight of the Canadian west.

Affected by Drought. Reports received from correspondents in the province of Quebec state that serious conditions prevail there on account of the prolonged drought during the summer just passed. In many districts the past season has been a poor one for the farmer, crops being below the average and the milk production being very small on account of the dried-up condition of the pastures. The prospects for the winter are said to be very poor. The cattle in many parts of the province have all been turned into the barns in very poor condition as a result of the shortage of food in the pastures. Most of the farmers have cut down their herds to the smallest number possible, and the market has been flooded with cheap cattle as a result.

Grossly exaggerated reports of the weather conditions in the Canadian northwest having recently been sent out to the American press by sensational correspondents in Winnipeg and Medicine Hat, it is understood that the Dominion government will take vigorous action to punish the senders of these mendacious tales. The exaggerations, which were wired to Chicago, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco and other American papers, made it appear that, through terrific storms, the country was completely tied up and the transportation facilities utterly demoralized. The existing federal law, which makes the sending of false and defamatory dispatches a criminal offense, will probably be amended during the coming session of the Canadian parliament so as to allow of the offenders of this class being more readily reached and punished.

Prompt Action is Taken.

The Canadian department of agriculture has taken prompt action to safeguard Canadian herds from the possibility of contagion from the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. A few days ago a proclamation was issued putting in force a strict quarantine against Pennsylvania. This has, however, been rescinded and in its stead a proclamation has been sent out quarantining both New York and Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Under the provisions of the animal contagious diseases act, for the period of six months from the date hereof, the importation in Canada of animals, or of flesh, hides, horns, or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or manure from the states of Pennsylvania and New York, two of the United States of America, or that have been within either of said states, within the two months immediately preceding their offer for entry into Canada, is prohibited." Instructions to this end have been sent out to all veterinary inspectors and to all customs officers along the international boundary. The railway companies and the United States consul general at Ottawa were also notified.

No Cases Discovered.

Investigation shows that there is no hint of the existence of the much-dreaded disease in this country. Cattlemen of the port of Montreal say that a watch was kept for such disease, or for any contagious disease, and that they have found no cases. Buffalo stockmen are inclined to blame the trouble on shippers from points in western Canada, who, they say, have sent the infected cattle to them. This statement is discredited here. Western cattle are shipped through Montreal in great numbers, and they have been found to be entirely free from any such disease, and it is thought that the infection must have come from Michigan or other states to the southwest or west. All cattle imported into Canada are carefully inspected, and it is claimed that there are absolutely no cattle suffering from the foot and mouth disease in the Dominion.

An improved aiming device for heavy guns makes it possible to keep the weapon trained on a moving target continuously, without regard to the rolling of the vessel.

STRANGE CAPTURE OF SALMON.

Incident Proves That Belief of Some Fishermen is Wrong.

Fishing a well-known river in Norway this June, one of the tenants of the fishing lodge opposite ours caught a fish of 29 pounds in the morning and lost another, his spinning line being broken by the rush of a heavy fish. Fishing with prawn the afternoon of the same day, the same angler, in the same pool, got into a good fish at his first cast. After a long fight the fish was gaffed and landed. Then was revealed a strange state of things. The prawn tackle had never touched the fish, in fact the hooks were a foot or more from it. They had caught in the cast which had been lost that morning, and was now twisted into knots and tangles, no doubt by the salmon endeavoring to get rid of the treble Norsk cast and hooks. The line had been got rid of. As the prawn swung down the pool it had grappled the lost cast still attached to the salmon, and fish (33 pounds), cast and tackle were recovered. We watched the incident from the road, and crossing the river handled the recovered cast. Many maintain that salmon once hooked and played for any length of time leave the pool.—W. H. in *London Field*.

ALL ARE TIPPED IN BOHEMIA.

Even the Street Car Conductor Gets Tip—Pay for Privilege of Serving.

In the city of Prague a tip to the tramway conductor is considered de rigueur. The orthodox tip consists of two heller, or two-tenths of a penny, yet as "strap hanging" is allowed for in considering the carrying capacity of the car the conductors should have got a goodly pocketful of the minimum coin by each day's end. Tipping, it was ascertained in another of Bohemia's larger towns, is so fully recognized that the head waiter at a cafe pays a rent for his post, supplies all the journals for the coffee room and looks after the other waiters, and then makes an income larger than that of a university professor—all out of his tips.

After supper at one of the delightful open air cafes of the capital it was found that approximately one should give a half krona, ten cents, to the head waiter who took payment, four cents to the under waiter who brought the viands, and a cent to the boy who brought—and even brought again as one glass was finished—the beer.

The Prolific Queen Bee.

The queen bee is a great antagonist of race suicide. She strives to perpetuate the race with an ardor and an understanding that is worthy of the highest commendation. Some have been known to lay 4,000 eggs a day for a year, the number lessening after that to 1,500 and going forward at that rate for another two years. With 50,000 bees to the colony that single praiseworthy queen laid enough eggs to establish 46 colonies. Bee keepers figure on a net income of three dollars a colony each year. If the owners of the bee under discussion profited from her labors to that extent the gain was \$148. It is not to be presumed that any such results were obtained. To argue so much in favor of one bee would be to place belief in the statement that a man with ten acres of ground and two rabbits can become a millionaire in three years selling rabbit skins to glove manufacturers.—*Technical World*.

Sure to Please.

"A birthday present for your son, eh? And he is pretty hard to please, madam?"

"Indeed he is," replied the fond mother. "And I do want to please him so."

"What age is he, madam?" the clerk inquired.

"He will be just 15."

A triumphant smile illumined the visage of the salesman.

"Then, madam, give him this," he said.

And he laid before the woman a magnificent case of crimson Russia leather containing a horse-hide strop and a dozen exquisitely fine razors.

And They Were All Happy.

A boy in the California State School for Dependent Children wrote his father thus: "Dear Papa: We children are having a good time here now. Mr. Sager broke his leg and can't work. We went on a picnic and it rained and we all got wet. Many children here are sick with mumps. Mr. Higgins fell off the wagon and broke his rib, but he can work a little. The man that is digging the deep well whipped us boys with a buggy whip because we threw sand in his machine, and made black and blue marks on us. Ernest cut his finger badly. We are all very happy."

When the "Wrong Lady" Came.

Some young idlers had been enjoying the fun of halting passing shopgirls with rather doubtful commitments, and from some of the answers returned it was evident that not all of those addressed were taking things kindly. Presently one of the older boys, seeing it was going too far, spoke up. "Look a' here now, fellows," he added, "youse might think youse is wise guss an' all, but, just keep on an' the wrong lady'll come along an' she'll break yer face, see?"

An Empty Form.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what does it signify when one woman kisses another?
Pa—About as much as when one man in business calls another "old chap," my son.—*Stray Stories*.

RESIST TAXATION

Indians Oppose Collection of Taxes—Claim Exemption Under Allotment.

CLAIM TREATY IS VIOLATED

If Homesteads Are Taxed It Means Confiscation of Large Area.

Antlers, Okla., Dec. 2.—The members of the Indians Rights Association of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have employed attorneys to bring suit to resist payment of state taxes which may be levied against them, it is charged, in violation of the Atoka agreement, says a special to the *Globe-Democrat*. A meeting was held at Tishomingo, attending was a large number of bull-bloods, and a telegram was read from Gov. Haskell advising that the State Board of Equalization had unanimously voted to abide by the terms of the agreement, but it was feared by many in attendance that what the present administration would do might be forgotten by a succeeding one, hence, the proposed suit to legally determine the status of Indian allotments in the application of taxes. Others at the meeting charged the state with being insincere in its promises. A similar case was brought several years ago by the Shawnee Indians against the state of Kansas.

Gov. Guy Opposes Taxation.

Former Gov. William M. Guy, one of the most prominent Chickasaw Indians, is opposed to taxation of lands owned by the Indians as long as those lands are in the hands of allottees. He said when asked regarding the matter:

"We have been promised by the federal government in every treaty made between the Indians and the government, that the Indians would never be taxed, but it seems that the government has done in this instance what it is customary for it to do—to break a treaty whenever it saw fit. Should the law become effective so the homesteads of the Indians can be taxed on which restrictions have been removed, it will mean that hundreds upon hundreds of acres of lands will be confiscated, and many orphan children who have allotments, will be homeless. We propose to fight such action to the last ditch.

"When the Chickasaw Indians were given this country by Andrew Jackson and told to move out here and form an Indian state, and they could not be bothered, the Choctaws, Chickasaws and other civilized tribes believed the Great Father and came. We welcomed the white man, who taught the Indians the ways of peace toward the Great Father and come among us and did much good among us. We wanted restrictions removed so we could sell part of our land and improve the other sections held by us. We are willing to pay taxes on our personal property, but we want the government to stand by its agreement with us. When the land falls into the hands of others than the allottees, then it becomes taxable, and not until then."

It is held by the Indians that this taxation is particularly in violation of the Atoka agreement, a provision of which was that no Indian lands, so long as held by allottees, should ever be taxable.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws also held that the United States government virtually robbed the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of a valuable area in southwestern Oklahoma. William A. Durant of Bryan county, during the consideration by the last legislature of the resolution memorializing congress to grant free homes to the settlers upon the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation, related some of the history of the territory involved. Mr. Durant is a Choctaw Indian by blood. He stated that if any one was able to get a free home from the government the Indians would offer no objections.

By the treaty of 1829, Mr. Durant related, the Choctaws gave up their lands in the southwest and purchased from the United States government all the lands west of the then Territory of Arkansas, along the Arkansas river to the mouth of the Canadian. This placed the western limits of where Colorado now stands on the map. The line was later adjusted to run along the eastern boundary of the Texas Panhandle, south to the Red river, and thence east again to Arkansas.

Chickasaws Buy an Interest.

About 1837 the Chickasaws purchased from the Choctaws an equal undivided interest in the whole of the land estate. Until 1885 the two tribes had the same government, but in that year was segregated into what they termed the Chickasaw District (now Chickasaw Nation), comprising an estimated one-fourth of all the revenues and an undivided interest in the whole.

In 1856 the Chickasaws adopted their constitution and located the capital at Tishomingo. Ten years later the allied tribes made a treaty with the government, two features of which were that slavery should be abolished, and that the western limits of the tribe's domain should be the 96th meridian. This was negotiated by the government for the purpose of settling these friendly Indians of the plains, and agreed to pay \$150,000 to each tribe. The territory west of the meridian line, it was stipulated, should revert to the tribes, when the friendly Indians became "extinct." The money was collected in 1859.

According to the records of the internal revenue department last month New York City drank fermented liquors enough to give each inhabitant three quarts.

THE MEMORY OF A BUSY MAN.

How Husband Forgot Dinner Engagement and Gave a False Excuse.

Dinner had been ready and waiting 20 minutes. The wife of the tardy guest was very much embarrassed. Just to think that her husband was so rude as to be late at a dinner engagement and keep all the guests waiting! After a while the belated one arrived, redfaced and perspiring.

"So sorry to keep you waiting," he said. "But I was detained at the office with an out-of-town customer. Just couldn't get away."

The excuse sounded all right and was accepted by the hostess, but it was a myth.

The truth was: Preoccupied he had gone home from the office at the usual time and found the house locked, much to his surprise. Where in the mischief were his wife and children? He wondered. Why didn't they tell him they were going away?

He went all around the house and tried the doors, but they were locked. Then he found a piece of iron in the backyard and broke open a window and crowded in.

He crowded out through the window for the evening paper and crowded back. He read the paper, and still the wife and children didn't return.

At 6:03 o'clock he remembered the dinner engagement. While he dressed and rode 20 blocks the guests waited. But others have made the same blunder.

CLEVER WOMEN THEN AND NOW.

Writer Objects to Undue Glorification of Past Celebrities.

"Believe me," said the Woman Who Thinks, "I'm a little weary of rhapsodies over the supposedly superior intelligence of the women of bygone days. Why don't those so generous of praise give modern women a chance? It is a sort of mental fashion to assume that George Eliot and George Sand and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Lady Blessington and others like them were peculiar to themselves and their periods; that no woman of to-day can hold a candle to them in any particular. I wonder if that's true. Seems to me there are dozens of women in New York alone who are every bit as clever as those heroines of the past. Lady Montagu wrote delightful letters, but the art of correspondence has not passed from earth, and surely the cultured woman of to-day can be as sprightly. As for novelists and essayists, they flourish in abundance in this enlightened age. And when it comes to social knowledge, almost any Fifth avenue hostess is far ahead of those of yore. Let's bring our commendation up to date."—*New York Press*.

The Business of Farming.

We are just awakening to the fact that the value of farm land is rapidly increasing in America. Ever since the discovery of the continent there have been vast tracts of unoccupied land subject to free settlement until now. We have at last filled up the continent and all the land worth tilling is under ownership. We are doing much by irrigation to reclaim the arid lands, but these are rapidly filled up as soon as they are made tillable.

Relieved of the pressure of vacant lands, there can be no doubt that the value of farms will continue to rise and the value of farm products will rise with them. The present depression in the commercial and industrial world has caused no drop in the price of farm products, no particular decrease in the cost of living; indeed, it has increased, if measured by wages.

The Whistling Boy.

But who betide the hand that bids the whistling boy be still! He is the sole survivor from an age of innocence into one of ill-starred knowledge; he binds the disparities of the present and the past. The same in country lane and on the city pave—a little pagan Pan!—is he, Amphibian of truant idleness and endless preoccupations is he; without rest, without haste, he shuttles back and forth between things as they are and things as they are dreamed. If, in these transmigrations, from the inner to the outer world and back, he impinges on the edges of things a little sharply, he cannot arouse our ire—for there is a whistling boy within every man who keeps his courage up as he passes through the graveyard of his hopes.—*Washington Post*.

Avoid Round Shoulders.

Are you letting yourself sag a bit at the shoulders? Don't, if you want to keep either young or well. There is nothing so fatally easy as to grow round-shouldered. Keep a sharp watch on yourself to prevent it. Each morning stand up against the jamb of a door and see if you have begun to sag. Also walk around your room each day with a piece of broomstick or short umbrella under your arm and brought across the back. This keeps the chest up and head well poised. Deep-breathing exercises, whenever you think of them, will help ward off those round shoulders, also making a practice to work with the chest up. This last is the simplest of all preventives, for if it is always practiced the rest will follow.

Natural Question.

She—How is it your sister didn't sing to-night?
He—O, the doctor has forbidden her. He says she must not sing for six months.
She—Does he live near her?

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