

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
For Circuit Judge.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket for the office of Judge of Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the voters at primary, to be held August 6, 1912.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

FINISHING HEAVY CLOTH.
To give a heavy cloth garment the finish which is so desirable, baste the material and press before stitching, then stitch and press again very thoroughly.

IMPROVING THE LAWN.
To rid a lawn of dandelions, put a drop of sulphuric acid into the base of each dandelion plant, being careful not to touch the surrounding grass with the acid.

RIGHT WAY TO SWEEP MATTING.
In sweeping a matted floor it is a good plan to cover the broom with a piece of cotton flannel. This takes the dust up readily and will be found to save the matting much wear.

CHEAP VACUUM CLEANER.
A bicycle pump is a good substitute for a vacuum cleaner in getting dust from nooks and crannies in marble statuary, plaster casts, carved furniture or any crevices where it may lurk in spite of dust cloth and brush.

REMOVING BLOOD STAINS.
To remove blood stains from linen put a drop of water on each stain and cover it with a layer of common laundry starch finely powdered. Then brush off the starch and the stain will not be seen.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—Separate the white and the yolk of an egg carefully. Put the yolk into an icecold soup plate, add to it 1-2 teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper and half the juice of a lemon and begin to stir with a fork, adding oil a drop at a time, and stirring steadily. The utensils and the ingredients should all be thoroughly chilled. Do not add the oil faster than 2 or 3 drops a minute until the dressing begins to thicken.

TASK FINDS THEM PREPARED
Men Who Do Great Things, It Will Be Discovered, Have Looked Forward to the Work.

There are a great number of stories of men who have seemed to do a great thing in a casual way. It will invariably be found that they have not only been making ample preparations by study, discipline and experience, but they have constantly tested their capacity, as a wrestler tests his, by bouts with all the strong men he can meet.

ROUND SHOULDERED CHILDREN.
No baby is ever born round-shouldered. Every child when it begins to walk stands beautifully erect. Nearly all children of four, five and six years, before they go to school, stand perfectly straight, and their shoulders are square.

It is a distressing fact that most children are decidedly round-shouldered before they reach the fourth grade. One way to help overcome this is to train the child at home to sit up straight. Give the child a book or a book and watch him. If he stoops over, or bends low, or "hunches" up his shoulders, or sags in his little chest, or does any of those things that tend to make him round-shouldered, correct him.

Do this mildly and pleasantly. Do not be cross, as the effect will not be good. But by constant correction of the youngster, telling him cheerfully that he cannot grow up to be big and strong and straight, that he can never be a big soldier, or "like papa," or by telling the little girl she will not grow up to be a nice tall, handsome lady unless she sits up straight, you will find a great deal of harm that has been done in school will be overcome in the home.

Of all fowl ducks are the easiest to raise. The eggs are more fertile than those of any other fowl.

Daddy's Bedtime Story — Pussy Learned to Behave Himself



TABBY was no doubt a spoiled cat, and if Dinah, the cook, could have had her way Tabby would have been still more spoiled. But when she learned that the cream was being skimmed from the milk every morning and the choicest bits of cold chicken were being fed to Mistress Tabby, Jack and Evelyn's mother had told Dinah that she thought a cat who had three good meals of milk and meat every day was well enough fed. "It's just as well Tabby shouldn't learn to be so particular about her food. You never can tell what is going to happen in this world, and if Tabby ever has to find a home with some one else she may not be able to get so much cream and chicken," said daddy. "That was what happened to Tom, the pet of an old lady who lived alone with her unmarried daughter. "Tom got chopped beef for his breakfast and chicken for his dinner, with plenty of milk and tidbits in between. "Tom had the best chair and the most comfortable sofa in the house when he wanted it, and he never would put a paw outside when it was raining or snowing. "One day, however, the old lady died, and her daughter wished to close the house for the summer. She hardly knew what to do with Tom, but a cat lover in another part of the town offered to care for him, and the daughter went off to stay with her sister, believing that her mother's pet would be comfortable. "At the end of the summer, when she came home, her sister and her sister's children came with her. "As she unlocked the front door a thin black cat leaped up on the porch and made the greatest fuss over her. He mewed and purred and rubbed against first one and then another of the party with the greatest joy. "Why, it's our Tom!" she exclaimed. "It's pretty thin for Tom. He must be hungry." And one of the children opened the lunch basket which they had needed on the train and offered the cat a ham sandwich. "Oh, Tom won't eat that! He never touches anything but raw chopped beef and chicken," said the boy's mother. "But Tom gobbled down the bread and ham. Since then he has been a model cat. He eats any food that is given him, and he is gentleness itself with the children. "It was learned that faithful Tom had run away from his new home and, coming back to the old house and finding no one to let him in, had hung around, feeding off garbage cans until his own folks came home."

LEGLESS MAN IS DEAD.

"Gerome," Abandoned in Mink Cove, N. S., in 1863, Never Would Talk.

Digby, N. S., May 3.—Death has finally claimed "Gerome," a legless and silent foreigner of mystery, who was found marooned on the beach of Mink Cove in 1863. He steadfastly refused to divulge the secret of his identity, his nationality, or the reason of his abandonment by a vessel. Declining to talk, work, read, or even to look at pictures, "Gerome" spent his last years a ward of the government. One afternoon in August, 1863, two fishermen saw an unknown schooner tack into the harbor. A boat was lowered. The fishermen thought nothing of the incident, but the next day a man was found in a dory on the shelving beach. A bottle of water and a package of sea biscuit were within his reach in the boat. The man's legs had been recently severed, and the wounds were still fresh, the work having been done, apparently, by a skillful surgeon. When spoken to he moaned, almost unintelligibly, "Gerome." Nothing more could be learned of him.

HOW TO MAKE "LEGAL PIE"

Law School Dean Enumerates Ingredients of Success.

Chicago, May 3.—Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern Law School, addressing an audience of law students last night, gave several ingredients for what he called good "legal pie." "I have weighed them according to my experience and some may think I have rated honesty too high," he said, "but if you have legal knowledge, industry and luck you may be a success, without having honesty. "If you look on money as the measure of success, I would advise a business career instead of the law. About sixteen-twentieths of the lawyers in Chicago make from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. One-twentieth make \$4,000, one-twentieth \$5,000, and another one-twentieth make \$5,000 or more. There are not over forty lawyers here who make over \$10,000 a year. "An unfortunate manner neutralizes the good a woman does. The capable woman need not grow slack in her work because she leads, nor drives; because she is soft of voice, suave of tongue, kindly of heart, and gracious to all. The reason most of the women are otherwise than suave is that the turmoil of life gets the upper hand. They let their nerves go and good breeding follows.

Value of Good Manners.

The woman who amounts to anything these days must have good manners. There are exceptions, but the woman who would make friends for herself or business for her firm will have a lot easier time and be more successful if she has acquired personal charm. An unfortunate manner neutralizes the good a woman does. The capable woman need not grow slack in her work because she leads, nor drives; because she is soft of voice, suave of tongue, kindly of heart, and gracious to all. The reason most of the women are otherwise than suave is that the turmoil of life gets the upper hand. They let their nerves go and good breeding follows.

Last of Schaghticoke Indians.

The few survivors of the Litchfield county (Conn.) tribe of Schaghticoke Indians own 300 acres of land and five houses, valued at \$3,000, besides a little personal property. They subsist by selling potatoes and other products, cutting railroad ties and wood and working on neighboring farms. The tribe is reduced to ignorance and poverty as a result of leading shiftless lives and by intermarriage and mixtures of races. The great event at the reservation is the annual rattlesnake hunt in the spring, when the paleface joins in the sport and furnishes all the whiskey antidote needed.

Cattle in the Low Countries.

The raising of cattle forms one of the most important agricultural industries in the Netherlands, and the Holland herds, some of which can trace their pedigree back for centuries, are justly famous. The standard color is black and white in irregular blotches. But red and white and mouse-gray animals have also been raised.

Slow Process.

"Do you think your constituents favor the initiative and referendum?" "Can't decide yet," replied Senator Sorghum. "They haven't yet got through arguing about the exact meaning of the phrase."

Minute Men.

The so-called organization of Minute Men came into existence shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution.

PROTEST IS VIGOROUS

Continued from Page One.

their duties under the eyes of the public, so anyone interested can see precisely how the meat consumed by the people of this country is assured of being "sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food," under the strictest interpretation of the act of 1906, therefore be it

Resolved, That this exchange protests against the adoption of house resolution 512 and against any such subversion of the purposes of congress, and urge all shippers and producers of live stock to telegraph their congressmen to act in opposition to such legislation and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the speaker of the house of representatives and be furnished the press.

Signed W. S. Stride, M. A. Bright, W. H. Keys, committee.

DESCENDED FROM OLD ADAM

Blue-Eyed, Innocent-Looking Youngster by No Means the Saint He Seemed to Be.

A little incident came up in discussing boys at the Y. M. C. A. the other night that brought forth a story from a man who had once been a director of the Boys' club.

"I was standing in the door of the Boys' club," said he, "extolling the perfect disposition of a little blue-eyed youngster who was sitting in a window a few feet away from us. The woman member of the board of directors to whom I was doing the extolling had remarked how nice the little boy seemed, such a placid face, such pretty blue eyes. She was sure he had a lovely disposition. I agreed with her perfectly. And I might have thought so yet, but for a rude awakening. A small boy leaned out of the window above the model youngster. He had a medicine ball—one of those big leather bags, much like a round football, except that it was stuffed with cotton. The ball had lost most of its filling. Little Algeron or Jimmie, or whatever his name happened to be, leaned out of the window, and taking deadly aim, he dropped the dilapidated ball square on little Blue Eyes' head. The effect was volcanic. Little Blue poured out a string of street English that would have shamed a professional.

"Say, you mutt, I'm after you! When I get up there I'll tear your bloomin' block off!" Then followed a stream of undiluted profanity. I turned sadly to the board member. Both of us were disappointed.—Indianapolis News.

Widely Separated Cities.

"Now, children, who can name two cities which are widely separated?" "Boston and San Francisco," "Correct! Any one else?" "London and Melbourne." "Yes. Now two more cities widely separated." "Simpli-city and Dupli-city."—Boston Transcript.

Thought They Were Mere Bills!

"Why don't you answer my notes?" asked a woman of another woman she had greeted effusively. "I have written you four notes during the last two weeks and not a single reply." "O, were those four letters I thought they were merely bills, so I didn't open them."

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-32. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 332-337. Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 217-19. Davis & Son, rooms 206-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin, Sheep Commission Co., rooms 149-57. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-293. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 233-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 218-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shaw R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

Officers of Exchange.

The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. E. Daily, vice-president, W. True Dyer, sec'y-treas., E. P. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. E. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart. Stock Cattle Brokers. Atkins, J. V. & Co., room 301. Adcock, George, room 302. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-8. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-35. Milby, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James, Wright, Perry. Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-34. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-8.

OPPORTUNITY Unequaled Anywhere

Now open to the farmer and investor. If you have not seen the Lower Rio Grande Valley it will pay you to investigate. Eight acres planted to lettuce this past winter on any of our "Palmetto Farms" or "Arroyo Front Gardens" tract would have made the owner more clear money than the average bank cashier gets in salary for a year's work. It would have taken 90 days to grow the lettuce, and a crop of corn or cotton could be grown on the same ground before time to plant lettuce this fall.

The following letter from the secretary of the Rio Grande & Coast Association, the farmer's co-operative association, that sells 85 per cent of all truck shipped out of the Valley, tells the story.

IT IS WORTH READING

Harlingen, Texas, March 26, 1912. Mr. A. W. Cunningham, Harlingen, Texas. Dear Sir: Complying with your request, I had you herewith some results of truck growing and sales from crops raised in a radius of ten miles from the depot at Harlingen. This includes good and bad, and represents a fair average. The following eight cars of lettuce show wonderfully profitable returns and are a fair example of that crop: Car No. 1-561 hampers, \$1,151.47 net to grower Car No. 2-562 hampers, 1,047.53 net to grower Car No. 3-604 hampers, 1,038.12 net to grower Car No. 4-589 hampers, 792.45 net to grower Car No. 5-580 hampers, 601.51 net to grower Car No. 6-600 hampers, 441.75 net to grower Car No. 7-554 hampers, 787.75 net to grower Car No. 8-669 hampers, 481.13 net to grower Total.....\$6,251.75 Average price per hamper on these eight cars \$1.32 net to grower, after paying all freight, selling charges, etc. One car represents the crop of practically one acre. Our best growers inform me that they can grow lettuce at a profit at 50 cents per hamper net; so you can appreciate the value of the crop this season to the grower. Cabbage has throughout the same district fetched an average of \$40 per ton during the past 60 to 90 days, and at present it is \$2 to \$4 a ton above that price; we have so far marketed about 150 cars, all sold cash on the track at point of loading. The tonnage per acre has varied from 4 to 10 tons, and even twelve tons per acre, and can be grown for about \$30 to \$40 per acre; this includes irrigation, plants, transplanting, cultivation and 10 per cent on the investment, so you see an average crop of 5 or 6 tons per acre yields \$200 to \$240, at a cost of \$40. I have made this conservative report and one that our books will substantiate; the individual results depend upon the ability and industry of the grower, the maximum and not the average being attainable by all. I append the names of a few growers who can substantiate these figures. On lettuce: Joe Scott, Lord & Parmalee and T. Y. McGovern of San Benito, Texas; F. E. Emerson, Mercedes, Texas. On cabbage: L. S. Ross, O. Aultman and S. C. Moore of Harlingen, Texas, and T. Y. McGovern, San Benito. Mr. McGovern has lived here about three years and came originally from Wisconsin, Yours very truly, RIO GRANDE & COAST ASSOCIATION, Per Lindsay Waters, Secretary

NOW, DON'T WAIT ANOTHER MINUTE

During the last two months of 1911, two hundred and forty-three cars of household goods were unloaded in the Valley. As the values of our lands become more widely known, intelligent homeseekers are coming in ever-increasing throngs, and soon every acre of this wonderful valley will be tilled by a healthy, happy and prosperous people. WE HAVE THE SOIL—WE HAVE THE WATER and a climate for all the year. Comfort nowhere excelled.

Our private cars make the trip for your convenience and comfort on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. If you will call on us we will give you any information you may desire, or if you cannot call just drop us a card and we will send our booklet.

RIO GRANDE LAND CORPORATION Bowen & Mack, Illinois and Lake Aves., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

GAVE FINGER TO SAVE THUMB

Extra Digit Used in Successful Grafting Operation. New York, May 2.—Mary, 1-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kroup of Islip, L. I., was born with two little fingers on her left hand. Her parents told Dr. King and his assistant, Dr. Gardiner, of Bay Shore that as soon as the child was old enough they wanted the extra finger removed. A few days ago Erwin Howell, 12-year-old son of William Howell of North Islip, shot away part of his thumb while playing with a small gun. Drs. King and Gardiner, called in to attend him, decided a skin-grafting operation was necessary. They were at a loss to know where to get the skin, until Dr. King thought of baby Kroup and her extra finger. "Let's take the finger off now and use the skin in grafting," said he to his assistant. The parents of both children agreed, so the double operation was performed. It was a success. The baby lost a disfigured appendage, while the boy's hand will be saved from disfigurement. Advertise in The Journal.

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A LITTLE CONSPIRACY

By BRYANT C. ROGERS

"It's this way," said John Hamilton, the lumber baron, to his son Walter, as they held an interview in the family library, "you are through with college."



He doesn't know the value of it and wants to sell. I want you to go down and buy it in just as cheap as you can.

would call him a Napoleon of finance. The boy did not rush things. He couldn't shoot, and he could not manage a boat.

ANNIE BELL'S BEAU

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"No, Annie Bell ain't ever had a beau yet—somehow she don't seem to take with the boys; ain't a bit like her ma was!"



room and he heard her light footsteps mount the stairs to the second story. His handsome face was very serious indeed as he replaced his violin in its case and laid the bow beside it.

He found her there, quite oblivious to his presence, sobbing as if her heart would break. Dared he break in on her grief, whatever it was? Something told him that her father's indiscreet confession had something to do with her presence here.

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Getting Start With Alfalfa
 Success Possible on Upland Soil.

By Professor M. F. Miller of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Alfalfa should be sown in late summer or early fall, but to secure proper results the preparation of the land should begin not later than the first of July. The young alfalfa plants are not hardy and must be free from weeds until they have a start.

The kind of seed bed required for alfalfa, according to Professor M. F. Miller of the Missouri College of Agriculture, is one which is thoroughly pulverized but settled. This is similar to the requirement for wheat, except the alfalfa needs deeper pulverization.

In order to learn the best methods of success with alfalfa on uplands, Professor Miller is conducting from

done early in July, at which time it is usually best to apply the lime or fertilizer, if these are to be used. The land should be harrowed every two weeks or after every rain, until time to sow. This is done to conserve moisture and kill the weeds and grasses as they start.

If the soil needs inoculation, soil should be obtained from an old sweet clover patch or a field where alfalfa has been recently grown. This soil may be applied any time after the ground is broken. It will be most convenient to scatter it from a bucket, choosing a cloudy day, or putting it in late some evening to avoid bright sunlight, and harrow it in immediately.

A COMPARISON WHICH SHOWS THE VALUE OF HEAVY MANURING WHERE ALFALFA IS TO BE PLANTED.



Clear Alfalfa from manured plots. Alfalfa and weeds from untreated plots. Same soil.

The College a large number of co-operative experiments with farmers in different parts of the state. A plan is worked out so that bone meal, lime, manure, cultivation, and inoculation are tried out to see if they have a noticeable benefit. In this way the Agronomy Department will know accurately what are the necessary methods for any part of the state.

The plowing for alfalfa should be

ly. The exposure of this inoculated soil to bright sunlight for any considerable length of time is very injurious to the bacteria, hence these precautions about harrowing in.

Usually a fundamental point in getting alfalfa to do well is the manuring. If the soil is well drained and sweet, heavy applications of manure and careful preparation of the soil should practically insure success.

WHY CULTIVATE CORN?

KEEPING WEEDS DOWN NOT THE ONLY RESULTS OBTAINED.

By A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

A common idea among farmers is that the only reason for cultivating corn is to keep the weeds down, and perhaps to hold some of the moisture by the soil mulch. These are both important functions, but they are not the only results of cultivation. One of the most important, which is not very generally known about, is the nitrification process which takes place and which is essential to proper development of the corn plant.

Nitrogen, best known in the form of a gas which comprises a large part of our atmosphere, is essential to the growth of plants and animals. In animals it is found largely in the composition of the hoof, horns, and lean meat of the muscles. It is the great building material of which the animal structure is made. In plants it is found in the seeds, and in the interior of each tiny cell. Without a large proportion of nitrogen, neither plant or animal could live or grow.

There is an abundance of nitrogen free in the air as a gas, but this is not in a form which can be used for the building processes. It must first be fixed in a solid form in the soil and dissolved in water which is taken up by the plants. Certain bacteria working on the roots of legume crops, such as clover, cowpeas, alfalfa, and the like, have the power of taking this nitrogen from the air and leaving it in the soil. That is the reason such crops are always followed by increasing yields the next year.

The plant is particular, however, what kind of nitrogen it takes up. Ammonia contains nitrogen, but except in rare cases and these some what doubtful, the plant can not use this form. Other forms of nitrogen exist in the soil, but they must first be converted to the form called by the chemist the nitrate, before they are of use to the plant. If nitrate of soda is applied to the ground, an immediate change is observed in the growth of the grass, because the nitrate is immediately ready to use.

Wheat flour contains the necessary food value for our use, but we will not eat it until it is made into the form of bread. So the plant will not use nitrogen until it is made into the form of nitrate.

When manure, or the carcass of an animal, or other organic material decays, there is a good deal of nitrogen turned loose. It would seem that the plant should flourish where this material is, but we find again that unless the nitrate form is reached, the plant will not use it. Now, the agency that makes this nitrogen into the nitrate form is a particular kind of bacteria, too small to be seen with the naked eye or with any except the very powerful microscopes, called nitrifying bacteria. They have other longer names, but this will suffice to call them by. These must get in their

work on the decayed material before it is in fit condition for the plant. Fortunately these bacteria are thoroughly scattered through the ground, and are ready to work whenever they get a chance. However, they must receive the proper conditions or they will not flourish.

Here is where the connection with cultivating corn comes in. Cultivation of the corn gives these bacteria the proper conditions under which they thrive. They need air, a sweet soil, and warmth. If the soil is hard and baked, or crusted over so that no air can penetrate, they will not work, and there will not be sufficient nitrogen changed to the nitrate for the proper growth of the corn. Professor M. F. Miller of the University of Missouri says that often there is not nearly enough nitrate for the crop at the beginning of the season, but owing to the unceasing work of these bacteria there may even be a surplus at the end of the season.

If land is cultivated thoroughly all through the season without any crop at all, the nitrate will be formed just the same. But as this form is easily dissolved in water, the rains and the snow of winter are likely to wash out any such nitrate that is formed and not taken up by plants.

In cultivating the corn, then, there is not only the keeping out of weeds and the conserving of the moisture, but there is the loosening and warming and aerating of the soil which is essential to the proper preparation of nitrogen for the use of the crop.

FORAGE CROPS PROFITABLE

By A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The drought last year taught an important lesson to a good many farmers who would learn it in no other way. There were very few cowpeas planted in Missouri last year than ever before. The use of forage crops is part of the modern way of farming, and will increase as farmers become more careful of their farm management.

In every summer there is a time during the hot months when pastures are not all that could be desired. The cows lie in the shade rather than tramping around all over the pasture to pick the short dry grass. The result is a falling off in milk and a loss of profits. It is expensive, yet if the farmer is depending entirely on the pastures for summer feed it happens almost every year. This can be avoided quite easily. If some small patches of soiling crops are put in, these can be cut and fed daily as they are needed, and the milk flow will not decline but little.

Various crops are advised for this summer feed. Cowpeas are good. The cows will eat them well until they are wilted, but then take them keenly. Oats and field peas are sometimes used together, and make a fairly good mixture. Sorghum or even ordinary corn, drilled in, makes a lot of fine feed. An arduous day out with the scythe will keep each cow doing well.

DATES FROM THE ROMAN ERA

World Conqueror Had What Corresponded to Daily Newspaper—The First English Publication

The first daily newspaper in English appeared in London March 11, 1702, 210 years ago.

News letters and pamphlets printed from time to time when news or politics warranted had been common enough during the latter half of the preceding century, but these were in no sense newspapers.

The first "daily" was called The Daily Courant, and was published by E. Malet, "against the Ditch at Fleet bridge"—close by the site of the present London Times office. The paper was only a single sheet of two columns. It professed to give only foreign news with the name of the foreign source.

So keen was the publisher to steer clear of any responsibility for his news, and to hide himself and his views in the background, that he says in his first issue in so many words he will make no comments of his own, "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

The Daily Courant, which lasted until 1735, may be said to be the first daily newspaper in anything like the modern sense. Yet the Romans had a publication called Daily Happenings (Acta Diurna) which noted the movements of the armies and elections, games, sacrifices or wonders of the town. These were written out by special officers, deposited in the state archives, and copies posted about the city. A few circulated privately. A Roman satirist describes a lady looking over the news in the morning.

Sport of Collar Spotting.

"Collar spotting," the new automobile sport, is at its best when the streets are dirty enough to hold puddles of water. When the broad-tired wheel of the machine strikes such a puddle a thin but solid sheet of water is thrown upward and outward, the path it takes being determined by the speed of the machine, the depth of the liquid and, to a certain extent, its consistency. These three factors make the aiming of the sheet a matter of great skill. When the puddle is close to the curb it is possible for the expert spotter, by swerving into it, to throw the sheet in such a way as to hit a man's collar—even when it's a narrow one—or the white feathers on a woman's hat. Not every one is as expert as this, but the great fun of the sport lies in the fact that even when you miss your aim you're pretty sure to hit something, if it's only skirts or trousers of pedestrians.

Town's Unique Holiday.

The town of Milton, Wash., has an unusual holiday known as "Strawberry Day." On this day the business men serve strawberries free to all who visit the town to do shopping.

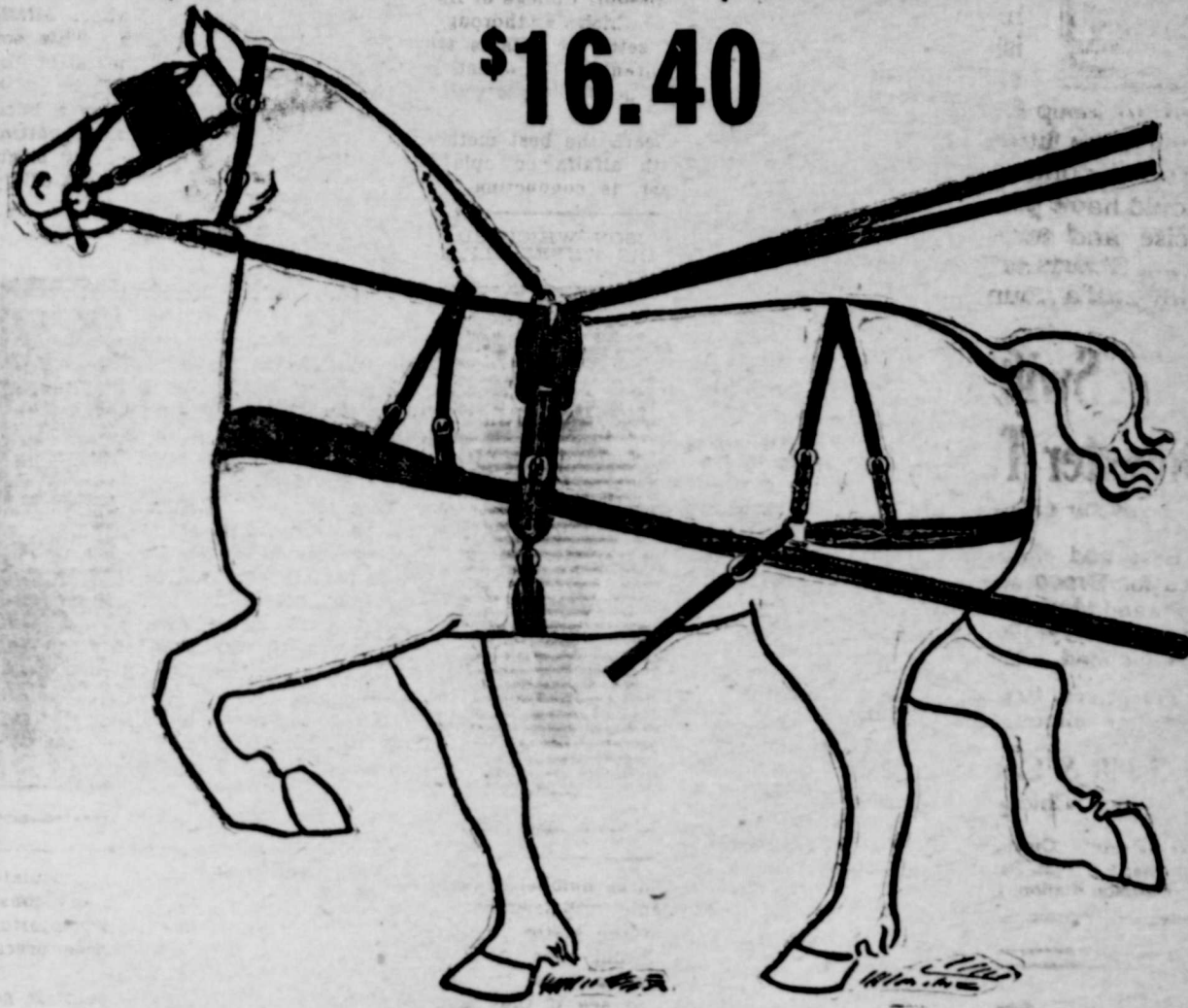
Saving Postage Stamps.

When postage stamps stick together, never soak them in hot water. Instead, lay a piece of paper on top and pass over them with a hot iron. This will loosen the stamps and you not remove the gum on the back.

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- BREAST COLLAR,** 3 1/4 inch, V-shaped, 1 3/8-in. single strap traces attached, 1-4-inch forked neck straps with line rings, box loop buckle tugs, scalloped points.
- BREECHING,** 13-4 inch, 1x1 5/8-inch scalloped, doubled and stitched turnback with crupper sewed on, hip straps 3-4-inch, forked, side straps 1-inch, box loop buckle tugs, scalloped layer.
- BELLY BANDS,** Swelled, "Griffith," doubled and stitched, with 1-inch wrap strap.
- SHAFT TUGS,** 1-inch, raised, box loops.
- SADDLE,** 31-2 inch, single strap skirts, wide swelled patent leather, jockey and housing, beaded edge, swing bearers.
- TRIMMINGS,** Nickel or brass swedge, or imitation rubber.
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