

weakness—tenderness of the heart for example. This, I think, was one of them."

"And the tramp?"

"He and Sarah were of course the witnesses at the inquest. The next day he was off on his journey, and I have never heard of him since."

#### When to Market Cattle.

Iowa Homestead.

It has been rightly claimed that a well-bred, mature animal, will generally make better beef than an immature one, the flesh of the former being of a rich, red color and full of juice, while in the latter it is pale, and lacks the juiciness and flavor so much to be desired in a steak or roast. In a scrub, however, naturally hard-fleshed and coarse, the sooner killed the better for all concerned. But the quality of the flesh is one that more nearly concerns the customer than the feeder, to whom the question of profit is of vastly more importance than the excellence of the meat. The poor encouragement which the producer of good beef receives of buyers in our western markets is not an incentive to pay much attention to quality. Many breeders of blooded stock are apparently indifferent on this point, and the effect must be to injure the high quality of some of our most popular breeds. As the feeder looks first to profit, the question as to the best time for sending to market naturally arises. A well bred steer can by judicious handling be made to weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds at the tender age of thirty months. With a breed that matures easily, the flesh at this age, while it may not be quite equal to the flesh of the same animal kept a year later, yet it will be found of excellent quality. The average monthly gain in weight will at this time be greater than it is possible to make afterward, and the amount of food consumed by a young animal is also less in proportion to the amount of gain than in an older animal. It is, therefore, the best plan to turn off steers of good blood that have been properly fed and grazed, during the fall or early winter after they are two years old. Unless the market is on a rise it will hardly pay to feed through the winter for the spring market, but if this is done it will be found profitable to keep them on grass through the summer, and market in October or November. In saying thirty months it must be remembered that we are stating what in our judgment should be the rule for the farmer who has raised his own well-bred cattle, and has kept them constantly thriving on good food and pasture. If a lot of scrub steers are to be handled for only six or eight months it may be found more profitable to buy at three years, as they are but little further advanced than good grade short-horns a year younger. They will weigh no more then, and by the next fall the grades will beat them from one to three hundred pounds. A fair profit is sometimes made in handling common cattle, but it is only when they are purchased low, and the market is brisk at selling time. As a general thing there is no money in feeding them, and to a dead certainty they are unprofitable to breed. The great stretches of prairie, which a few years ago might be used for pasture, is rapidly disappearing, and on our high-priced land we must keep less stock, feed more intelligently, and handle only such breeds, as will, on account of their superior milk and beef-producing qualities and their early maturity, make the best returns.

Edward Ankeny, who lives in Beaver creek township, near Xenia, O., met with a singular and painful accident a few nights ago. He was out near his house shooting owls, and had killed a female and several young ones, and was on the lookout for the male, when, quicker than thought, at an unguarded moment, the infuriated owl, made desperate by the loss of its mate and young ones, flew into Mr. Ankeny's face, tearing an ear badly, and thrusting one of its talons into his eye, pulled that member from its socket, and the doctors say he will lose his sight.

#### "Parasites Infesting Sheep and Lambs."

Under the above heading the Farmers' Review, of Chicago, has an article of considerable interest on the above subject.

"We have received several letters, notably from Kansas, asking information of a means of protection against the unusual mortality among the sheep and lambs (especially the latter). Various post mortem examinations have revealed the true cause of death to be of parasitic origin, some of which have been found in the bronchial tubes and lungs, some in the stomach and bowels, and some in the frontal sinuses and nasal cavities. The long thread worms (*strongylus filaria*), found in the bronchial tubes and lungs of sheep, specimens of which have been received from W. D. F., of Ottawa, Kansas, are propagated and developed in the following manner: The young are produced in two modes. 1. The eggs are hatched out in the oviduct of the mother, and the young worm, one-fourth to one-half line in length, is brought forth alive. 2. The mature female worm forms a little sac for herself in the lung substance like a pin's head, or is expelled by coughing, and in either case dies, decomposes, and the oviduct continues to hatch out the contained eggs by slow degrees, much slower than if the parent worm had lived. The young worms produced within the lungs gradually escape into the air tubes, and if not expelled in coughing become mature, and reproduce their kind as before. When the maternal worm has been expelled from the body the eggs may lie inactive for an indefinite period, without losing their vitality. In water, the oviducts escaping from the debris of the mother, break up in pieces and float about, allowing the escape of myriads of young worms which congregate in the bottom of a pool or stream. No impurity of the water seems to arrest the progress of hatching, though it goes on most actively in the purest, and in that of rivers. The minute worms will live in water on food or litter, or in the soil, for an entire year without further development, but when taken into the system with drink or ailment, they speedily make their way to the air passages of their victim, invading the smaller tubes first, and developing in the course of a month to a length of two or even four lines. Soon after they become mature and reproduce their kind. The most important points are that not only do these worms live in their embryo condition in water, soil, vegetation and fodder out of the body, but when once introduced into the system they will reproduce themselves without limit throughout the whole life time of the sheep without any new ingestion of worms or eggs, and as they rarely prove fatal to old sheep, one infested animal will stock any number of fields with these destructive creatures. The conditions favoring the propagation of worms are: First, wet seasons and localities which favor the life of the embryo out of the body. Second, mingling of diseased with healthy animals, the expectorated eggs and worms being taken up with the food and water. Third, overstocking land which, if the disease is once introduced, favors an almost endless increase of the parasites. Fourth, grazing infested pastures at night and early morning while the dew is on the grass and the worms active. Fifth, clover pastures which protect the worms better than other grasses. In regard to treatment, the fumes of burning sulphur is the best treatment we know of. The affected sheep should be put in a close building and a pinch or two of flowers of sulphur burned on a piece of paper laid on an iron shovel, the sulphur being added pinch by pinch, until the air is saturated as far as can be breathed without causing violent irritation and coughing. Some person should remain in the building with the sheep, and thereby avoid the risk of an overdose. This should be kept up for one hour, and repeated once a week. In regard to prevention, it is a well-known fact

that the parasite is not necessarily fatal to old sheep—they may live for years with these parasites in their system, occasionally expectorating the worms and eggs on the grasses and in the water, which the young sheep and lambs are liable to eat and drink; therefore, as a rule, it is the best policy to fatten and slaughter off the old ones. The propriety of this will be seen when we consider that the killing out of the lung parasites in a single animal is a long and uncertain process. That if the sheep are kept on the old pastures the worms are perpetually finding their way into the system from without, while if turned on new land they are liable to stock that with parasites from their own lungs. The carcasses of those dying should be burned or buried deep in the ground. Hay, roots, or other aliment grown on the infested pastures should on no account be fed. Such are the main elements in the prevention or stamping out process of this destructive disease among sheep. Common salt should be left on different parts of the pastures where the sheep can have free access to it; this destroys the young worms if brought in contact with them. Avoid turning lambs on pastures occupied or vacated by old sheep. Don't sow clover for sheep pastures. Keep lambs off pastures when covered with dew. Fumigate frequently with the fumes of burning sulphur, as already directed.

#### The Intermediate Appellate Court Bill.

Following is the context of the bill which has passed the senate:

The bill creates nine intermediate courts, or one in each existing circuit, and new circuit judges, or two additional for each circuit, who are to be appointed by the president. The court of each circuit will then consist of an associate justice of the supreme court allotted to that circuit, three circuit judges and two of the district judges, the latter to be designated at each term for the succeeding term, and, if practicable, in rotation, and four judges to constitute a quorum.

Appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the new court over the decrees of the circuit or district court in causes involving more than \$500, or where the circuit or district judge shall certify the adjudication involves a question of general importance and the decision of the appellate court on questions of fact to be conclusive, but reviews upon points of law may be had upon writs of error to the supreme court when the matter in controversy exceeds \$10,000, the present limitation being \$5,000.

In a criminal case a writ of error may be sued out, if allowed by the judge of the appellate court, but cannot be granted after an unsuccessful application to another judge. If the judges do not differ, and the case is within their jurisdiction, their action is to be final, and a writ may be taken on the question of jurisdiction, but not to review the whole case. Exceptional permission to appeal to the supreme court is also granted in questions involving the construction of the constitution or validity of a treaty or a federal law.

The bill prescribes the clerical force of the new court, and fixes the following as the places at which the first terms of the courts in the respective circuits shall be held: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The terms to begin the first Tuesdays in May and November, beginning with November, 1882.

It is also provided the district or circuit judge, who tried the cause, shall not sit in hearing upon an appeal.

Two ash-knots, weighing 1,150 and 1,490 pounds, were last week shipped to New York. They are steamed, which softens them and develops their color, and then used in exceptionally fine veneering. Persons who are experts in judging what knots are of value, make considerable by going about looking for them. These two were from Caledonia, N. Y.

#### ALL SORTS.

In love, women go to the length of folly and men to the extreme of silliness.

In the present age morality is a figurative rule, while custom is a practical law.

If common sense has not the brilliancy of the sun, it has the fixity of the stars.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.

To have the reputation of a bitter tongue gets you enemies and invitations to dinner.

Experience is a trophy composed of all the weapons that we have been wounded with.

Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it each day, and it becomes so strong we can not break it.

Oscar Wilde has made \$30,000 by his aesthetic monkey-shine. That's the kind of a sunflower he is.

A Nevada school-teacher died the other day, and the local papers announced it under the head, "Loss of a Whaler."

The boarding house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points, the weak point being her tea, and her strong point the butter.

Boy to papa, who is busily engaged in writing: "Papa, is it wrong to say 'confound you'?" Papa replies: "Confound you, yes! Don't bother me."

"Is he a good German scholar?" they asked a Brooklyn belle concerning her lover. "Splendid!" she replied. "He holds a lady beautifully, and knows all the figures."

An Irish coachman, driving past some harvest fields during summer, addressing a smart girl engaged in sheaving, exclaimed:—"Arrah me darling, I wish I was in jail for stealing ye!"

"No, indeed, I'm not going to learn how to make bread," said a New Haven belle. "Girls who know how to make bread generally marry men who can't afford to buy flour to make it with, and they have to work in a milliner's shop to help pay the board bill. I'll stick to my fancy work."

A Long Island man, accompanied by his little son, paid a Brooklyn newspaper office a visit, on which occasion one of the editors remarked that he had frequently seen the visitor's name in the Eagle. The little boy spoke up and said: "Yes, indeed. Pa's name is in the paper every time land is sold for taxes."

Strange freaks of vandalism were performed in Harrisburg, Pa., a few nights since by some mischievous scamps. They consisted of removing and carrying away the plates from all the water and gas stops on the pavements along several streets, chipping wooden door-steps with knives and piling loose bricks in the gutters.

Mrs. Malloy—"Shure, Mrs. McGinnis, an' it's rather poorly you're lookin' this mornin'." Mrs. McGinnis—"Indade, thin, Mrs. Malloy, an' it's good reason I'm havin' to look poorly. Here's the postman just been here to the doore to tell me there's a dead letter waitin' fur me at the postoffice, an' I can't fur the life of me think who it is that's dead."

An Esquimaux and his wife have been brought from the arctics to New London, Conn., to testify in the case of a New London firm against a New Bedford firm for the recovery of damages for the alleged appropriation of bone and oil left on the Esquimaux coast by the New London firm. Esquimaux interpreters are in attendance.

Piute John, of Empire, Nev., was recently bereaved by the loss of his wife. He swung her body over his shoulder and went to the foothills, where he buried the remains in a hole about two feet deep, covering the grave with a pile of boulders. He returned to the lodge and joyously selected a shapely squaw, to whom he was immediately married.