

The Mineral Argus.

FELL & VROOMAN, Publishers.

MAIDEN. MONTANA.

About twenty states have legislative sessions only once in two years, and it is said not one of them contemplates going back to the old plan. The aggregate of legislation with biennial sessions is reduced by one-third to three-fifths. It is conclusively shown that the biennial session consumes no more time than a single annual session.

Washington Monument, despite all assurance to the contrary, is said to be "getting out of plumb," on account of insufficient foundations. The Scientific American, in referring to this report, says that the condition of the foundations forms a good subject for examination and discussion, and it trusts that it will receive attention by the most competent judges.

The Lick telescope, of California, when completed and mounted, will be the largest instrument of the kind in the world. In looking through this telescope it is reckoned that the moon will be brought within thirty miles of the earth, and that discoveries will be made on that planet to solve problems that have heretofore been held to be unsolvable.

The English papers are startled by the announcement that ex-President Arthur returns to the practice of law. As a specimen, the Liverpool Post says: "This is better than Cincinnati and his plow, and with nothing like the fuss. That an able and successful solicitor should make himself active in party politics and receiving the office of Vice President as his reward should, on the death of his chief, succeed to the supreme direction of affairs, has in it little that is surprising, but that having presided over the destinies of 57,000,000 souls he should quietly resume work at his desk is a startling turn of affairs, and possible only in the United States."

It is thought that the acreage of spring wheat in the northwest will not be greatly reduced this year. Even if the price continues so low as to leave but little profit, the farmer must have a living, if nothing more, and possibly with a good crop, may be fortunate enough to sell at higher rates than last year. Those who can make a change of products, will hail the time when they will not be obliged to "put all their eggs in one basket." But such a change cannot be made in one year. It will come gradually, and low prices of wheat hasten the matter. Diversification of crops, of which so much is written, does not mean the discarding of wheat by any means. It is simply raising many other things besides wheat.

The sections of the post office appropriation bill relating to the special delivery of letters, and which go into effect on the 1st of July next, authorize the postmaster general to provide special 10-cent stamps, the use of which, in addition to the postage, will insure the immediate delivery of letters to the persons addressed at any free delivery office or in any town containing a population of 4,000 or over, or at any other office that may be designated for the purpose by the postmaster general. It is provided that letters having the special stamp shall be delivered by messenger boys, who are to be paid not more than \$30 per month, and the cost of this service is restricted to 80 per cent. of the receipts from the sales of special stamps.

Recent statistics show the magnitude of the life insurance in this country. It appears that American companies have paid out to policy-holders in one form or another, \$900,000,000. If to this vast sum be added their present assets the companies show an excess of \$138,084,161 over the total amount paid to them by policy-holders. That is to say, the people have paid to them \$1,282,563,000. They have paid the people \$900,000,000, and their assets to-day are \$487,973,173. These figures have no relation to the very large sums paid by various orders, secret and otherwise which are primarily devoted to life insurance. That the system of life insurance, in one form or another has been of immense benefit to all classes no one will question.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WARS.

Correspondence of and Steps Taken by the American State Department to Protect the United States' Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Commander Kane telegraphs the secretary of the navy from Colon that a revolution exists at Panama, and he has landed marines and landed the Galena alongside the wharf to protect the property at Cartagena, which was also besieged. Secretary Whitney to-day sent a dispatch to Commander Mahan, of the Wachusett, at Panama, informing him that hostilities are likely to take place between some Central American states and Barrios, which will endanger the lives and property of citizens of the United States, and directing him to proceed with his vessel to La Union, La Libertad and other points on the Central American coast to protect American interests. The secretary also directs Commander Mahan to protest against any attempt to cut cables or interfere with their use, and to take all precautions to protect the health of his officers and men from disease and pestilence, render it necessary for the vessel to leave that coast. The discussion of Central American affairs began in the senate was resumed in executive session, the pending question being a resolution offered by Senator Edmunds, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that Barrios, president of Guatemala, should be prevented from carrying on his scheme of annexing neighboring countries, and that the United States should accede substantially to a declaration of war, and Senator Ingalls proposed an amendment to modify it in this regard. The amendment was lost. The senate then adopted the resolution, with only seven negative votes. Senator Edmunds moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the resolution and vote upon it, but a single objection carried it over under the rules for today.

THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary Bayard has written a letter to Senator Miller, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, concerning the information received by the state department concerning Barrios' movement. The first intimation received by the department regarding the revolutionary movement was a telegram from Barrios to the president, announcing that he had assumed the title of supreme military chief, and that the minister of foreign relations of Guatemala would soon come to Washington. Later a dispatch was received stating that the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would resist Barrios, and requesting the interference of the United States government. A telegram from Hall, United States minister to Central America, reported that Honduras as an active party to Barrios' movement upon these representations, the state department sent a despatch to Minister Hall, giving instructions to him to inform the government, while declining a voluntary association of the interests of the Central American states desirable, would not countenance any display of force by any one or more states to coerce others, and that the United States stands ready to exert her influence to avert a conflict and promote peace. Similar messages were sent to the governments of Nicaragua and San Salvador, and like verbal assurances given that the minister of Costa Rica would support the government. No communications have been received from or sent to the government of Honduras. The Mexican minister here conferred with Secretary Bayard as to the course taken by Mexico, and was informed that this government would use all moral influence and lend its good offices to prevent the destruction of the autonomy of the Central American states, and to this end would be glad to have the co-operation of Mexico. Later but unofficial details state that on the 10th inst. the Guatemalan expeditionary movement against San Salvador was stopped, and Barrios asked President Zoidlitz to send two commissioners to arrange a settlement. Secretary Bayard further states that Senator Barrios, minister of Salvador, has been suspended from his position of minister because of his association with the movement of Barrios, and a new minister will soon be sent here. The orders given naval vessels for the protection of American interests in Central America are given in detail and the secretary expresses the opinion that no obligation to interfere rests upon this government under any treaties with the states involved. The secretary writes to me, in confirmation that any European power has intervened or contemplates interference in the present difficulties in Central America. In conclusion Mr. Bayard says this government cannot countenance any measures subversive of the free autonomy of any of the several states, believing the moral influence, and good offices of the United States can be made a potent agency in the preservation of peace, but that the intervention of the United States in the dispatch from the president of San Salvador alluded to in Mr. Bayard's letter states that Barrios is trying to enforce a Central American union with the avowed purpose of annulling the canal treaty with Nicaragua.

Ex-Congressman Jeffords of Mississippi is dead.

He is said to be openly plotting rebellion in the Northwest Territory.

John Stoval, a physician living near Austin, Tex., was assassinated ten miles from that city.

At Council Bluffs Dr. Crass was convicted of the murder of Dr. McKeone and sentenced to death.

Marquis de Mores says he can save money by shipping beef to New York via Duluth and the lakes.

The Biarmick fund, to be presented to the prince on his birthday (April 1), amounts to \$100,000.

The senate has resolved that Barrios ought not to be permitted to establish a Central American dictatorship.

Major O'Brien's errand in connection with the plans for the new bridge at St. Paul has been wholly successful.

Two brothers named Kerr, living near Mattoon, Ill., quarreled, when one shot the other, inflicting a wound from which he died.

No trace of the missing editor of Harper's Weekly, S. S. Conant, has been found in Florida, whence he was reported to have gone.

Justice Gray, of the federal supreme court sports his coat of arms and lives in a more exclusive fashion than any of his associates.

A tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon the president to secure the removal of B. Platt Carpenter from the governorship of Montana.

The mayor of Wheeling is trying to suppress gambling, but his chief of police refuses to cooperate. The gamblers have offered \$50,000 for immunity for one year.

Joe Pulitzer, of the New York World, says he would not sell his paper for \$1,000,000 and that his net income will soon be \$750,000 from that property. Ten years ago he was not worth \$10,000.

The National, of Paris, says that instruction has been sent to Patenotre, the French ambassador in China, to renew negotiations

with the Chinese government, with a view of securing peace.

The Rhode Island democrats nominated for governor, Sieba A. Scoum; lieutenant governor, Jonathan M. Wheeler; secretary of state, Thomas Robinson; general treasurer, John G. Perry; attorney general, Frank H. Jackson.

Two hundred and seventeen miners were imprisoned by an explosion of fire damp in a colliery at Camphausen, near Saarbrueck, in Rhenish Prussia, but seventeen have been released. It is feared that the 130 others have been suffocated.

H. F. Yodoca, a distinguished-looking Mexican, was in Macon, Ill., Tuesday, on the trail of a bank robber who stole \$139,000 from a bank in that country, and for whose arrest \$20,000 reward is offered. He was followed to Chicago, whence he fled south.

The World's Washington special asserts positively that Senator Pendleton is to have a foreign mission (most probably Berlin), and that ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana has been tendered the position of solicitor general, and has the matter under consideration.

The wife of James Stephens, the Fenian, recently expelled from France, telegraphed E. Dwyer Gray, Irish member of parliament, that her husband is destitute and dying in Mons, Belgium. Gray forwarded money. An appeal for a fund for Stephens has been made in Dublin.

A fight occurred at Titusville, Pa., at the railroad depot between Hon. A. N. Perrin, senior deacon, and Rev. C. A. Babcock, pastor, of the First Baptist church. The quarrel originated in a difference of opinion about holding some revival meetings. The preacher was bruised up badly.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has recommended that three special agents be sent to Europe for three to five months and that their services be retained to be available for the United States to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications. The suggestion meets the approval of secretary Lamar.

There is good reason to believe that Col. Rockwell will soon be suspended as superintendent of public gardens and grounds. President Cleveland intends that the next superintendent shall attend strictly to the business of his department and cease officiating at the White House receptions aside to the marshal of the district.

Dr. D. F. Powell of La Crosse has been advised by "Buffalo Bill" of the death of Maj. Frank North, the famous chief of the Pawnee scouts in the service of the government in 1865. Of the two other officers of that command, Fred Kildingbury was lost in the Arctic regions, and W. A. Powell (brother of D. F. Powell) lives in La Crosse.

The disappearance of William H. Spaulding, confidential bookkeeper of the Racine Wagon and Carriage company, Feb. 21, created a profound sensation. Spaulding had left a beautiful and very accomplished wife and two children behind him, and only \$40 for their wants. He was lured away by a siren, and it now appears that the wagon company is out about \$50,000.

Henry A. Newman of Missouri has been appointed special agent of the labor bureau. He was formerly chief of the Missouri bureau of labor statistics, and is regarded as being particularly well fitted for the duties of his new position, in which he will be required to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the laboring classes in the states of the upper Mississippi valley.

The London Times says: Secretary Bayard's policy will not be misconstrued here. No intelligent politician is likely to be alarmed lest the position of the United States should be unduly extended to Central America, which country is less attractive to northern people than South America. If the interference of the United States in Mexican affairs can restrain the unfruitful conflicts in Mexico there will be some chance of developing the resources of that country.

The British troops had a skirmish with the Arabs near Suakin and retired with slight losses. The Arabs got within ten yards of the British line before the latter opened up a regular fire, which the enemy promptly returned. Several rebels were wounded. Several horses were killed. Lieut. O'Connor, whose horse was shot from under him, killed four rebels with his own hand. When the British retired, the Arabs showed no disposition to follow.

Col. Blair, the new commissioner of pensions, held a levee at the pension office. Owing to the maimed condition of the colonel, he was unable to visit the several divisions of his department, and the clerks therefore called at his office to pay their respects. Col. Blair greeted his visitors with a hearty hand shake, and with a smile of satisfaction. Several agents and superintendents for those who exhibited on their persons evidences of having served their country in the field of battle. The bearing of the new commissioner made a favorable impression upon his subordinates.

Nominations.—Milton J. Durham, Kentucky, first controller of the treasury; William Gandy, Nevada, superintendent of the mint at Carson City, Nev.; James R. Ryan, Nevada, coiner of the mint at Carson City, Nev.; Malcolm Hay, Pennsylvania, first assistant postmaster general; Martin V.蒙古人; David T. Michigan, commissioner of patents; David C. Baker, of the U. S. Patent Office, United States district of Rhode Island; Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia, United States attorney Northern district of Georgia.

The first state reception given by President Cleveland was given Tuesday night the 17th inst. To the diplomatic corps, judiciary, army and navy and senate and house of representatives. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever held in the White House. The host, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Whayne, Mrs. Vilas and Mrs. Lamont, received the guests in the blue room. All the members of the cabinet, except Attorney General Garland, were present. Mr. Bayard presented the members of the diplomatic corps.

The secretary of the navy is besieged with applications of naval officers and their political friends for detail or restoration to active duty. Secretary Whitney says he has received over one hundred applications of officers to have their orders, which were issued during the past few months, revoked. At the present time he has not yet consented to grant any officer a furlough, but he has agreed to grant a furlough to any officer who believes they have a grievance against the late secretary are here claiming that they were detached from congenial duty or put under a ban by Secretary Chandler for their Democratic proclivities.

President Cleveland will have the making of several high army officers during his term. Brig. Gen. Augur, who is now in command of the department of the Missouri, will be retired in July, 1885, and in July, 1886, he will be followed by Maj. Gen. Pope and Gen. John Newell. Col. D. C. M. Howard and Augur will be succeeded by Gen. Murray. Two vacancies will occur in the list of brigadier generals. When Gen. Pope is retired, Gen. Terry or Gen. Howard will succeed him as major general; and in February, 1888, Gen. Hancock will be retired, thus promoting another brigadier to be made major general, and making a second vacancy in the brigadier list.

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GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

Two Leading Medical Journals Give Reports and Comments upon the General's Condition.

New York, March 19.—After his visit to Gen. Grant to-night Dr. Douglas said:

"The general slept seven hours continuously last night. He was very well through the day. He asked for roast mutton, and ate it during the afternoon and evening. The general revised enough of his books to keep the printers busy three days. When I left him to-night he was inclined to sleep. The patient's throat looks better for this evening. It has not the angry appearance it had. There was a catarrhal difficulty in the morning that caused gagging, but no bad result. Cocaine is not now being used, and there is no pain. There is mental occupation that renders the general wakeful.

MORE MEDICAL LOSS.

The following will appear in the Medical Record on Saturday.

During the past week the local disease of Gen. Grant has shown no marked tendency toward progressing ulceration. At the recent weekly consultation Dr. Fordyce Barker was unavoidably absent. Drs. J. H. Douglas, Henry B. Sands and George F. Shady, who were present, made a thorough examination of the general's throat with a view of discussing the possibility of a malignant tumor, and the removal of the growth. Such a measure would involve the division of the lower jaw in the median line, the extirpation of the entire tongue and the greater part of the soft palate, together with the removal of the ulcerated and indurated fauces and indurated gular structures under the right angle of the lower jaw. This was considered mechanically possible, despite the fact that the large arteries and veins in the neighborhood of the ulceration in the patient's mouth did not feel inclined to recommend the procedure. Even by such means there could be no guarantee, in view of the extensive surrounding infiltration, that the limits of the disease would be reached without immediate risk to the life of a severe shock to the constitution already so weakened. His vital power is so low that for the present, at least, no kind of operation will be undertaken. The ulceration on the side of the tongue has not progressed far enough to produce the usual intolerable pain reported with that condition; but since the latter symptoms appear it may be advised to divide the gustatory nerve. The general tone of the patient's system remains good, though the same as at last reports. His appetite has suffered much from insomnia. The latter, within the last day or two, has been kept under control by suitable anodynies. There is no pain in swallowing, and sufficient food is taken with reasonable relish.

A PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTION.

The Philadelphia Medical News this week will say editorially, concerning the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering:

Lingual aphthae, as a rule, rapidly progresses toward fatal termination when left to itself. The life of the patient, from the first appearance of the disease, varies in accordance with the individual, some recovering from five to thirteen months, the average being nine months. Death ensues first from generalization of the disease; secondly, from the inhalation of putrid emanations, which result from decomposition of the products of the ulcerated surface; third, from starvation through the pressure of infiltrated lymphatic glands and surrounding parts upon the oesophagus, thereby interfering with deglutition; and finally, from the gangrene of the tongue proceeding from ulcerated lingual arteries or vessels of the neck. The duration of the life of those who survive an operation averages nineteen months. Not only does operative interference prolong life and relieve suffering, but it effects a cure in 14 per cent. of all cases. In obtaining these results it must be remembered that the margin of the tongue is attended by a number of small vessels, the principal dangers being the shock, hemorrhage, amputation of the glottis, septic lung affections, pneumonia, or croup—some of which risks can be avoided by taking careful precautions during the operation and by perfect antiseptic measures during and after the procedure. When in addition to disease of the tongue itself, the palate and tonsils are involved, and the patient is unable to swallow, it is necessary that he be permitted to pass an unmade course or whether it shall be subjected to the knife. In the latter event not only will the tongue have to be extirpated, but disease of the palate and tonsils have to be reached. So far as we can learn, there is no example of the performance of a double operation on record, and it is, in our opinion, not justifiable.

A Double Tragedy in St. Paul.

On the afternoon of the 18th inst., Harvey W. Kellogg, late proprietor of the Buckeye restaurant, No. 151 East Seventh street St. Paul (an establishment that failed two weeks before,) left his family in their rooms over the restaurant, ostensibly to go to Minneapolis to get work. This was the last seen of him by his family, and he was last heard of living by the dead body of Mrs. D. B. Harriet, in her apartments at No. 314 East Seventh street, over Anderson and Co.'s saloon. The theory formulated is that Kellogg killed the woman and then made way with himself.

Years ago W. H. Kellogg was a merchant in Knapp, Wis. He came to St. Paul frequently, and on one of his trips here met an old Wisconsin friend, Mrs. D. B. Barretto, the wife of a noted gambler—Dave Barretto—from whom she had separated. Mrs. Barretto was in need of circumstances, and Kellogg befriended her.

Something over a year ago Kellogg came to St. Paul with his family, opened the Buckeye restaurant, made some money, lost it all, and a short time ago failed in business. He was infatuated with Mrs. Barretto, and would haunt her. Dr. Westphal and told him that Kellogg had threatened to kill her and then shoot himself. Mrs. Barretto was shot in the right temple and was Mr. Kellogg, there no being over an inch difference in the relative location of the wounds upon each. Death must have been instantaneous. Mrs. Barretto was dressed in a loose Mother Hubbard gown and Kellogg clothed just as he came in from off the street. Kellogg was forty-five years old, and had a family consisting of a son and a daughter, both twenty-one years old, living at Knapp, Wis.

He was not exactly sound in mind, was troubled with insomnia and melancholia, and had made threats to kill that woman. As yet, no one knows if he was ever criminally intimate with her. Mrs. Barretto came to St. Paul from La Crosse. She was about forty years old, and her mother is at Neillsville, Wis. Her husband was a painter by trade, but has been living away from St. Paul for some time.

Miss Susan Warner, a novelist, died at Newburgh, N. Y. Miss Warner was born in New York in 1817, being the daughter of Henry W. Warner, lawyer and author. For many years she has lived on Constitution island in the Hudson river, opposite West Point. Her first essay in literature was a novel, "The Wide, Wide World," published in 1850 under the pseudonym of "Elizabeth Wetherell," and which gained wide popularity. It was succeeded by "Grecian," in 1852, which also had a wide circulation and many other works.

The trunk railroad have fixed the fare from Chicago to Boston at \$20.50; New York \$18.50; Philadelphia \$15; Washington \$18.50.

Love and Potash.

"There's what broke up my home and made me come over to America."

The speaker was an employee in a large soap factory on the West side. He was pointing to some drums of imported soda as he spoke.

"I was born in Bohemia among the mountains, in a little village. Our chief industry was making lye, and sometimes soap. I think half of the people made their living that way; my family did. When I was a little boy I was sent out every day with my brother and other little boys to gather leaves and twigs. The best were those of the fir, but we took everything. We'd build big bonfires in dry weather, and the moment the ashes and embers were cold we'd throw them into bins under low sheds. Below these sheds were what you'd call leach tubs. Some of these were old barrels sawed in half; some, and they belonged to the poorer folks, were heavy willow baskets. One I remember was square, built out of bricks with a door on the side. When it ran through, it would run into a small bucket. This was what used to be lye. It was too weak to sell or to use to make soap, and so we'd boil it down. Sometimes we'd boil it till it was dry. What was left was good potash, and that we'd sell to a rich man in the village, who'd send loads of it away to foreign countries, if the potash was gray we got a good price for it, but if it was red or brown we got less money and also got a good trashing from our parents.

"Down the road was my father's cousin, who was the best soapmaker in the barony. He made a soft soap from our potash and hard soap from potash and common salt. He had a pretty daughter—she's my wife now, and when she was 15 she was as good a soap-boiler as her father. I was about 17 when the times began to grow quite hard. The village merchant didn't buy as much potash or soap, and what he did buy he paid less for. And then the men who'd start out in the spring with a wagon to peddle the same wares found things just as bad everywhere. We thought it came from the wars that were going on, and that good old prices would come back before long. When I got to be 20 I was my wife's beau, and the old folks agreed that we should marry two years after that place. Well, we married but not there, and I've never been there since.

"You see it came about like this. I went down to the village one day with a load of potash and soap, and called as usual on the merchant. For the first time he refused to buy the latter, and offered so small a price for the former that I began to laugh. But when he took out of a box some eight soap and offered it to me at half the price I wanted, and explained to me how the French and English were making soda and potash in the big factories out of rocks that cost almost nothing. I saw my business was ruined. The news ran through the village, and everybody was very blue. I was particularly blue when I thought of Gretchen. Many tried to fight it out, but they nearly starved. Most of us wandered away to other countries, and I came over to America, where I've been ever since. And a little over a year after I landed I sent over for my sweetheart, and she came over and we're married.—New York Sun.

Every Man his own Veterinarian.

There are many situations in which a farmer finds himself, where it would be greatly to his benefit if he could act at once, and wisely. As the owner of stock, especially, in his sagacity and self-possession liable to be severely tested, in the various emergencies which may arise among his own herds, and those of his neighbors. How is he to acquire this necessary information, and prepare himself to meet these unexpected occurrences? Perhaps he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the many excellent papers on veterinary subjects, which are offered in our best Agricultural journals. Of course he may have had the opportunity of witnessing the actions of others in similar circumstances, and if he is a man of observation, he has stored away the information thus acquired, and will bring it out when ever the occasion presents itself. Possibly his own dearly bought experience may have prepared him for prompt decision in these matters. If he is a man of fair education, he has profited by the perusal of the