

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

Marshall Lodge, No. 103 A. F. & A. M., Friday, July 24, 7:30 p. m. for work...

STATED CONVOCATION, Sincro Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., Monday, July 20, 8:00 p. m. Regular business...

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M., Monday after the third Sunday. Regular business...

STATED CONCLAVE of St. Aldeamar Commandery No. 30, K. T. Tuesday, July 21 at 8:00 p. m. Regular business...

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m. for initiation. Anna Downing, secretary...

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Visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Aug. 22.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Ask for the UNION LABEL on your printed matter and read newspaper that are entitled to its use.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO. TERMS: By the month by mail, \$4.00. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$4.00. Later edition for morning circulation, \$4.00. Twice-a-Week edition per year, \$10.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

A MODERN MEDICAL MIRACLE.

In the magazines and in periodicals devoted to women and women's interests the new method of painless birth is receiving a great deal of attention and to all appearances deservedly. German medical men have so mastered a dangerous drug, scopolamin, that under its scientifically controlled action the childbearing woman drops into a comatose condition which has been given the poetical term "twilight sleep" by the Germans and the process of birth proceeds naturally, painlessly and without the knowledge of the mother. It is stated that recovery is much more rapid following accouchement under the "twilight sleep" treatment.

But the no prospective mother jump to the conclusion that this treatment is one to be undertaken by the family physician. It requires special training on the part of the physician. If it is a miracle it needs the miracle worker to make it successful and safe. Some day and probably soon the twilight sleep shall be within reach of the wealthy of this country. Later no doubt, it shall be brought to all bearing women. But at present the beneficence of bringing children into the world without agonies lies beyond the ocean and is granted only to the few.

As it is the treatment seems to be entirely safe and successful in proper and scientific hands. If so it should spread over this country very quickly and special lying in hospitals where it is in operation multiply like magic. Such refugees would increase the population rate of this country 20 per cent within ten years. If it is what those who have taken advantage of it claim for it the twilight sleep is of all modern medical achievements the one which shall receive and deserve the widest and most heartfelt gratitude.

SAFETY FIRST ON GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Northwestern railway's "safety first" committee is recommending the removal of the old wooden crossing signs and substitution of bright metal signs of warning. It also recommends a sign 400 feet from the track at all grade crossings. A conclusion of the committee is that the reckless autist is mainly responsible for the crossing accidents that are becoming so terribly frequent. On grade crossings where high banks hide approaching trains the committee of the railway would have the banks graded down so that highway travel may see approaching danger.

It is a campaign of education but the committee fails to recommend the most important steps to be taken for the safety of the public, over and under crossings. Where high banks obscure approaching trains it is safe to assume that an overhead crossing may be made. Of course it would cost the railway something and in the aggregate a large sum; but it should be insisted upon and wherever a crossing may possibly be sent under or over grade, that should be done and excuses as to cost should not be given a great deal of attention either on the part of the railroads or the county. If the slogan "safety first" is to mean anything it must mean what it says and not be subordinated to ordinary cost marks. Another safeguard is the electric signal at crossings. Some sort of automatic signal should be in operation at every grade crossing. At especially dangerous grade crossings where traffic is strong a signal man should be placed. While it is perhaps true that many accidents come about thru recklessness most of them arrive thru lack of attention attracting signals and many of them occur on crossings where the track is elevated above the roadway and thru over caution which throttles too low and kills the engine at the high point of crossing. And in this connection it should be impressed upon the auto driver that to drop into intermediate at a grade crossing is merely taking an ordinary precaution against the slaughter of himself and his passengers.

The most serious obstacle, however, in the way of safety first on railroad crossings is the desire of the railroads and county boards to avoid expense. An avoidance of reasonable cost which would replace a death trap with a safe crossing over or under comes very close to criminal neglect by railroads and supervisors alike.

LAYING BY FOR WINTER.

A Marshalltown man ex-patriated and now resident in Los Angeles sends back home some characteristic California booster literature which presents a marvelous array of figures of farm products estimated for that state for this year which are said to paint the picture of prosperity all over the land. "Of course the tourist crop is a good one," admits the correspondent, "easily harvested, and brings a lot of good cash into circulation but the tourist crop won't amount to more than a fourth as much as the other products of the state."

But let's see about the marvelous production of the sunset state. This newspaper giving a long list of the estimated value of fruits, minerals and grains places the total at \$322,365,000. Of this \$55,000,000 is in minerals leaving \$277,000,000 for farm and

orchard crops but the last federal census gives California credit for \$229,000,000 in farm and orchard crops for the year 1909 so the newspaper estimate is too conservative. California beats the bill boards in this instance. But there are others. The same census which gave California \$229,000,000 in farm and orchard crops for the year 1909 gave Iowa \$21,000,000. Add California's tourist crop and she still has only two-thirds as much in production on which to sustain a greater population. That is why California will have to write home to Iowa for money with which to pay its board and gasoline.

In California they have sunshine and fruit but Iowa is prosperous enough to keep a cow. Iowa keeps more than one milch cow for every two people while California can afford not quite one milch cow for five people. Iowa fattens a steer and a half per capita while California makes one fat steer go around for two. Iowa has three fat hogs for each man, woman and child while California can't afford more than one hog for four and a half people. California has one horse or mule for each family while Iowa has nearly four for each family.

In wheat and rye from which to make bread the two states raise about the same amount per capita of population and it is the same as to potatoes with Iowa slightly in the lead, but when it comes to the grains which make meat and breakfast food Iowa produces thirty times as much as does California.

If California wants to show up with Iowa on her products let her confine her comparison to paved roads and automobiles. In these she can excel but Iowa pays the bills.

Topics of the Times

This is no weather for fat men.

If Jack Johnson could land in Paris surely Huerta ought to be able to have a pretty good time there considering his reputation and that \$6,000,000. Any one with money and a bad reputation seems to find the French capital agreeable.

After all, when the vacation is over and all the outside attractions of all kinds and descriptions have been tried out and found lacking, there's always one place where comfort comes and remains—home. But it ever so, etc.

Byron said something about a drop of ink falling on paper to make thousands think. A T-R. want ad as is often shown, makes hundreds call you on the telephone.

And today every one is watchfully waiting to see what the democrats will do with the old plank "no sumptuary legislation."

Hot weather doesn't appear to limit the activities of beef pirates. They keep right on jumping.

The first thing a Mexican president does is to try to borrow money. One reason for this is that the outgoing Mexican president always takes everything on hand along when he goes.

Perhaps when House Leader Mann asked for the papers in the pardon case of a federal prisoner he was striving to find out whether another Morse was simply dying to get out.

In the New York Tribune's swimming marathon a man pelted 50 swam sixteen and a half miles in seven hours and twenty minutes. Which is evidence that water will not hurt you and that 50 isn't what old man Oster said it was.

Speaking of Mrs. Pankhurst and her hunger strikes, what becomes of Mr. Pankhurst and his appetite during the lady's periodical strikes and jail sentences. What about old man Pankhurst himself?

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"The republican party of Iowa would have made some votes and what is more important and more creditable, it would have been on the right side of the question, if it had declared in favor of national prohibition," complains the Webster City Freeman-Tribune.

"Some one back east has been taking a bird census. It is usually a bird census which is taken of Des Moines and just about as reliable. For the most reliable census figures, give us a city directory every time," says the Des Moines Capital.

"The progressives are the only people who have a consistent record on the tariff," asserts the Sioux City Tribune, "and yet they have raised a new issue in Iowa by favoring submission of the liquor question to a vote of the people."

"There are elements within the democratic party to generate a tempest beside which the republican convention at Chicago in 1912 would look like a June morning."

The Nevada Representative says, "The movement for the final outlawry of the saloon must come from the people rather than from the politicians, but that the politicians will be all right when the people shall have started. There was no concerted effort in Iowa this year to send a prohibition majority to the republican state convention, but whenever such effort shall be made the matter all will be over in a moment. The people could have had absolute prohibition out of the coming legislature if they had asked for it seasonably, and all that will be necessary will be to call for it at the succeeding time and it will come. Perhaps it will still come in the approaching legislature as the result of individual and non-partisan effort. Anyhow there is no longer an effective saloon party in Iowa. The one refuge still left here for the saloon is a disposition to temporize and that is a very poor refuge."

"If the democrats intend to win the state from their ancient enemies they

will have to make a campaign filled with reason and free from rant," says the Williamsburg Journal Tribune.

The Dubuque Times-Journal speaking of the method of trust regulation in the republican state platform says it "has been proposed by Senator Cummins. It represents what he has been doing for years. The adoption of such a plan in the platform of a reputed republican party in Iowa is indeed an endorsement of his efforts in behalf of the people."

NON-PARTISAN PRIMARY.

Without half a trial the new system of selecting judges is under attack. The primary was the informal ballot. The election will give a second chance for elimination. When judges were nominated by party cliques and elected at the tail end of party tickets there was to keep away the voters of the primary. To propose to go back to the clique and tail-end method which has gone far to destroy popular confidence in the bench for no ostensible reason except the danger that a single somewhat notorious gentleman will reach the supreme bench is short-sighted.

For centuries kings, presidents and politicians have selected judges for us equally dangerously but less notorious. The possible success of the clever but obnoxious Mr. Salinger is not enough to condemn the principle of the primary. The wheels of progress in Iowa rarely turn on inertia.

Passing by the federal judges, appointed by the president, but usually put forward for his consideration in an atmosphere created and colored by the leaders of the dominate party, look back at the old way of selecting state judges.

State supreme judges were nominated at the wearied close of state party conventions when many of the delegates had left the hall and the party bosses had their easy way. That the character of the bench has been as high as it has been due to the fact that the judges are only what they are.

District judges were nominated by party conventions managed by local party politicians by a certain type of political lawyer and often by the unidentified agents of special interests. The conventional dignity of the judiciary has exercised enough restraint on the party bosses to keep them from the bench who saw the cards stacked against them in favor of less independent candidates whom the interests believed "safe."

The general primary will not be abandoned in Iowa. We will perfect it by the removal of the corrupt practice acts and other devices. The judicial primary law should be perfected, not abandoned. Its teams should be made clear. Publicity can be obtained by recommendations by a non-partisan committee similar to the Chicago Municipal League and to the U. S. League for a clean and by bar associations. The Oregon political pamphlet giving important facts regarding candidates will inform the voters. The press should rise to its duty of non-partisan publicity.

"The discussion of the unfitness of a candidate for a supreme bench is new in Iowa and is only a new 'Why not?' A judge holds by suffrage not by 'divine right.' He is no longer bewigged and gowned, a man apart. Mr. Taft was never more absurd than when he said 'He liked to think of the judge as a priest of the law.'"

In the eyes of the servant of the people, a hired man, expert in a branch of the public service, I assert my conviction as a lawyer that great good will result from merciless scrutiny of the bench. Both bench and bar have long run riot in the highly technical maze of the law, which the people have superstitiously believed must have some hidden merit. The simple truth and justice of the law have become entangled with its fictions and falsehoods because the judge and the lawyer are not directly responsible to public common sense.

Masses of antiquated and outworn precedent weigh down justice as chains and make procedure drag slow as the feet of the slave.

Consider this also: a wholesome secondary result of the judiciary primary will be its effect upon the mental attitude of the man on the bench. The law will not be a matter of within. With a transfer of responsibility to the voter whom he serves, the judge will have a growing fear of following precedent when it defeats justice; and will learn to forget his bookish traditions.

The litigant will not always be the pawn in the legal game. The judge will not always be a passive mechanical umpire over fiercely fought legalisms while the right of the case languishes.

Preserve the primary and turn on the light. The clear path to a simplified and prompt procedure is the direct responsibility of judges to an awakened public. Charles L. Hays, Eldora, Iowa.

WHEN "DRYS" MET DISASTER.

[Des Moines Tribune.] According to the newspaper reports there is speculation as to whether the democrats will get into a controversy at Council Bluffs on the "wet" and "dry" question.

It all depends on whether the "drys" have the courage of their convictions in the face of practical defeat.

The last test, at Ottumwa, was disastrous to them.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES.

[Des Moines Capital.] The city council has acted wisely and for the best interests of vehicle owners in passing an ordinance that rigs of all kinds be equipped with head and tail lights while on the streets after night-fall. This is many appear to be a drastic rule at first, but owners of vehicles will find eventually that it is a wise measure. If strictly enforced, the ordinance will do much to reduce unfortunate disasters which otherwise are largely unavoidable.

THOSE BLOODHOUNDS.

[Des Moines Capital.] In Iowa and other western states bloodhounds are kept for the ostensible purpose of aiding in the capture of criminals. This has been true for a number of years. In some states counties own their own bloodhounds. Usually when a crime is discovered the final statement is made that "bloodhounds have been put on the track of the guilty persons." We doubt if they have ever been of any public service.

Something always interferes. A fresh rain or a fresh fall of snow defeats the purpose. For example, if the animal could get a glance at a man they would be able to follow him and find him, but escaping criminals are not fond of hunting dogs. As a criminal catcher the bloodhound might as well be dismissed.

MAKING A COMMON ISSUE.

[Nevada Representative.] The democratic state convention is to meet on Thursday of this week at Council Bluffs. Interest in the occasion appears to pertain chiefly to speculation as to what the convention will do with the temperance question.

Democrats as a rule are profoundly disapproving the manner in which the republican convention side-stepped the question; but they will have to turn over several new leaves all at once if they actually do better. It may be said of them, however, that they have not the opportunity, if they care to improve it. There might have been and was question whether the republican organization by committing itself to prohibition could actually have been sure of carrying the proposition thru the probable democratic opposition; but if the democratic organization really comes to the support of prohibition there is and will be no question of the requisite assistance coming from the republican side. The democrats by being good may be very good. Here is wishing for them much goodness.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

[Davenport Democrat.] The days of capital punishment are not past.

When in Lee county, Iowa, Matthew O'Donnell is waiting to be hanged Sept. 14, 1915, unless he is reprieved in the meantime. An Iowa law of questionable kindness provides that the date of an execution must be placed more than a year ahead of the day on which the same old crime for which we once sent Mrs. Behrens to the penitentiary from Davenport, even to the Paris green with which the murder was effected. But the punishment in the Davenport case was nothing like that administered in Strasburg, where the guillotine is impossible in America.

Capital punishment continues to be one of the great modern problems. Like war, perhaps the more horrible it becomes the sooner we shall be done with it.

CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE.

[Council Bluffs Nonpareil.] In the listing of this law as an asset in the record of Senator Cummins, there is not the slightest disposition to take from John Hughes, or any other man, a scintilla of the credit which he so richly deserves. Cummins is entitled to credit, as governor of Iowa, along with this past business, for the success of the Moberly merger, a bill designed to make Iowa a hotbed for hatching schemes of wild financing such as have recently been disclosed in connection with the New Haven and the Rock Island railways. His election also made it possible for the state to get a great many years to fix a fair valuation on the railways for taxing purposes. It isn't regarded as essential in this connection, however, to go back to the equally commendable records of William Larrabee and Horace Greeley and John Hughes and every other name of the Moberly merger, or of Cummins. The records of Larrabee, Greeley and Hughes are made up and filed. Cummins is still in public life and his record is, therefore, a proper subject for praise and commendation. The Eagle is mistaken in the assumption that in commending Cummins for a great many years to take from any other man a meed of credit which is his due. It isn't at all necessary to do this. Cummins has a record of his own and it is sound and strong. His friends do not need to pluffer material from the records of other men to support the Cummins platform.

The Strawpile

Simple Farm Hygiene. Spinal Paralysis (Pik)—Give ten drops fluid extract of nux vomica and ten grains potassium iodide at a dose in feed or in little water three times a day. Apply mustard and water to back every day or two. Instead of feeding much corn, feed more oats, oil meal, tankage, etc.

Barren Cow—Give cow one dram ground nux vomica at a dose in feed three times a day and she will perhaps come in heat. If she has no vaginal discharge, it will be unnecessary to inject her.

Conjunctivitis (Cat)—Dissolve one dram boric acid and one dram borate of soda in eight ounces of clean boiled water and apply to eyes three times a day. Drop a little calomel into eyes three times a week.

Curb—Curb is sprain of a short ligament situated at back part of hock, and whenever the animal is much lame he should be given rest, and used at all, never pulled hard and driven faster than a walk. Clip off hair and apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts cerate of cantharides every week or ten days. In order to soften scabs which form after blistering, use vaseline instead of lard or rancid fatty matter. These blisters should be repeated until the lameness leaves, then apply one part iodine and ten parts lard every two or three days to reduce bunnies. An enlargement of this kind is difficult to reduce.

Bloody Milk (Cow)—Bathe the quarter of the udder with cold water after each milking for fifteen minutes, then inject about a teaspoonful of the following into the teat: one ounce of tannic acid with two ounces each of glycerin and tannic acid with two ounces each of glycerin and water and continue the above treatment for a week or longer if needed.

Difficult Breathing (Horse)—Give one tablespoonful Fowler's solution of

arsenic at a dose twice a day in bran mash and continue it for a month, then skip two weeks and give again, if needed.

Warts on Cow's Teats—Tie a strong thread tightly around the base of each wart, and if they do not slough off in a week tie on another thread, and when they come off rub the sore spots with a stick of nitrate of silver, then let them alone to heal. If the cow is giving milk, use a milk tube to draw off the milk while under treatment.

Stiff Tail (Cow)—This is not a case of paralysis, as the nerves that supply the lower half of the tail are a continuation of the nerves of the upper part. It is likely that one or more of the bones of the tail have been injured and that they have grown together. This derangement will not affect the health of the animal.

Partial Paralysis (Shotes)—Give each shot one dessert spoonful of cod liver oil, fifteen grains calcium lacto-phosphate and three drops fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose twice a day in food and continue it for several weeks if needed.

Ear Canker (Dog)—Cleanse the ear perfectly with wood alcohol, applied on a wad of cotton tied to a small stick. If this irritates too severely use peroxide of hydrogen. Twice daily lay the dog on its side and pour some of the following medicine into the ear, and hold the dog in that position until the sediment settles into the ear: Powdered alum and sugar of lead of each one ounce; carbolic acid, two drops; glycerine, thirty drops; water, two ounces; shake. Make the dog live out of doors as much as possible and feed one small meal each night. Keep it out of the water.

Lame Cow This may be due to an injury or it may be some infection. Look carefully at the foot of the hind limb and see if it is not sore between the toes or around the top border of the hoof. Apply the water to the swollen shoulder and then apply every two or three days some tincture of iodine. It is possible that an abscess may develop at the swollen place. If so, it may open and discharge; then swab it out with tincture of iodine once or twice a week until it heals and wash the outside once a day with water and cotton that have just been boiled and cooled.

The arsenite of antimony is the best single remedy for roup in fowls. The dose is small, only 1-1000 of a grain for each bird daily. It is given in the drinking water with some tincture of iodine. It is possible that an abscess may develop at the swollen place. If so, it may open and discharge; then swab it out with tincture of iodine once or twice a week until it heals and wash the outside once a day with water and cotton that have just been boiled and cooled.

Twelve Good Silo Reasons. T. B. Woodward of the dairy division in Farmers' Bulletin 556 furnishes twelve good and well-considered reasons for the farmer providing himself with a silo. Every one of them touches some spot of vital importance to the farmer's profit of dairy farming. Here they are:

1. More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.

2. There is a smaller loss of food material when a crop is made into silage than when cured as fodder or hay.

3. Corn silage is more efficient feed than corn fodder.

4. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than the same area can be trucked and shredded.

5. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder.

6. More stock can be kept in a given area of land when silage is the basis of the ration.

7. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed.

8. Silage is very palatable.

9. Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.

10. Silage is the cheapest and best form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use.

11. Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, because it requires less labor, and silage is more palatable.

12. Converting the crop crop into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop.

Ten Reasons For Alfalfa Failures. Whenever alfalfa is tried for the first time by farmers unacquainted with the habits and culture of this premier forage plant much grumbling and complaint is apt to be voiced because of a poor, uneven stand, weak plants or weed-choked growth.

The plant itself is hardly to blame if it fails to do its best under adverse conditions, yet few of us who possess unsatisfactory stands realize this, and more likely will say in no uncertain terms that "alfalfa is not adapted to Wisconsin conditions."

Ten reasons, which probably include nearly every common cause of alfalfa failures in Wisconsin, are given in a letter which L. F. Graber, secretary of the alfalfa order of the state experiment association, is sending to farmers who have sown alfalfa or who intend to sow it this year. In brief the reasons are:

1. Sour land. 2. Weeds. 3. Lack of inoculation. 4. Flat and poorly drained land. 5. Wrong time of sowing. 6. Poorly prepared seed bed. 7. Too heavy nurse crop. 8. Cutting too late in fall. 9. Late pasturing. 10. Low soil fertility.

Hog Cholera in Canada.

In the campaign for the control and ultimate eradication of hog cholera, Minnesota is fortunate in at least one respect, namely, that one side of the state is bounded by territory that is relatively free from the disease. Canada does not tolerate hog cholera at all. True, it is that the disease frequently makes its appearance within her borders, but it is not allowed to spread, on account of the rather energetic way they have of dealing with it.

imported from the United States, where the disease has been prevalent for a long time. It is possible for a hog to be in the incubative stage of the disease when slaughtered, and the carcass passed for human consumption. This pork apparently has no bad effect on human beings but will convey the disease to susceptible hogs unless it is thoroughly cooked. Pickling and smoking apparently fail to destroy the cholera germs.

Vaccination of hogs is not permitted in Canada. A regulation of the Canadian government reads as follows: "The use of hog cholera serum or virus being considered a source of danger, the importation, manufacture, sale or use of such serum or virus is prohibited."

The regulations for the admission of hogs into Canada from the United States are as follows: Hogs that have been vaccinated by the double method cannot be admitted. Hogs coming from localities in which there has been cholera within the past six months are refused entrance. Hogs which are not excluded for these reasons are held in quarantine for cholera. Hogs that are Canadian border before being allowed to go to their destination.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinary, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Marshall county. September term, 1914. In Equity. T. S. Cartwright, Plaintiff, vs. Theodore S. Cartwright, Plaintiff, vs. Michael M. Powers, Michael Powers, M. M. Powers, C. H. McCormack, Nettie F. McCormack, Cyrus H. McCormack, James K. P. Shetter, J. K. P. Shetter, John M. Riggs, John W. Mulligan, W. G. O. Plattner, Charles Powers, Truman L. Stone, T. L. Stone, Stephen Shank, Stephen Shank, Jacob Weber, Edward M. Davis, Philip Howes, Samuel H. Porter, James K. Powers, James Powers, Michael Powers, John W. Plattner, Wm. M. Berry, Samuel Livingston, S. Livingston, L. P. Harrington, Lyman F. Harrington, Ann L. Livingston, David Carr, Elizabeth Carr, Nancy Campbell, Carson H. Campbell, Barton Wilson, John Wilson, John M. Plattner, John Plattner, Riley Majors, Riley Majors, Eliza Majors, David Gibson, David H. Gibson, R. J. Wells, executor of the estate of H. R. Wells, J. R. Crowder, James R. Crowder, Henry D. Crowder, Mary E. Crowder, John W. Plattner, I. Rolance, Isaiah Roland, D. T. Haynes, David T. Haynes, Florence Abell Byrnes, Isaiah Roland, Isaiah Roland, Sylvester C. Corbin, S. C. Corbin, David T. Haynes, guardian, D. T. Haynes, guardian, F. O. Walker, Gertrude Smith, Veleta Smith, Vay Smith, Vayleta Smith, Claudias Smith, Claude Smith, Claudia Smith, Mildred Smith, Mrs. L. C. Carpenter, C. Carpenter, Edwin R. Webster, H. S. Webster, Mary J. Webster, Mary Jane Webster, Edwin R. Pratt, Edwin Pratt, Sarah E. Pratt, Sarah Eliza Pratt, William B. Black, Wm. B. Black, William C. Hanna, executor of estate of Eli Black, deceased, Abraham Neff, Wm. D. Dunlap, William D. Dunlap, Wm. D. Dunlap, James Tiltman, Jane H. Tiltman, James Tiltman, James R. Corder, J. R. Corder, Jane H. Tiltman, James Tiltman, Thomas D. Dewey, William D. Dewey, Sherman D. Grove, Mary Ann Grove, Eliza F. McCoy, H. H. Nash, John D. McCord, J. D. McCord