

Household Topics.

HOUSE CELLARS.

House cellars should be looked after in spring, for "cleanliness is next to godliness." The warm weather, saturated with moulding, decaying, sprouting potatoes, turnips, cabbage and beets in the cellars will send the seeds of death into many a comfortable-looking home. If the cellar has any dampness in it, the house-keeper who cares for the health of her loved ones will lose time until these conditions are changed to a pure atmosphere there. The furnace may not go into his cellar once a month, but the wife certainly does, and responsibility rests on her if she is heard in her demand to have the cellars cleaned, whitewashed and ventilated. A word ventilated reminds me to say there is missionary ground for Bergh, some lady who loves her race, to cry out and spare not against the unventilated cellars which poison the homes we them. The ignorance and stolidity of the mass of house-keepers on the subject of ventilation of their homes is amazing. The odor of decaying cabbage, tips and potatoes is not intolerable on compost heap, but when the effluvia are saluted with tincture of cabbage entering the house of the provident, have stored their cellars with vegetables, it is healthful. It is akin to the filth that salutes one entering the of an Esquimaux. If people live in a smell until they cannot detect the difference between pure air and foul, they need a health guardian appointed for them. Let us thank God that we are so fearfully and wonderfully well we can stand the vile atmospheres some homes a short time and not be sick dead, though we must be dumb to cry out against such unchristian uncivilized smells as greet one in the of some so-called Christian and civilized homes.

It may be necessary to store a few stables in our cellars to give us a suppling during the severest weather of winter, it is neither necessary nor healthful to store tons of decaying vegetables beneath the houses we dwell in. But men are such quantities of quick-decaying stables in their cellars, and have the from decomposition ascend through every room of the dwelling, and then it springtime, when typhoid fever diphtheria strike down the innocent men, we are saluted with a pious me about the inscrutable ways of evidence. Providence, indeed! It is a rutable and criminal ignorance and guard for the comfort of others, and unfeeling defiance of the laws of health.

W TO IRON CUFFS AND COLLARS.

Have ready some irons very hot, only not to scorch. And let there be high irons not to have to wait for a and when the first is cool. These be very clean and with a good polish. To insure the latter have a piece of wax, and when the iron is taken off the rub it over the bees-wax, and then the iron on some crushed salt and it runs smoothly. Now on the ironing lay a clean, smooth cloth, a handkerchief will do. Lay a collar on this, over part of the handkerchief and from one end to the other two or three times to dry it a little. While still lying take off the handkerchief, stretch collar with the hands and iron briskly on the right side straight across. If iron is not hot enough, or the collar is sticky, the starch will stick. When the side is smooth, without creases, iron on the side and iron more slowly to dry it thoroughly. The irons be constant renewing, as the dampness them quickly. If any starch appears on the iron it must be scraped off with a knife before going back to the ironing. If you do not want shirts or cuffs to wrinkle when buttoned do not make the first, or boiled starch, too and rub it in well. Of course you should always be dipped in cold starch, i. e., clear starch mixed with cold water, before ironing.

KEEP YOUR PLANTS CLEAN.

Who would derive the utmost satisfaction from plants must remove all leaves as soon as discovered; also weeds to grow in the pot; nor let the surface of the soil be allowed to get or moss over. It is a good plan to rub the soil once a week. One of the implements for doing this work well is an old-fashioned, two-tined fork. As blossoms fade, remove them, not let the petals scatter themselves over the soil, for they detract from the neat appearance of a plant. Soil is not unattractive, as persons seem to think. I frequently see plants which have the appearance of growing out of pieces of pebbles, and things of that sort have been used to conceal the about the plant. And always keep foliage of the plant clean. Never let accumulate. If you do, you injure the health of the plant, and what is pleasing because of its freshness becomes not only unattractive but repulsive to the sight. If care is taken read a thin, light cloth over your plants in the sitting-room windows every when you sweep the room, or, if cloth is not at hand, a newspaper, little dust will settle on them, and little can be removed by a good sweeping, which should always be given sweeping, never before, for if the leaves are moist when the dust falls on leaves, it will stick.—Our Country

A CHAPTER ON MEATS.

Baked ham is very nice. To bake, it is simply sliced and put in the frying pan. Place on the stove until warm, then put in the oven and bake. Both fresh and salt fish are greatly improved by being cooked in this manner.

Buy three or four pounds of the thin flank of beef—it is what you want for this purpose—wash it in cold water and rub with salt, about a teaspoonful to each pound of meat. Make a dressing of bread crumbs as you would for a roast fowl, and spread a layer over the meat about half an inch thick. Roll up and tie with strips of cloth, then sew a cloth around it and tie at the ends. Put into a kettle of boiling water and cook slowly three or four hours. Remove it from the kettle and when cold press under weights over night. Then remove the cloth and serve cold in thin slices.

A round steak too tough to use any other way we may prepare in the same manner, except merely tying the roll with strong strings. Bake in the oven for about two hours, basting often.

A good way to use up pieces of cold roast beef is to chop it fine and add about a third of the quantity of bread crumbs; stir in enough milk to moisten it, season with pepper and salt, then make in cakes, dip in egg and fry in butter.

A shoulder of mutton may have the bones taken out when it is bought, then stuff and roast. It is nice both warm and cold.

Sheep Interest.

SALES OF SHEEP

RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. S. W. Thomas est., Greenwich, O., to J. B. Gibbs, Tiffin, Ohio, 10 ewes; 2 from flock of G. D. Bush, 1 from J. J. Crane's flock, 1 from G. N. Payne flock, 1 from B. W. Cop flock, 1 from S. F. Downey flock and 31 from his own flock; to T. W. Jenney, Greenwich, O., 12 ewes and 2 rams; 2 from J. J. Crane flock, 1 from H. M. Perry flock, 2 from H. M. Wing flock, 1 from H. E. Santord flock, 1 from flock of G. and L. Hensley and 3 from his own flock; to John M. and Wm. McGinnis, Mount Jackson, Penn., 42 ewes and 2 rams from flocks of J. J. Crane, C. L. Wing, J. O. Hamilton, S. W. Thomas and J. S. Delano; to D. O. Frayer, Greenwich, O., 7 ewes; to D. Y. Robertson, New London, O., 6 ewes and 3 rams from flocks of S. W. Thomas, J. J. Crane, J. S. Delano, H. M. Perry; to D. M. Barre, Greenwich, O., 6 ewes and 1 ram; to Cabb Gavit, Ashley, O., 7 ewes from flocks of S. H. Weston, E. R. Shold, A. Chapman, J. J. Crane, H. C. Burwell; to W. O. Hughes, Padonia, O., 7 ewes from flocks of J. S. Delano, and S. W. Thomas; to G. A. Oswalt, Padonia, O., 4 ewes from flocks of F. M. Foot, B. Fish, E. R. Shold and S. H. Weston; to T. C. Hobson, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, 3 ewes from flocks of S. W. Thomas and S. F. Downey; to J. W. Huested, Fairfield, Ohio, 4 ewes; to A. Robinson, Fitchville, Ohio, 1 ewe and 2 rams; to John Bowman, Savannah, O., 2 ewes; to John Bell, Michigan, 1 ram; to C. W. Hale, Shiloh, Ohio, 1 ram; to J. B. Cutlers, Tiro, Ohio, 1 ewe and 9 rams; to E. F. Betts, Bettsville, O., 1 ram; to A. B. Barnes, Plymouth, O., 3 ewes and 1 ram; to C. W. Etts, Belleville, O., 13 ewes and 11 rams; to C. W. Thomas, Greenwich, O., as ewes from flock of S. W. Thomas, D. E. Downey, F. H. Eldredge, G. N. Payne, S. F. Downey, J. J. Crane, J. P. Redfield and C. Prouty; to G. S. Thomas, Greenwich, O., 4 ewes and 14 rams from flocks of S. W. Thomas, S. F. Downey, J. J. Crane, J. P. Redfield, C. Prouty, H. S. Robinson, C. L. Wing, J. O. Hamilton. F. H. Eldredge to Ira McLaughlin, Greenwich, O., 2 ewes and 2 rams; to A. Frayer, Greenwich, O., 1 ram; to John Bansom, New London, O., 1 ram; to C. Delano, Mt. Vernon, O., 1 ram; to E. W. Keller, Tiffin, O., 1 ram. C. B. and J. A. James, Middlebury, Vt., to C. Sturtevant, Vermont, 10 ewes from flock of B. W. Crane, H. W. Jones, S. Bottom, C. H. James; to A. M. Richards, Middlebury, Vt., 2 ewes. W. H. Kingsley, Middlebury, Vt., to J. A. Wright, Middlebury, Vt., 3 rams. H. A. Manley, Benson, Vt., to S. L. Wing, Est. Granville, O., N. Y., 12 ewes and 1 ram. E. Rutledge, Addison, Mich., to Levi Kramer, Bohling, Green, O., 3 ewes, 1 from his own flock, 2 from H. W. Jones flock, 1 from W. G. Wilson flock, 1 from A. A. Woods flock and 1 from flock of L. W. Spaulding Jr. S. W. Thomas estate, Greenwich, O., to S. E. Wiggins, 1 ram; to Ed 85858, 1 ram; to James Parks, 1 ram; to Kent McFarland, 1 ram. S. W. Thomas est., Greenwich, O., to Oliver Miller, 3 rams; to Webb Donham, 2 rams; to J. N. Cowles, 3 rams; to S. Griffin, 1 ram; to John Biglow, 1 ram; to S. S. Newman, 1 ram; to A. W. Turner, 3 rams; to Irving Gannan, 1 ram; to M. Paxton, 1 ram; to E. Sprinkle, 2 rams; to W. N. Session, 1 ram; to S. M. McCullough, 1 ram; to A. Potter, 1 ram; to J. P. Houlstatter, 5 rams. Green Hill, Johnston, O., to Wm. Derolph, Green, O., 1 ram. E. Cook, Leicester Junction, to S. W. Hendee, Brandon, Vt., 1 ram; to G. Swinton, Leicester Junction, Vt., 1 ram. W. W. Frisbee, Ohio, to Cook & Morse, Raymond, O., 2 ewes and 2 rams, 7 from his own flock, 3 from E. Crane's flock, 2 from C. C. Miner flock, 1 from H. J. DeLong & Son flock, 3 from flock of E. H. and H. E. Merrill; to E. Melroy, Northwood, O., 1 ram; to A. Jameson, Zanesfield, O., 1 ram; to J. B. Johnston, Northwood, O., 5 ewes from his own flock, 1 from D. C. Barbour flock, 1 from flock of A. A. Farnsworth, 1 from E. H. and H. E. Merrill flock; 1 from flock of E. Lane. D. T. Holden, Pittsford, Vt., to C. W. Mason, New Haven, Vt., 19 sheep. M. G. Decrow, Newark, O., to Lane Van Voorhis, Newark, O., 2 sheep; to Alvin Hession, Ohio, 1 sheep. H. E. Vaughan, Woodstock, Vt., to Henry Reed, Weathersfield, Vt., 1 ram; to F. H. Nich-

ols, Weathersfield, Vt., 1 ram; to Adrich & Upham, Weathersfield, Vt., 1 ram; to Walter Hicks, Weathersfield, Vt., 1 ram.

MERINO SHEEP BREEDING.

From a paper read by J. H. Butterfield, at an annual meeting of the Macomb Co. (Mich.) Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' association, and published in the Michigan Farmer, we extract the following historical facts and deductions:

Let us briefly review the history of Merino or fine wool growing, since the first importation in 1802.

In 1807, before the large importations made at the time of the breaking up of the great flocks of Spain by war, commercial difficulties occurred between France and England and this country, and wool rose to \$1 per pound; and, subsequently, in 1809 and 1810, it is said that Mr. Livingstone sold his full blood wool, unwashed, for \$2 per pound, and later, during the war of 1812, it rose to \$2.50 per pound. Sheep sold for \$100 each during this time. These high prices no doubt stimulated the extensive importations of 1810 and 1811, when it is believed at least 15,000 sheep were imported from Spain, and was partly owing, no doubt, to the low prices there, caused by the devastation of the pure-bred flocks by war. This was followed by a period of depression caused by the treaty of peace in 1815, which re-opened commerce and overthrew our infant manufactures. Such a reversion ensued that before the close of the year Merino sheep were sold for \$1 per head. This was a sad blow to the infant industry which had been so highly nourished by circumstances of politics and war, and had it not been for a few brave spirits, pure-bred sheep would have been completely annihilated. As it was there were probably not one-half as many strictly pure-bred Merino sheep in 1824 as in 1812.

In 1824 a woolen tariff was enacted which gave a new impulse to the production of fine wool. At this time the Saxons were introduced; the older breeders knew their character. They were of the same origin as our Merino, viz., the Spanish flocks, and were introduced into Saxony (from whence they derive their name) as early as 1765. The course of breeding adopted in that country was to develop a very high quality, at the expense of quantity, and at the expense of both carcass and constitution.

The American breeder has done far better, and has in the same time obtained as fine fleece and a much larger quantity, at the same time improving the carcass and not injuring the constitution.

The scarcity of fine wools and the large price paid for them in this country, enhanced by the great discrimination in favor of fine wool by the tariff of 1825, excited a mania for its production, but the strife centered largely in the Saxon, although the price of Saxon wool did not reach an average price of more than ten cents per pound above Spanish Merino, and this discrepancy was more than filled by the greater weight of Spanish fleece. Yet the mania began and continued till 1840 and longer, and many Spanish flocks were ruined, or greatly injured, by crossing with the Saxon during this time.

A reaction began, however, in 1840, and breeders began to realize that something more than fineness of fleece was needed in their flocks. The change was aided by the tariff of 1846, which made an even 30 per centum on all wools and cloths, and the Saxon was overthrown. I remember very well the character of these Saxon Merinos, as some of them were bred as late as 1850-52, and at this day it seems strange that American breeders ever introduced them; and especially strange that they consented to cross these inferior, weak-constituted sheep on their flocks of Spanish Merinos. It is noticed therefore that notwithstanding the demand for fine wool from 1824 to 1840, the Merino flocks did not greatly improve during that time, and the weight of fleece was increased no more than would be expected from the better care they would receive in this country over that of the large flocks in Spain. After the enactment of the tariff of 1846, the Merino interest prospered well for a few years. After 1850 the French sheep were introduced and soon took the lead in prices. French rams were extensively crossed on the Spanish flocks, and large numbers of them were sold. The injury as far as blood was concerned, was not as great as it would have been had these Saxon or French sheep been of other blood. But their blood was just as pure as that of the Spanish, save that they had been bred and fed for years, so as to change their character, one for the fine wool without regard to carcass, and if, as is sometimes charged, any flock remains tainted with either of these crosses, they would still remain uncontaminated with foreign blood, only excepting the condition that they were spurious crosses, of which there were many. The prosperity of Merino sheep continued up to near 1860, but declined somewhat for a few years before the war. Soon after that the demand for wool became great, and sluring in the stimulation of the time, prices went very high, and speculation was rife. Sheep were sold at extravagant prices and very ordinary sheep sold well. In Vermont rams went into the thousands. Wool reached \$1 per pound currency. But after business began to settle and return to its normal condition, notwithstanding the tariff of 1867, wool went down in price and sheep struck bottom again. The business had been overdone. The same old story had been repeated. The panic nearly equalled that of 1815 in the sheep business, and although we had a good tariff and did not

produce nearly all the wool we needed, the business remained dull for several years, then gradually advanced to what it was in 1882, when it again reached its highest point, although not as extravagant as in 1815.

No doubt the last downfall was precipitated by the reduction of the tariff in 1883, but the business was on a firmer basis, with not so much speculation, and it weathered the gale much better.

This is in brief the history for seventy-five years of Merino sheep in this country. During none of these years have we had a pound of fine wool that we did not need for use at home. Why then these ups and downs, these periods of excitement and extravagant prices?

A portion, but not all, can be charged to the tariff. We have seen that during the embargo on foreign trade caused by our difficulty with England in 1812, wool went at high prices because of its scarcity and when peace was concluded, the influx of English manufactures, long established, overthrew our infant industries, and wool and sheep went to the wall until restored again by the tariff. Its history shows that the tariff has always affected prices.

There is not much art in planting trees though it is often much of a mystery. The roots should not be allowed to dry for an instant between taking up and planting. We have seen careless individuals leave the tops of trees exposed to the sun with a mat or straw thrown over the roots and think all was right. Another might heel in for a day or two by just throwing a little dirt over the roots. This is in the right direction, but the fault with almost every body is that instead of covering for ten minutes, he expects this treatment to cover ten hours or even ten days, delay in planting.

While he claims to be a reformer, Dr. Mary Walker thinks more of dress than any woman living. It is her hobby, and her pants enable her to ride it without a side-saddle.—New Orleans Picayune.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INDIGESTION

To strengthen the stomach, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency which result from indigestion, there is nothing so effective as Ayer's Pills. These Pills contain no calomel or other poisonous drug, act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, and restore health and strength to the entire system. T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the past 30 years, and am satisfied I should not have been alive to-day, if it had not been for them. They

Cured

me of Dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since." L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, for Liver troubles and Indigestion, a good many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action." Richard Norris, Lynn, Mass., writes: "After much suffering, I have been cured of Dyspepsia and Liver troubles

By Using

Ayer's Pills. They have done me more good than any other medicine I ever took." John Burdett, Troy, Iowa, writes: "For nearly two years my life was rendered miserable by the horrors of Dyspepsia. Medical treatment afforded me only temporary relief, and I became reduced in flesh, and very much debilitated. A friend of mine, who had been similarly afflicted, advised me to try Ayer's Pills. I did so, and with the happiest results. My food soon ceased to distress me, my appetite returned, and I became as strong and well as ever."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

ROLAND.

The standard trotting stallion ROLAND, recorded 2:28 when 5 years old, No. 408, bred and raised in Kentucky, will make the season of 1886 at the Rutland Trotting Park, Rutland, Vt., where he will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares. Terms, \$30.00, payable at time of service. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. ROLAND was sired by Crown Chief, dam the thoroughbred 30 hands Kentucky mare celebrated for her great endurance and road qualities, and although never having been trained for track purposes, could trot a mile handy in three minutes, and was known as the Abu Strass mare; Crown Chief by Millford Mambrino; first dam star Highland; Millford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief (same as Wald Mambrino's Mambrino); first dam by Jasper Whip, second dam by Sir Archey; Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, out of the dam of the dam of Phalaris, record 2:24, and the grand sire of sons and daughters produce Paranna 2:18, Lewiski 2:25, Conster 2:24, Prospect Maid 2:25, Hanalee 2:17, Mambrino Girl 2:20. Roland is a direct descendant from the fastest blood of the day. For particulars acquire of W. C. DANTLEY, Middlebury, Vt., or DAVID W. KETNER, who will have charge of "Roland" during his stay in Rutland, or C. F. Clark, Falmouth House, Boston, Mass.

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NEAR FREIGHT DEPO. MIDDLEBURY, Vt.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Remember the old Langworthy Shop.

H. P. NASON. E. B. SMITH. Middlebury, Vt., April 1, 1886.

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IS RECEIVING HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing

In great variety of styles and at various prices to suit the wants of all in need of clothing, and will sell it at

Prices as Low

as the same goods can be had for anywhere. Call, inspect his goods and satisfy yourselves that the above statements are facts. His stock is

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Having a fine assortment of the most fashionable fabrics for

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MAIN STREET, MIDDLEBURY, VT. Sept. 1, 1885.

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Loans negotiated on first-class securities. Correspondence solicited. 4-3m

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE—Estate of

John E. Wolcott. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James E. Wolcott, late of Bridport, Vt., in said district deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the late residence of late deceased, on the 15th day of May, 1886, and on the 15th day of September next, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., each of said days, and that six months from the 3d day of April, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bridport, Vt., this 10th day of April, A. D. 1886. GEORGE L. TOWNER, Coms. WM. N. PLATT.

A. A. FLETCHER, STATE OF VERMONT EDWIN EVARTS, et al. In Chancery.

Whereas Albert A. Fletcher of Middlebury, in said county, has filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the court of chancery for said county, against Edwin Evarts, formerly of Waltham, in said county, and Henry F. Hall of Bridport, in said county, setting forth that said Henry F. on the 17th day of October, 1876, executed to one Abel P. Skiff of said Bridport a mortgage deed of certain land situate in said Bridport and described as follows: "Abundant and north by the highway leading from L. W. Spaulding to Mrs. Lucy Hall's, on the east, by land of Mrs. Lucy Hall, on the south, by land of Charles Crane, and west by land now owned by L. W. Spaulding and wife, containing 41 acres and 120 rods of land, and is the same that Charles J. Hall this day conveyed to me by his deed be it the same more or less," with a condition for the redemption of the same on the payment of a certain note therein described.

And setting forth that subsequent to the execution of said mortgage, the said Henry F. mortgaged said premises to one Chas. J. Hall of said Bridport, and that on the 24th day of December, 1876, said Charles J. assigned his said mortgage to said Edwin Evarts, and that said Edwin Evarts, and that on the 24th day of February, 1886, said Abel P. Skiff assigned his said mortgage and interest to said Edwin Evarts. And setting forth that said Abel P. on the 29th day of February, 1886, filed his petition in said court, and that he appears on the first day of the next stated term of said court to be holden at Middlebury, in said county, for the purpose of said petition, and that he has caused the substance of said petition and this order three weeks successively in the Middlebury Register, printed at Middlebury aforesaid, the last of which publications to be at least twenty days previous to said term of said court.

Dated at Middlebury, aforesaid, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1886. RUFUS WAINWRIGHT, Clerk. ELDREDGE & SLADE, solicitors for petitioner.



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STOVES! STOVES!

FOR HEATING BUY THE CELEBRATED STEWART!

all sizes of which we keep in stock. Also various other makes of the best kind. Likewise a full assortment of the leading

RANGES and COOK STOVES

Don't fail to see our stock before purchasing, as we have the largest between Rutland and Burlington.

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND WATER PIPING AND FITTING, AND REPAIRING

promptly executed in a workmanlike manner.

ALLAN CALHOUN. Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 27.

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

East Hardwick, Vt. SEASON OF 1886,

The best bred entire son of Daniel Lambert

COBDEN.

BY DANIEL LAMBERT; DAM, CLARA, BY ETHAN ALLEN.

\$50 the Season of 1886.

TERMS—Cash or approved note at time of service; mares not proving in foal can be returned free of charge next season.

This elegantly bred stallion was purchased when a yearling by the late Mr. Ben. E. Bates, for \$1000, expressly to take the place of his renowned sire on the Bates Farm. As will be seen by the following statement of pedigree, he is full of Ethan Allen and Abdullah blood, his sire, Daniel Lambert, being the best son of old Ethan Allen, out of Fanny Cook, by Abdullah (sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), while his dam, Clara, is a daughter of Ethan, out of the Dr. Dikot mare, also by Abdullah. It is therefore, not to be wondered at that he looks and acts more like Daniel Lambert than any other one of his offspring. His color a nice chestnut, he stands 15 hands, and weighs 1000 lbs., with the most beautiful style, action and disposition imaginable. His record of 2:28 1/2 was made Nov. 1, 1885, after a week preparation and an unfavorable day. He has shown full mile trials in 2:23, and quarters in 34 seconds.

The superiority of the Lambert stock is too well known to require elaborate explanation. Daniel Lambert is the first of living sires, judged by the true test, the 3:30 list, and his sons are showing remarkable propensity. Cobden as a stock horse will in due time add to his sire's fame.

MOVEMENT. Sire, Almost Eagle (1004), 2:27. Full brother to Piedmont (2:17 1/2).

TERMS \$200.00.

VOLUNTEER COLUMBUS,

Sire, Volunteer Boy (612). Full brother to Goldsmith's Abdullah.

TERMS \$200.00.

LAMBERT B. (3469),

Sire, Daniel Lambert. 1st dam by Messenger Chief (1825). 2d dam by Blue Bell (75) s. t. b. Limited to ten approved mares at \$25.00 each, with privilege of return next season if not in foal. Mares booked now. Mares kept by the year at \$20.

For extended pedigrees and further information, address

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Money is seeking investment this month, and we wish to make three

REQUESTS:

1st. Write to the Rutland banks for information concerning the reputation of this firm during the last 12 years.

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3d. Write for an application for a loan, (stating amount wanted) with a descriptive letter from us.

Interest 7 per cent payable every six months by check from this office. S. M. DORR'S SONS. Rutland, Vt., April 8, 1885.

WANTED. Ladies or gentlemen to city simple, easy work at home, all the year round; work sent by mail; receive no objection; salary from \$2 to \$5 a day; no canvassing; no stamp required for reply. Address: WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1892, Portland, Maine.