Sheep Interest.

VERMONT MERINOS AT BOSTON.

The following is the list of premiums awarded to Merino sheep at the Bay State Agricultural society's fair held in Boston last week:

Rams, 2 years old and over—First to C. S. Galusha of South Williamstown, Mass.; second to E. N. Bissell of East Shoreham, Vt.

Ram 1 year old—First to E. N. Bissell and second to same.

Lamb ram—First to E. N. Bissell and second to P. E. Worthy of Williamstown.

Pen of three ewes, 2 years old and over—First to E. N. Bissell, second to C. S. Galusha.

Pen of three yearling ewes—First to E. N. Bissell, second to P. E. Worthy.

Pen of three ewe lambs—First to E. N. Bissell, second to P. E. Worthy.

Flock—First to E. N. Bissell, second to C. S. Galusha.

THE COTSWOLD BREEDERS.

The breeders of Cotswold sheep in Vermont have organized the "Green Mountain Cotswold Sheep Association" for the purpose of establishing a registry of this breed of sheep, in order to protect both buyers and breeders, and also for the improvement of the stock. The price of registry is fixed at the very low sum of seventy-five cents per animal, the conditions being that all shall have an unbroken pedigree from English stock, and that no animal shall be registered in this registry after being sheared, unless said animal sheared at one year's growth at least ten pounds of fairly clean and unwashed wool. A lamb may be registered, but it must be the duty of its owner to send to the registry the weight of its first fleece, and if from any cause the first fleece should not weigh ten pounds it may stand on the book until its second fleece is taken off, and if it then fails to bear ten pounds the animal shall be dropped from the registry." The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: President, R. G. Hill of Elmore; vice president, Frank Phillips of Glover; secretary and treasurer, A. A. Niles of Morrisville; committee on pedigree, L. Camp and W. W. Delano of Elmore and Alfred Dodge of Morrisville—any of whom will, no doubt, furnish all additional information on the subject which may be wished for. It is, we think, a timely movement, and one in which all who are, or desire to become, breeders of this very valuable class of long-wooled sheep will be glad to take a part.—[Montpelier Journal.

The Household.

ONE WAY WITH RATS.

The wariness of the rat is proverbial, but a western farm journal says they may be lured to destruction by the following treatment: Give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal moistened with milk, into which an egg and a little salt (to season) has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh daily. They will soon try a little, and if not serious their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or 10 days they will collect it, and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the meal. Give plenty of it so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food, give them a larger quantity next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicions go to your druggist, get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food, and be sure to give them enough and something to spare, so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all other food as to leave, and not a rat will remain. Hence to destroy them take plenty of time, gain their confidence, and finish them when they least expect it.

HINTS.

[From the Troy Budget.]

Little Holland Pretzels.—Make a dough of half a pound of flour, half a pound of butter, yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of sour cream and a tablespoonful of caraway seeds. Break off little bits of the dough, roll them in round pieces and bake them in little pretzels or rings.

Stewed Apples with Rice.—Scoop out the cores and peel some fine russet apples, stew them in clarified sugar. Boil the rice in milk with a pinch of salt, a few strips of lemon peel and sugar enough to sweeten. Leave on the fire until the rice is quite soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk; remove the lemon peel and place in a dish; arrange the stewed apples on the rice and put in the oven until it is of a pretty golden color.

Orange Marmalade.—Take one pound of Seville oranges, quarter them, remove the pip but retaining the skin. Cut them on a plate so as to lose none of the juice, and cover with two pints of water. Let this stand for twenty-four hours, then boil slowly until the skins are transparent, which takes about three hours. Then add four pounds of sugar, and boil for three-quarters of an hour. A little gin added improves the flavor.

Gumbo Soup.—Take the usual "stock" of a shin of beef, add to it one chicken, one teacupful of okra cut in dice, a quarter peck of sliced and skinned tomatoes, some slices of red pepper and any herbs you fancy. Boil all these together gently until the chicken is in rags," and the okra reduced to a thick jelly like substance. More okra than the above quantity may be added if a very thick and ropy gumbo is liked.

A Spanish Fish Dish.—It is better in this weather to freshen the salted codfish by putting it on (early in the morning) in cold water to boil, changing the water two or three times as it reaches the boiling point. Lay it aside when tender. Slice a couple of onions, fry them in dripping or salad oil till brown, add a pint of cooked tomato and picked-up fish; shake the saucepan occasionally and cook for two hours slowly. This is a good dish for either wash day or ironing day, when the fire is kept going all day.

Caraway Luncheon Cake.—Break three eggs into a bowl, which place in another containing boiling water, whisk with them a quarter of a pound of castor sugar for fifteen minutes, or until they become very thick. Keep the batter whilst beating at an equal temperature by adding boiling water to that in the outer bowl. When the batter is thick mix in six ounces of fine flour, sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder and two ounces of butter dissolved, but not oiled. Add half a teaspoonful of caraway seeds carefully picked and cleansed. Put the cake into a buttered tin and bake from thirty to forty minutes.

A THOUGHT FOR MOTHERS.

Talking the other day with one of the most sensible women I know, one too, whose large family is so well ordered that there never seems to be a particle of friction in its management, and I determined to repeat it to a wider audience than the one my friend had at that moment.

"I never fret about little faults of manner, nor even about transient irritability, in my children," said the lady. "Children, as they are growing up, go through many temporary conditions, which if apparently unnoticed, pass away. In fact, there are little moral disturbances to be expected, like whooping cough and measles in the physical life, and if the general home atmosphere be wholesome and the trend right, I do not think it worth while to be too much distressed over occasional naughtiness."

Is there not comfort here for you, dear friend, who can not understand why John, carefully trained as he is, sometimes in the eager heat of play bursts into the room like a tornado, or forgets to put his cap on nail, and boots on shelf, as an orderly boy ought? And if Sarah is not so patient as she should be with the younger ones, sometimes has mysterious fits of depression, or is hysterically gay with no cause that you can see, summon your own gentle self-possession to the front; remember that the period between childhood and youth, like a transition period, is very trying, and while you pray a great deal for your darling, do not worry about her or talk to her too much. Above all, do not suffer yourself to be always censuring a sensitive boy or girl, to whom judicious praise now and then will be a tonic.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, we must have at home. But we must have serenity, peace, and the absence of petty fault-finding, if home is to be a nursery fit for heaven-growing plants.—[Christian Statesman.

Farm Topics.

RAPID BUTTERMAKING.

Prof. G. H. Whitcher, superintendent of the New Hampshire State agricultural college at Hanover, gives the Lowell Courier the subjoined account of an experiment in rapid buttermaking by the centrifugal process at the college creamery, established the present year: "Since the establishment of the creamery at Hanover, of which we have had some previous correspondence, it had frequently occurred to me that the morning's milk might be transformed into butter for the breakfast table the same morning, and on Saturday, August 7, it was decided to try the experiment. At 4:30 a. m. the help at the college farm were in readiness to commence milking, and at 5 o'clock 60 pounds of warm, new milk were on the scales at the creamery, which is located some 60 rods away. At 5:15 steam was turned on and the engine set in motion—the machinery which was to do in 10 minutes what nature demanded five hours to complete. Five minutes later the DeLaval separator was at full speed of 8000 revolutions per minute, and the milk was turned on; ten minutes later 45 pounds of perfectly sweet skim milk and 15 pounds of equally sweet cream were the existing representatives of the original 60 pounds of milk. At 5:45 the cream, cooled to 56 degrees, was in the small test churn, at 6:20 the butter had parted company with the buttermilk and was ready for the salt, and at 5:50 it had assumed the form of one-fourth pound prints, and in ten minutes more was on the breakfast table at the college farm house, thus completing the journey from milk to butter in just two hours, and only two and a half hours from the time that the milking was commenced. It may seem a little unaccountable to those who have never given any thought to the subject of mechanical separation of cream, that butter from the morning's milk may contribute toward the completion of the breakfast of the same, scarcely two hours after it is milked, yet such is the result of our trial, and such is the triumph of inventive genius over the plodding ways of Father Time. By the old-time methods from 36 to 38 hours intervened between milking and churning, and by the cold setting in the patent cans only a part of the cream can be obtained in three hours, while the average time is 24 hours, but with the new system all the cream is obtained from 100 pounds of milk in from eight to ten minutes."

RESTORING PASTURE LANDS.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman thus describes his experiments in restoring pasture lands: "Five years ago I took up a pasture field of six acres which had become so moss-grown and covered with an evergreen vine, the name of which I do not know (it is very common on old, worn-out pasture), that the cows would pass directly by for days without stopping to feed in it. I ploughed it in June as well as I could, and again in October. The following season I put in about half to buckwheat, sowing two hundred pounds of phosphate per acre. The rest was planted to corn and potatoes, upon which was drawn some eight loads of hog manure, and several barrels of hen manure and ashes. The buckwheat was a fair crop, but corn a failure, being nearly destroyed by crows, while the potatoes were of good quality, but very small. The ground was ploughed in the fall, and the following spring treated to two hundred pounds each of phosphate and German potash salts and ten bushels of slacked lime to the acre. I harvested from this field 378 bushels of very superior oats. The following spring I sowed it over to 200 pounds each of phosphate and salt, cutting thirteen large loads of hay. A year ago, owing to the long-continued drought, we cut but nine or ten loads of hay. Nothing has been sown on this land since the dressing spoken of two years ago. Up to this time I have pastured on these six acres nine yearling heifers, which have made a very fine growth.

On another field of ten acres, treated very much the same, except the lime application, three crops of oats were grown. The present season this field was sown with two hundred pounds each of phosphate and potash salts, and seeded with from four to six quarts each of white clover and timothy and half a bushel each of red-top and orchard grass. It looks now like a beautiful lawn. The timothy is now in blossom, and as I do not intend to pasture it, except to let a few calves run in it, much of it will form and drop seed.

I know, when we figure up the cost of fertilizers, that it is no inconsiderable item; but upon such lands as I have described I know of no better method of bringing them into good pasture. We hear much said about the value of old pasture lands which contain a large variety of grasses, all of which is true; but these valuable lands are usually situated on some creek bottom, or upon some gentle eastern slope, often more or less watered by living springs."

THE CARE OF FARM WAGONS.

During every dry season the woodwork of most of the wagons shrinks enough to loosen the bolts, which, if not tightened, will permit the frame of the wagon to start in the joints, and thus rapidly wear off the tenons and enlarge the mortices. Should the wagon hold together until wet weather comes, the open joints thus made will be filled with water and tightened; but water having once got into the interior of the wood, uncovered by paint, it softens it and decay will begin, and when once begun, it will be but a short time before the frame of the wagon is beyond repair. But if a few moments had been spent in tightening the bolts at the right time, this would have been prevented.

The wheels of a wagon usually receive more attention than the frame, but even these are often neglected, because when affected by dry weather they cannot be repaired by the farmer himself, for when a tire is once loosened it requires a blacksmith to tighten it. As this is somewhat costly, the farmer often neglects it, hoping each week that the weather will change and the roads become wet enough to tighten up the wheels, and thus save the expense of resetting the tires. We have often seen men try to economize by wetting their wagon wheels when used, thinking thus to tighten them, and save the expense of resetting the tires. This is all wrong, and far from economy. When a tire gets loose it should be at once tightened, even though it should be known that it would rain the next day. In fact, a wheel with a loose tire should always be kept from water, for the joints being open the water penetrates where it softens the wood, and causes it not only to wear rapidly, but to decay.

To keep water out of the joints of a wagon, it is important that the woodwork should be kept painted. This, as long as the joints are kept tight by the iron-work, will prevent any water from penetrating the wood; but the moment, for any reason, the iron-work fails to keep the joints tight, the paint cracks in the joints, and thus lets the water in. For this reason it is important to be ever on the watch during dry weather for loose bolts and loose tires on the wagons that are in daily use.—[Massachusetts Farmer.

It is an open question whether Jonah was the first secretary of the navy, or of the interior.—[Lynn Item.

—The decay woodwork covering a tomb in the old cemetery at Portland, Me., gave way beneath a strolling couple on Monday evening and they dropped sixteen feet down among the dead men. Their cries brought a citizen, who found them wedged between coffins and badly hurt. The young woman's mental shock is likely to prove quite as serious as her bodily injuries.

1836 | SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. | 1886

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(Name this paper.) 39:8t ROCHESTER, N. Y

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ROLAND.

The standard trotting stallion ROLAND, record 2:28 when 5 years old, No. 4088, 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 16 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 Abe Strauss mare; Crown Chief by Milford Mambrino; first-dam by Star Highlander; Milford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief (same as Walton's Mambrino,) first dam by Jasper Whip, second dam by Sir Archey; Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, out of the dam of the Livingston gelding and Goliah; Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino; Mambrino by imported Messenger, dam by imported Sauer Kraut, Star Highlander by Moreland's Highlander, he by Old Crusader. Mambrino Chief, the grandsire of Roland, is also grandsire of the dam of Phallas, record 2:13¾, and the grandsire of sons and daughters produce: Paranna 2:19¾, Lewiski 2:25¼, Coaster 2:25¼, Prospect Maid 2:25, Hannis 2:17¼, Mambrino Gift 2:20. Roland is a direct descendant from the fastest blood of the day.

For particulars enquire of

W. C. DANYEW,

Middlebury, Vt.,

or DAVID W. KELTNER, who will have charge of "Roland" during his stay in Rutland, or C. F. Clark, Falmouth House, Boston, Mass. 18

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STATE OF VERMONT—District of Addison, ss.

Be it remembered, That at a session of the Probate Court holden at Middlebury, within and for said District, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1886.

Present: Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge.

Whereas, Kent Wright, administrator of the estate of Michael Rourke, late of Shoreham, in said District, deceased, has this day presented to said Court his petition in writing, setting forth, that it will be necessary to sell a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts and charges of administration; and also that it will be beneficial for all parties interested therein to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, and therein making application to said Court for license to make such sale. And said administrator having produced to said court the assent in writing of all the heirs residing in this state interested in said real estate, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said Court, at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1886, by publication of this order, three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury aforesaid, to show cause if any they may have, why said license should not be granted.

42 LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT—District of Addison.

Be it remembered, that at a session of the Probate Court holden at Middlebury, within and for said district on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1886.

Present: Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge.

Whereas, Charles A. Eldredge, administrator of C. N. Hayward, late of Bridport in said district, deceased, has this day presented to said court his petition in writing, setting forth, that it will be necessary to sell a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts and charges of administration; and also that it will be beneficial for all parties interested therein to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, and therein making application to said court for license to make such sale. And said Charles A. Eldredge having produced to said court the assent in writing of all the heirs and legatees residing in this State, interested in said real estate, It is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said court, at the probate office in Middlebury, in said district, on the 30th day of October A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order, three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register a newspaper printed at Middlebury aforesaid, to show cause, if any they may have, why said license should not be granted.

42 LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT—District of Addison, ss.

Be it remembered, that at a session of the Probate Court holden at Middlebury within and for said district on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1886.

Present: Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge.

Whereas, Thomas W. Leonard, administrator of Michael Leonard, late of Shoreham, in said district, deceased, has this day presented to said court, his petition in writing, setting forth, that it will be necessary to sell a part of the real estate of the said deceased, for the payment of the debts and charges of administration; and also that it will be beneficial for all parties interested therein to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, and therein making application to said court for license to make such sale. And said Thomas W. Leonard having produced to said court the assent in writing of all the heirs residing in this State, interested in said real estate, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said court, at the probate office in Middlebury, in said district on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order, three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury aforesaid, to show cause, if any they may have, why said license should not be granted.

42 LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Estate of Michael Leonard.

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 Michael Leonard, late of Shoreham, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. Leonard of Shoreham, on the 8th day of November and 24 Monday of March next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 30th day of September, 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 Shoreham, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1886.

E. H. MERRILL, E. A. BIRCHARD, C. R. FULLER, } Comm'rs.

42

STATE OF VERMONT.

Addison County, ss.

Elsee Metcalf of Addison, in the county of Addison, aforesaid, having filed her petition to the Addison County court next to be held at Middlebury, within and for the county of Addison, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of December, A. D. 1886, setting forth in substance that she was married to Nelson Metcalf, then of said Middlebury, on the 6th day of May, 1878; that she has resided in said county for more than three years last past; that the said Nelson wilfully deserted the said Elsee on the 31st day of May, 1882, and since that time has contributed nothing for her support. Wherefore, she prays for a divorce from the said Nelson, and it appearing that the said Nelson is without said state so that said petition cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said Nelson be summoned to appear and answer the foregoing libel, on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Middlebury, within and for said county, on the second Tuesday of December, A. D. 1886, by the publication of the substance of said libel together with this order in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper, published in Middlebury aforesaid, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least six weeks prior to said term of said court.

Dated at Middlebury, aforesaid, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1886.

42 RUFUS WAINWRIGHT, Clerk.

ELDREDGE & SLADE, Attys. for Libelant.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT v. LUTHER WALES. } STATE OF VERMONT, Addison County. IN CHANCERY.

Whereas, George H. Wright of Weybridge, in said county, has filed his petition in said court against Luther Wales of Rochester, in the State of New York, setting forth that said Luther on the 20th day of February, 1872, executed to Samuel O. Wright of said Weybridge, a mortgage deed of certain land situate in said Weybridge, described as follows, it being all my right, title and interest in and to my father, Henry Wales' (late of said Weybridge, deceased) estate, containing in all some two hundred and forty acres, with a condition for the redemption of the same on the payment of a certain account for money, stock, goods and other articles furnished said said Luther, theretofore.

And setting forth that said Samuel O., since the execution of said mortgage, has assigned said account and mortgage to said George H., who is now the owner of said account and mortgage.

And praying that said defendant may be foreclosed of his equity of redemption in said premises.

Said defendant residing without this State so that said petition cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that he be required to appear on the first day of the next stated term of said court to be holden at Middlebury, within and for the county of Addison, on the second Tuesday of December, A. D. 1886, then and there to answer to said petition, and for that purpose said petitioner shall cause to be published 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 5th day of October, A. D. 1886.

RUFUS WAINWRIGHT, Clerk.

STEWART & WILIS, Solicitors. 41w3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 41-1y