

Sheep Interest.

Sheep and Cattle Raising.

A correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer*, writing on the above subject, says: Many of the thousands of readers of the *Mirror* undoubtedly believe the Vermont sheep fever, as it is sometimes called, is all a humbug, but I do not thus look upon it, although not in the business. It is true many sales are made at what would be considered a fabulous price, but when the annual services of the sheep amounts to hundreds and even in some cases over a thousand dollars, a person owning such a sheep would naturally think it worth a good deal of money. When we hear of the wonderful fleeces shorn this spring, some tipping the scales at thirty-eight pounds and over, with no chance for deception in putting up and weighing, being done at public shearings, it is no wonder that wool-growers that consider four and five pounds a good yield for a sheep say, 'no sheep ever sheared that amount of wool; it is dirt and grease.' Well, this kind of wool sells readily, and usually for less than one-third discount in price from ordinary washed wool, and at that discount brings a good annual income per sheep to the wool-grower. I have not written this in the interests of our fancy sheep-breeders, but to show what possibilities can be attained by judicious breeding.

Your older readers can remember the times when five pounds were considered a heavy fleece, and at that time had any person prophesied that a sheep could be bred to shear annually one-fourth and more of the weight of its carcass, he would have been considered a visionary person. How has all this been accomplished? In the first place sheep are owned in large flocks, hence a great chance for selections; and by careful selections and judicious crossings, which our sheep-breeders have almost reduced to a science, they are able to breed just such a sheep as is desired. Now let these same persons that have seen such great improvement in sheep look back and see what improvements have been made in our neat stock; hardly any, they will say, for the simple reason that the farmers have not bred for a purpose. Occasionally a farmer has brought to his farm a blooded animal, and perhaps a neighbor or two has been induced to pay a dollar for the improvement of his stock. Why? In the first place the farmer, unlike our sheep farmer, had no ideal type of the prospective animal he wished to obtain, and buying such an animal regardless of its cost as would be likely to develop such points as he desires, as the sheep breeder has, he bought blood and trusted to luck. It is not a perfect type of our native stock better to breed from for improvement than an inferior blooded animal? Then again, in selecting calves to be retained for breeding purposes, instead of choosing a calf for its desirable points for improvement, size alone governs, and receiving extra care, size is the only sign of improvement. Had the sheep-breeder bred in the same reckless manner, where would we find these heavy fleeces records? We should not have them.

Now I think it possible to win as great achievements in breeding our neat stock as has been made in sheep, but not in so short a time, because we have not so large herds to select from. But in the first place the breeder must form his ideal of what he wants; then apply his mind to the subject, so as to judiciously bring out the desired points. He must get out of his head the idea that cattle are kept for beef alone; otherwise he will continue to flounder along in the old rut. Only think how few of the calves dropped are kept and fed for beef; more are kept for cows than for beef, and here is the golden opportunity for great achievements.

It is more sensible for a man to breed sheep for mutton alone, regardless of the fleeces, as the lambs are never "dear," or veiled, but all raised for their meat besides their fleeces, than it is to breed cattle for beef alone, here in the New England States. Cattle are kept for dairy and beef, and in the dairy the cow brings in annual sales, and we have her left, while the beef animal is sold and that is the end of it. Now does not common sense dictate that we should increase those annual sales? Most assuredly it does. An increase of only twenty pounds annually would be an increased annual income of five dollars more or less, which in a large dairy would be worth looking after. Some dairies have been improved to that extent, that three hundred pounds of butter or over per year are made on an average per cow, while individual cows have nearly or quite doubled the amount; yet there are dairies that do not yield one hundred pounds average per cow, and a man owning and running such a dairy must have some other source of income or else become bankrupt. I am aware that lack of unity of opinion is the great drawback on improvement, each preferring one breed, some another; but let all cattle raisers be agreed, like our sheep men—annual sales first, and then the carcass for food last—and the problem is more than one-half solved. It is not necessary for me to theorize how it shall be done, for any one so disposed can thus begin improvement of his own flock, and others will naturally fall in, once the pool is agitated.

Charcoal is highly recommended as a preventive of disease in sheep, and in an English pamphlet the following recipe for its use appears: The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every 25 sheep or lambs. One quarter pint per head for full grown cattle, or horses; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one desert spoonful for young calves daily, when suffering from disease or an ill condition. To keep in good health and fortify against disease, the dose should be given two or three times per week, according to the class of food they are having and the state of the atmosphere.—[*Price Current.*]

Literary Notices.

The bridge proposed for the East River in 1811 by Mr. Thomas Pope, to connect New York and Brooklyn, is shown in the July *St. Nicholas* in connection with the fully illustrated descriptions of the present bridge by Mr. Charles Barnard. Mr. Pope published a book (now very rare) in advocacy of his plan, and the *St. Nicholas* illustration is a reprint of the engraving which formed the frontispiece of that volume. It is accompanied by some reminiscences of Mr. Pope, contributed by General Thomas S. Cummings, one of New York's oldest citizens. In the same number Mr. W. L. Alden of the *New York Times* tells the boys "how to make a catamaran."

General Charles P. Stone, "Stone Pasha," of the Egyptian army, who is at present visiting in New York, has written for the July *Century* a paper describing the events which came under his notice in Washington on the eve of the civil war. The capital was at that time left without troops, either militia or regular, the former having been abandoned, and the latter designating sent away to distant points through the influence of Southern sympathizers. In this emergency, General Stone—then Colonel—received the appointment of inspector-general of the District of Columbia, and the story of his efforts in raising companies of volunteers, and in disarming those whose loyalty was questioned, makes an interesting chapter of history. The number also contains an illustrated article on "Black Bass Fishing," and E. V. Smalley writes up the old regions in a paper entitled "Striking Oil." "The collections of the John Brown Raid" is also a feature of the number.

In the *North American Review* for July, President John F. Kennedy writes as "The Factor in Civilization." In "The Last Days of the Rebellion" Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan recounts the operations of the cavalry divisions under his command during the week preceding the surrender of Lee. William S. Holman, M. C., makes a striking exhibit of "The Increase of Public Expenditures," "Democracy and Moral Progress," by O. B. Forthingham, is a philosophic forecast of the probable outcome of "Government by the people themselves," Z. B. Brockway, superintendent of the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., points out some "Needed Reforms in Prison Management." Thomas Sergeant Perry writes of "Science and the Imagination," Geo. E. Waring, Jr., of "Sanitary Drainage," and Elbridge T. Gerry of "Cruelty to Children," and finally there is a Symposium on "Church Attendance"—the symposium is "A Non-Church Goer," by Rev. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Baylance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for July contains several striking articles. The first one, "The Railroad Problem of the United States," is an industrial study of the various questions that have been created by this new interest of our civilization. The most brilliant paper in the number is that of Dr. Charles D. "Dyspepsia" in his series on "The Remedies of Nature." He shows that nature is the only doctor that can deal effectually with derangements of digestion and the disorder of the stomach. Emily Blackwell has a very radical and able article on "The Industrial Position of Women," in which she advocates the restriction of women to all outside vocations. Huxley's articles on "In-written History" is one of the finest of this incomparable scientific essays. Various other contributions make the number an attractive one.

Of the two leading illustrated articles in *Harper's Magazine* for July, the first, by William H. Bixby, pleasantly describes the "Iron Age" in Hampton; the second, by Oliver Logan, describes with pen and pencil the city of Cincinnati. The right of Col. Higginson's illustrated papers on American history is devoted to "The Second Generation of Englishmen in America." The second paper on "The Romanoff" sketches the reign of Alexander I., and illustrates with portraits of that ruler and of the present Emperor and Empress. One of the most notable papers in the number, by Wang Chun Ko, editor of the *Chinese American*, describes the "Civil Service" test of the Chinese. There is a biographical sketch of Chatterton, a paper on "Conventional Art and Song by Robert Browning," an illustrated paper on "The Education of Women," and there is a carefully written historical article throwing a new light on the Declaration of Independence. In addition there is a further installment of the novel "A Castle in Spain," an Irish sketch by Charles Reade, a slight dramatic sketch by Mrs. D. H. R. Goodale, and a humorous short story.

Temperance.

EDITED BY THE
W. C. T. U.
"The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."
President.....Mrs. U. D. TWITCHELL
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. G. W. WATSON
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. ABELTINE
Treasurer.....Mrs. V. W. BLANCHARD

Temperance Work.
If you have a desire to do something for the temperance cause, that desire was given you to lead you to work and help others. In the first place be a living temperance woman yourself. Do not touch, taste or handle; not even for medicine. Perhaps you will say that it ordered by a competent physician you must. You will find something else just as good. One very lovely lady, whom I knew very well, became a hard drinker, as a result of the habit formed by her when ordered by her doctor to take such stimulants. She was a great trial to her family for a long time before she died. I know two gentlemen who are a power in the community by always on all occasions showing their colors as temperance men by abstaining. These men can neither of them speak on temperance; have no gift for public speaking. They have done a great deal for the cause, however. If you can speak, though, on this subject, do so on all occasions. If you have a class in the Sunday-school, you can teach temperance to the little children, which I think is the sacred duty of every Sunday-school teacher in the length and breadth of our land. I have a large class of poor girls. They hear about temperance from me quite often. Another teacher in the same Sunday-school has a large class of poor boys. She has not shut her eyes to the truth of this great question to them, and has had them all sign the "ironclad pledge." If we cannot make brilliant temperance speeches, we must work as we can.

If among the older people
You may not be apt to teach,
Feed My lambs, says Christ, our Shepherd,
Place the food within their reach!
And it may be that the children
You have led with trembling hand
Will be found among your jewels
When you reach the better land.

Temperance Schools.
One of the most successful methods that the Woman's National Christian Temperance union uses for the promotion of its work is to teach children the first principles of temperance. To this end we offer free to all who apply for it a valuable little book entitled "The Temperance School," by the well-known writer, Miss Julia Coleman, author of the "Catechism on Alcohol" and the "Juvenile Temperance Manual," and other useful helps in the temperance work. Miss Coleman is the Chairman of the Literature Committee of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union at 76 Bible House, New York city. Orders mailed to her at that address will receive attention, and "The Temperance School" will be forwarded to any address sent. The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, says of the attractive little book: "This is a practical method of teaching the young the first principles of temperance—the nature and effects of intoxicants—and doing it most attractively. Anyone familiar with Sunday-

school work can easily take it up, and thus carry out the recommendation of our last general conference with regard to temperance education. It has proved successful in many localities. Full directions for organizing and sustaining it are given in the little pamphlet, called 'The Temperance School.'"

Temperance Notes.
The projected Scottish Temperance Life Assurance company of Edinburgh, which is to have a capital of £100,000, will insure the lives of total abstainers "at greatly reduced premiums."

Just about one year ago the Metropolitan Tabernacle Temperance society was formed in Mr. Spurgeon's church, and since that time more than seven thousand and three hundred pledges have been taken there.

Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, has labored so successfully in behalf of total abstinence, that it is very rare now to find an Irish saloon-keeper in St. Paul, and there are proportionately fewer patrons of the saloons among the Irish Catholics than among the rest of the population.

TAKE A DOSE OF Gilmore's Aromatic Wine

When your Head Aches.
If you are Bilious.
When you are Constipated.
If your Stomach is Sallow.
If you have no Energy.
When you have had Cold.
When you feel Sick.
If your Side Pains you.
When your Food does not Digest Properly.
If your Blood needs Purifying.
When the System Needs Strengthening.
When your Liver is Torpid.
If your Appetite is Poor.
If you need a Liver Medicine.

IT POSITIVELY CURES,
Irregularity, Retention, Suppression and Irritation of the Urinary Organs, (no matter how severe or of long standing), Impotency, Loss of Vigor, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Indigestion, General Debility, Chlorosis of Life, (both of Maiden and Middle age).
It has in this alone saved hundreds from the Consumptive's grave. It is the most valuable remedy ever known for Painful Monthly Accidents. There is everything to be gained by taking it. It will give you good rich blood and plenty of it. It will restore those that are all run down and are poor and emaciated. It will regulate the Stomach and Bowels. It acts on the Liver, it acts on the Kidneys. You can not estimate its value for those in advanced age. It is just what they need to tone them up and give them strength.
R. BIRCHARD, Agent, Middlebury, Vt.

HEART TROUBLES.

ONE IN THREE HAVE THEM
And think the Kidneys or Liver are at Fault.
HYPERTROPHY, or enlargement of the Ventricle. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
PERICARDITIS, or inflammation of the heart case. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
WATER in the heart case. (Accompanies Dropsy.) Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
SOFTENING of the Heart. (Very common.) Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
PALPITATION. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
ANGINA PECTORIS, or Neuralgia of the Heart. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is the best remedy for this disease.
A STABLE FACT: Heart troubles in the aggregate are inferior only to consumption in fatality.
Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, by express, send stamp for eminent physicians' testimonials on these diseases.
In New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is sold by all Druggists.
F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, Concord, N. H.
Sold by all Leading Druggists. 21 (3)

HEART DISEASE.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

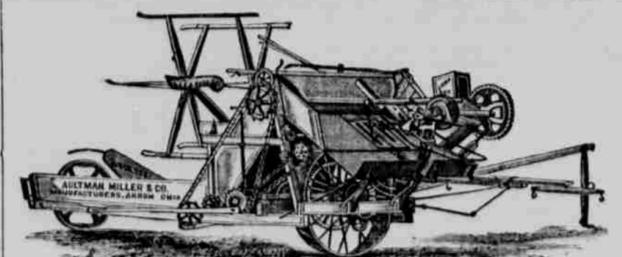
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—
RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."
E. F. HARRIS,
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, writes on this removal of his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. His ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

BUCKEYE CORD BINDER!



The "BOSS" of the HARVEST FIELD.

WROUGHT-IRON DRIVING WHEEL.—The entire power required for cutting, elevating and binding the grain must come from the main or driving wheel, upon which also nearly all the weight of the machine and the driver rests. The importance of this wheel can hardly be overestimated. Recognizing this fact, we have adopted a wrought-iron wheel. We are satisfied that it will approve itself to every thoughtful farmer.

This is the most successful Binder now in use, having given great satisfaction all through the West and the State of New York.

AGENTS WANTED for unoccupied territory.
BINDERS FOR SALE and on Exhibition by
R. C. GOODALE, - - - ADDISON, VT.,
General Agent for New England.

Only \$21

BY THE
ALLAN LINE

—FROM—
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,
LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW
And GALWAY

By Direct Ships to Boston.

Only \$27

FROM
HAMBURG, ANTWERP,
HAVRE, AMSTERDAM,
ROTTERDAM & PARIS
TO BOSTON.

Children from 5 to 12 years, Half Fare.
Rates of Cabin Passage given on application.

Geo. E. Hammond,
AGENT,
Middlebury, - - Vermont

J. E. NEGUS

Has just received a full line of Men's and Youths'

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In a variety of Styles and Qualities for the Spring and Summer trade, which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest for

EQUALLY DESIRABLE GOODS.
Special Inducements will be offered in

HATS AND CAPS, GENTS' Furnishing Goods, Etc.

Custom Clothing,
Cut in the latest styles and substantially made of iron Standard cloths, and sold at bottom prices.

MAIN STREET, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

VICTOR!

Better known by some as the

Birchard Horse;
Will make the season of 1883 as follows:
At the Stables of Kirk Enagar, Middlebury, Mondays and Tuesdays;
At William Ward's, Shoreham, Wednesdays and Thursdays;
At C. McLean's, Addison, Fridays and Saturdays.

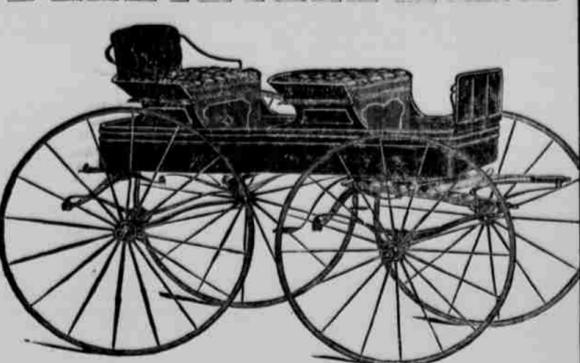
VICTOR is a beautiful bay color; stands 16 hands high and weighs 1,100 lbs. He is of Ethan Allen and Hambletonian stock. The eagerness of old customers to secure the services of Victor is the best possible evidence of his merits as a stock horse. For style and action he is unsurpassed. Breeders will do well to look at him and his stock.

TERMS: \$15 to insure.
S. Willmarth & H. A. Stickie, Prop'rs.
Addison, Vt., June 1, 1883. 22-41

THE MARBLE SAVINGS BANK OF RUTLAND,

Is now ready to receive deposits; especial attention will be given to facilitate the business of depositors living at a distance from Rutland, who may wish to do business by mail. Send for blank forms to be used for this purpose. Money received on the 1st day of any month will draw interest from that date. Money received after the 1st day of any month will draw interest from the 1st day of the succeeding month.
Address,
EDWARD H. RIPLEY, Pres.
EDWARD L. HEMPLE, Act'ng Treas.
6 mo.

CARRIAGES



BUGGIES, WAGONS

HAVING been appointed by the Cortland Wagon Company, Cortland, New York, agent for the sale of their work, I would respectfully announce to the public that I have on hand and am constantly receiving

PLATFORM AND 3-SPRING WAGON

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

From their factory. The long reputation they have had for manufacturing none but good work, is a guarantee of its excellent quality. They are custom-made in every respect, and fully warranted. All who are want of a wagon, open or top buggy, will find it for their interest call and see them before purchasing elsewhere, as their motto is, "Greatest Value for the Least Money."

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR THE
Boston Buckboard Comp' Of New Haven, Conn.

Parties wanting VERY FINE CARRIAGES will do well to them before buying elsewhere. Comment on the style and quality is unnecessary. Samples can be seen the warehouse of Col. S. Tracy, who is my agent for Middlebury; I also keep a complete stock at West Cornwall.

B. F. HASKELL,
West Cornwall, Vt.
April 20, 1883.

THE BLUE STORE

We offer, for the spring of 1883, the largest assortment in Vermont of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' Fine Clothing,

Hats and Caps and Furnishing Goods

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, In all grades—from a strong, serviceable garment at \$5 up to an elegant article that cannot be made from Custom work.

MEN'S CASSIMERE SUITS Cut in the Latest Fashionable Styles of French, Sack, thoroughly made from the best fabrics, at TREMENDOUSLY LOW PRICES FOR HONEST GOODS.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS, In the selection of these goods great care has been taken to secure garments that for perfection of fit and quality of material are unequalled except by the best custom work, which, of course, much higher price. It will pay anyone to see our stock of these goods before purchasing a dress suit.

YOUNG MEN from 15 to 21 years of age are usually particular about their dress, and want the very newest styles in patterns of fabric and make-up of goods. We have a very large trade among this class of buyers and are sure we can please the individual in fit, quality and styles.

The best goods to buy for **BOYS AND CHILDREN** are those whose wearing qualities are certain for every day. In this department we are careful to select only goods that can be recommended for solid wear, that are stylishly made up and well sewed. People who have young gentlemen in their charge will do well to call on us.

—TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS—
We offer for the Opening Spring trade four Styles

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE PANTS

SIZES FROM 32 to 42 WAIST, AT \$2.00 A PAIR.

2 Styles Handsome Pattern Goods
WEIGHT MEDIUM, COLOR SOLID, ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE PANTS, [sizes, 32 to 42 waist] AT \$2.50 A PAIR.

The Correct New York Styles
Men's Fine SOFT AND STIFF HATS for Spring wear, at SATISFACTORY prices.

REMEMBER
We Respectfully solicit the closest comparison of goods and prices. We are confident that the good judgment of our customers will show that we have only an honest price for honest goods.

SMITH & PEASE,
Fashionable Clothiers,
Howard Opera House, 85 Church Street, Burlington, Vt.