FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Pear Culture. How shall a tree be planted? Hundreds of trees are planted, by digging a small hole, filling it half full of strong manure, stick in the tree, jam the roots down with the boot beel, fill up the hole with sods, stone and dirt, and then vent your wrath upon the nurseryman for selling you poor trees, calling him a cheat, a swindler, a scoundrel, and other pet names, because your trees happen to die. In the first place the roots of a tree must have room ; so let the bole be dug large enough to admit all the roots without cramping them, and then set the tree into the ground so that the small surface roots will be about two inches lower than where they stood in the nursery rows. Dwarf trees abould be set so that the quince stock will be buried three to four inches below the level of the grounds; in this way many dwarf trees will strike a pear root above the bud, and so the tree have the advantage of early fruitfulness and long life to the tree. Having placed

the tree in the hole in proper position, fill

In the hole with fine dirt, working it in

around the roots with the fingers or a small

tamping stick; when the roots are well

covered a few shovelsful of compost may

be used to advantage, but the use of green,

unfermented manures should always be

avoided in the transplanting of trees.

In regard to the after culture of the pear, if the soil is already rich the tree will not require much extra feeding, but on the average of our New England soil, trees need liberal manuring to grow and produce well. The manure should be applied in the fall of the year; three or four good shovels full of well decomposed manure piled around the trunk of the tree will answer a double purpose of preventing the ravages of mice, and furnishing nutriment to the tree, at the right time. The spring rains cause the leaching of the manure about the roots, which by being enriched early in the season will make a good growth of wood that becomes well ripened before the autumn

Trees, when first transplanted, should be cut back heavy, at least two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be taken off. This will belp counterbalance the loss of root, and also give the root a chance to get established first, without being compelled to furnish sustenance for bud and leaf on superfluous wood. I believe that more trees from the nursery die every year for lack of this cutting back process than from any other cause. After the first year's heavy pruning, a young tree will not require much pruning forseveral years; simply keep them clear of sprouts and cross imbs. When we find the trees making a beavy growth, say of two or three feet in a single year, it is best to cut them, which will make them more stocky, and it also tends to bring them earlier into bearing, which is desirable when a tree has attained a bearing size.

A Practical Sermon.

At one of the recent meetings of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture, Mr. N. Skinner, of Plainfield, delivered a short practical sermon upon knowing things' and selected as his text, the sentiment of the State Board, "It is a good thing to know something, but it is better not to know anything than to know what isn't

During the year 1874 he kept twenty-five cows and sold 3535 pounds of butter at 35 cents per pound, amounting to \$1237.25; an average of 1414 pounds per cow, or an income of \$49.52. With this result we were quite well satisfied, as our butter bad been contracted and sent away each week, and we had received some presents besides the price bargained at, with which we felt flattered; and we were doing a little better than some of our neighbors, so that we were enjoying life under the first clause of near to that of inspiration with us, that we expended every dollar of our surplus in the education of our children. But the second clause of our text had been so thoroughly impressed upon our minds by the members of this board, that it very much disturbed our prejudices, if not our peace of mind; and as the merit of all knowledge is determined by its practical working, we concluded to test it by making a change, although we were very cautious at first. As the result of that change, we have milked 18 cows the past year; have sold 4365 pounds of butter, contracted as before at 35 cents per pound, amounting to \$1527.75; an average of 2421 pounds, or an income of \$84.87 per cow. This gives a difference in the income since the change of \$35.35 per cow, or \$883.75 in a dairy of 25 cows.

But these figures do not represent all the difference. The 25 cows kept in 1874 were all, except two or three, of mature age; whereas, of the 18 kept in 1876, seven were two years old, and three, three years old, leaving only eight of prime age. I shall expect these beifers to average 300 pounds a year by the time they are six years old. Besides what we have sold, we have supplied our family of nine persons with dairy

We have kept dairy twenty-five years have made butter almost exclusively, and, until we came under the influence of the State Board, some three years ago, we firmly believed that success in dairying depended almost entirely upon the feed and care bestowed upon the cows kept, and not upon the breed of cows. We were confident that we knew that the native cow was as good as any, if not the best, when properly cared for, and that blood, more especially Jersey blood, was a speculative

But the inevitable result of a practical trial has established the truth of our text, that, "it is better not to know anything, than it is to know what isn't so,"

The Spring Appetite.

About this time of year a large proportion of the people in our Northern climate -even those of pretty vigorous health-be-gin to lose their relish for food. The breakfast bell has no music in it. Lunch is a bore, and it takes them some time to make up their minds what they can eat for dinner. The man charges it to the "muggy spring weather," or else concludes that he is "getting bilious." Whatever the cause, he feels, as the old-fashioned folks would say, "kinder gin cout." And so, in the American fashion, he goes to dosing. He eats rhubarb, or takes salts, or drinks ale or "root-and-yarb tes. Or, if he be poor and gullible, he swallows two or three er Nature.

Now this is all a very bad kind of nonwonderful progress within the past ten Island coast. These white owls are from years toward a practical recognition of the Arctic regions, and appear in this vifact that Nature rarely needs medicine to cinity only once in seven years. help her children out of trouble. There —The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was a pound given twenty years ago, where is reported, after a thorough examination, an ounce suffices now. Intelligent people to be entirely safe. Of 1450 wires constituthave learned that a wise regulation of diet, with physical warmth and cleanliness, and minor ones were found corroded, and these plenty of either rest or exercise-will pre- have been replaced by new ones.

vent or cure all ordinary disarrangements of the system. No one who has put thought into his eating, and observed the effects of food or drink upon himself, as every sensible man should do, need ever do violence to his system with physic. But there are men who will indulge heartily in meats and heat and fat-making food all wintermake no change when spring comes, and then wonder what is the matter with their appetite. The air, the skies, the face of the earth, all change, and all the conditions of living are altered; but they stick to their beef and ham and mutton and hearty food just the same in April or May as in December or January. Nature brings them up with a round turn, and says: "Give me a fair show, -if you won't treat me right I'll be revenged!" And so the man has a "spring appetite," and drenches himself

with bitters, or peppers himself with pills.
It is a great pity that common sense in these matters should be so uncommon. If a man isn't hungry, why should be eat? If he can eat break fast and relish it at 11 or 12 o'clock, but can only force down a few morsels at 7, why shouldn't be conform to the situation? Not a lifth part of the civilized world breakfasts in the arbitrary and senseless fashion in vogue in this country. Many a man and woman would find their eventually becomes a standard; we then specific equal to a plate of oranges, or a dish of oatmeal and cream, or a plate of bominy and sugar in the morning, who can't eat chops, fried potatoes and griddle cakes. A head of lettuce and a slice of bread and butter will often be relished for lunch where hot soups or cold meats would go untouched. Fish and eggs are now pleny and cheap, and they afford a great variety and combination of dishes, especially adapted to the season.

Another point is too often forgotten: Spring means renewed activity. If the city men who have huddled in ill-ventilated cars all winter, will walk to and from their business, or far enough to get up a good glow every day, they would soon notice a change in their relish for food. If the women would get out into the air-spy around the markets for nice things to get the home table out of the old familiar ruts-visit their children's schools-walk for the fun of it, or even to see the spring openings-the change from the nerve-rasping perplexities and stifling air of the house would revive their interest in the bill of fare.

We are all too prone to sit still and "see the wheels go round" in the same old fashion-in matters religious, political, social, industrial and gastronomical. If some of the pretty pious mottoes that adorn our homes could be traded off for the "golden text"-"Variety is the Spice of Life" the useful truth it embodies could be applied as it ought to be, there would be a good deal more fun in the world, and more good digestion, and therefore it would be less of "a dog kennel of a place," than the dyspeptic philosopher declares it to be .-Golden Rule.

Mydrophobia. Hydrophobia has been known for 3000 rears, yet its cause is still a matter of spec-

slation. It does not originate from heat, for dogs in the warmest climates, such as South Africa, Jamaica, West Indies, and South America, have never been affected by it. Want of water does not produce it, since dogs have been kept 40 days without water and not gone mad. Insufficient and unwholesome diet are not the causes, since the curs of Maderia are the vilest and most ill-kept of the world, and rables are unknown among them. Whether it is a spontaneous production in the dog, cat and wolf is also unsettled. The fact that in remote countries of the world, where the disease has never been communicated, its exist-ence is unknown, would imply that it must be acquired by communication, yet Marray, an eminent writer on the subject, and others believe the contrary. Of the real nature of the virus little is known. It has never been analyzed. Though rables in men is in most cases communicated by the bite of a dog, yet the symptoms are widely different. Man abbors and detests water with spasmodic losthing, while the dog searches for it and drinks with avidity. The statistics and experiments in hydrophobia are suggestive and interesting. Inoculation of the saliva of rabid animals, as practiced by Herbert Hertwig, succeeded in only 23 per cent, of the animals operated upon, 77 escaping. According to Faber's statistics, out of 145 persons bitten by rabid animals in Wurtemburg, only 28 had hydrophobia. John Hunter records a case where, of 21 persons bitten by a mad dog, only one was affected. Again we have of 144 persons bitten by mad wolves, 67 or more than one-half fell victims. In France, in 1852, a commission was appointed look into the subject of rabies, and of 136 cases in human subjects, 105 were from the bites of dogs, 20 from the bites of wolves, 8 from the bites of cats, and 5 unknown. In 69 cases, where the exact date of the appearance of hydrophobia after the bite was ascertained, it seems that 14 cases were fatal after the first month after the bite, 4I cases from the end of the first month to the end of the third, 8 from beginning of fourth to end of sixth, and 6 from seventh to end of tenth month. No cases occurred after one year. Three died the first day, 8 the secand, 28 the third, 21 the fourth, 4 the sixth day, and the remaining 10 from seven to

wenty days .- Cincinnati Commercial. SUGAR FROM CORN .- A factory is in op eration at Davenport, Iowa, for the making of sugar from cure, the first in this country. This sugar is the same as maple augar, or is chemically known as glucosepure maple angar and glucose being one and the same thing. The demand for the arficle by the confectioners alone in the United States is immense. The sources of supply heretofore have been France and Germany, were glucose is made from po-tatoes. Here it is the product of corn whoily. It is as pleasing to the taste as honey. The production of grape sugar and glucos opens a new department for Iowa corn. The capacity of the works at Davenport is 500 bushels per day. This branch of man-ufacture bids fair to become of imsience importance to the State and country.

-Here is a simple rule for calculating nterest: Multiply by the number of days and by the rate per cent. and divide by 36. -By a new law the legal rate of interest in Tennessee has been reduced from 10 to 6 per cent.

-The recently published statistics of savings banks in Ireland show that the amount denosited in all the banks of that country is £141,276,000, an increase of £915,000 during the past year.

-The steam-motors for street-cars appear to have attained a fair measure of success in Philadelphia, and adjacent cities like Baltimore are watching the experiment with much interest.

-A Vermonter in Utah writes that since he went there in 1859 the average depth of kinds of patent medicine; -- anything to dis- the water in Salt lake has increased about turb and punch up, as it were, poor moth- 11 feet, and the salt has lessened nearly 50

-A taxidermist during the past winter Even the physicians have made stuffed 176 snow owls, shot on the Long

Seasonable Mints.

I suppose you put a little field in grass last year. If so you have a fine bit of work to pick the stones off it, if it is anything like the average of New England farms. My way is to begin early in the spring, as soon as the ground is fairly thawed, before the grass starts to hide any of the stones, and with a potato digger or pronged hoe, to dig out every stone that shows above the surface that is large enough to be taken on the boe without falling between the teeth; as fast as taken out they are throws, into heaps, where they remain until the ground is hard enough to drive over with a cart with light load without cutting deep ruts in the soft land; then draw out of the way; no bending the back all day; no wearing the skin off the fingers, or breaking the nails if a stone is embedded in the earth a little. I understand that an implement has been manufactured expressly for this work very much in shape like a longhandled manure fork, but with stronge teeth: I have not seen one, and doubt if I should like it better than the pronged boe, though it might be very convenient when it came to loading the stones into the eart. But it is a satisfaction to see a field clear of any stones which would interfere with West where the beetle is best known, it is scythe, mowing machine or the growth of but little feared. There, Paris green is grass, and to get clear also of the backaching task of picking stones by hand. Old meadows where there are only a lew to fight it by hand picking. Because of scattering stones may, and should be, this fear it is probable that those who make cleaned up very quickly by going over them with a basket on the arm in which to put all the stones and sticks which may be found on the surface. Every bour spent at this work now will save two at grinding tools in haying time. If you mean to raise polatoes this year

you must fight for them. The most important part of the battle is the planning it rightly. If you can so plan yours that the potatoes will be up and get strength to resist the attack of the enemy before the bugs discover them, you will have gained a great advantage, the advantage of position. Why not, then, if you have sashes, make a hot bed, or if not a pile of horse manure and leaves or straw in some warm sunny place, will do, and upon that spread your polatoes out in such pieces as you would want to put in the bill, placing the pieces a few inches apart and covering lightly with the straw, water frequently, and see that you do not allow it to get too hot so as to lake your potatoes. There they can sprout, and you may allow the sprouts to grow some three or four inches high. In the mean time get your ground ready early as you can, and when ready take up your potatoe carefully and set them in the hill, drawing the dirt up around the sprout, but not covering the leaves. You have your pototoes up and practically heed as early as others plant, and before the festive Colorado chap comes out of his Winter quarters, your potatoes may laugh at him, and tell him he had better try somebody of his own size. And you will be not only two or three weeks shead of him, which will by so much lessen your battle with him, but you will be two or three weeks earlier into market with them, which will give a tetter chance for a good price. The extra time taken to set the plants instead of planting in the usual way will be more than made

up by saving one hoeing. I would recommend the Wakefield can bage, (or if your garden is sandy the Winningstadt), the Trophy, or Victor tomato; the Bell and the Charty pepper and the Hanson lettuce as at table varieties for starting under glass; cucumbers, summer squashes and melons may also be forced some weeks earlier by taking the trouble to take a few sods, six or eight inches square, and inverting them, planting the seeds by poshing them two inches or so into the earth side of the sod, keeping them warm and moist. After the young plants have made three or four leaves, if the ground and weather are warm enough, the sod can be taken up with the plants on it and set carefully into the hills where you wish them to grow, drawing dirt well around them. Don't get "dog-grass" sods, or "blue joint," as they will grow either side up, and you would be likely to have

a grassy bill of plants. Among other work for early spring is the besting of manure on the mowing land, as top-dressing; barrowing and sowing clover-seed upon spots where the grass has winter killed, if not so large as to make it worth while to re-seed; and the setting of a few bens as soon as possible, in order to have a few early chickens to sell and early pullets to keep to supply eggs next winter-they are the best layers,-"Young Far mer" Notes in Boston Journal,

Mr. Bayard Taylor, writing of animal nature in the Atlantic, tells this story of a parrotowned by a friend in Chicago: When the great fire was raging, its owner saw that she could rescue nothing except what she took in ber hands. There were two ob jects equally dear, the parrot and the old family Bible, and she could take but one. After a moment of hesitation she seized the Bible, and was hastening away, when the parrot cried out in a loud and solemn voice, "Good Lord, deliver us!" No hu-man being could have been deaf to such an appeal; the precious Bible was sacrificed and the bird saved. He was otherwise a clever bird. In the home to which he was taken there were among other visitors a gentleman rather noted for volubility. When the parrot first heard him it listened in silence for some time, then to the amaze ment of all present it said very emphatically, "You talk too much!" The gentleman, at first embarra-sed, presently resomed his interrupted discourse. Theregave an indescribably comical and contemptuous "H'm-m!" and added, "There he goes again I"

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his mose, turns around several times, and

so thrown down the grave in the space in

which be turns, then lies down and goes

comfortably to sleep. There are other anal-

ogous instances of the retention of an orig-

izal instinct or habit, through countless

generations. Thus the common sheep in a

state of nature seeks safety at night from

beasts of prey upon the mountain-tops.

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tive habit, although the necessity for it no

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seen reeding with his head down the hill,

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C. HASKELL'S Brown Leghorn Fowls
4. won the let, 2d and 3d; Chicke let and 2d; also
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property jacked to ship by express.

G. C. HARKELL.

Greenfield, Mass., March 12, 1876. 11-16

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These wishing a First-class Piano or Organ at a rice lower than ever before offered in this State, and a the earliest terms, should call on or address

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Special sitestion given to the placing of funds on Real Estate in our city and vicinity, so that it will not the tender ten per cent interest, psyable seminanually. Mortrage deeds taken to secure notes for principal, with coupon notes attached given for the installments of interest.

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The success of the probess requiring a uniform heat insures a perfectly ansform temper, and they file and set in a more satisfactory manner.

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The Constitutional Cataber Remedy is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrib printing up the Constitution. It struck at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the propri-

the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands uporthousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, and, what is remarkable, curing not soly the Catarrh, but all other ailments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people to whom you can write, and not to begue ones. Catarrh and its attendant evils, cold in head, backing cough, inciplent consumption, bendache, pains in back and foins, dirainess, languidness, loss of appetite and general weakiness, all leave log-ther when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

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The writer of the foregoing is endorsed by Messre.

Allen & Co., Druggists at Harmar, Ohio, in the fol iowing terms:

"Enclosed please find latter from Geo. S. Boxworth,
He is a No. I man in every respect; is a good Christian, one of the pillars of the Presbyterias charch;
is a man of no small influence, known all over the
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pride outselves that we are permitted to use the name
of such a man. We could send more certificates, but
think this one is enough, coming as it does from one
of our most influential citizens. Should any one want
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Price \$1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 32 pages, giving treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases of cures.



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Clothing to Cleanse, Press and Repair, at the BRATTLEBORO DYE HOUSE,

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TRAINS LEAVE BRATTLEBORO AS

10:30 a. m. } Passenger, for Miller's Falls, Boston, etc.

2700 p. m., Mail from St. Allens, Burlington, Rutland White Biver Junction, etc., for New London, Spring field, New York, etc.

neld, New York, etc.

Mixed trains leaving White River Junction 8:20 s. m.,
arrive at Brattleboro 11:10 s. m., and leaving W. R.
Junction 5:10 p.m., arrive in Brattleboro 10:00 p.m.

Going North.

10:30 a.m., Mail from New London, Springfield, etc. 12:38 y.m., Passenger from Millers Falls, Boston, etc. 4:38 p.m., Passenger from Millers Falls, Boston, etc. 5:48 p.m., Fassenger from Springfield and New York. 10:30 p.m., Night express from "

Trains leave Brattleboro-

Junction, 9:30 a.m., Mail for White River Junction, Butland, Burlington, St. Albans, Ogdensturg, Montreal and

Burlington, St. Albans, Ogdensburg, Montreal and the West. 145 p.m., Mixed for Bellows Falls and White Biver Junetum.

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the West.

Pullman's Drawing Boom and Sleeping Carsare run
in night trains between Springfield and Mcutresl.

3. W. HOBART, Gen. Sup't.

Bt. Albans, Vt., Dec. 11, 1876.

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REAL ESTATE

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JENNE & SHERMAN.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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In force May 31, 1976:

Number of policies......

Whole expenditures:

R. S. SOUTHWATE, Secretary

Whole receipts from organization to March 21, 1876;

Assessments (less expense of collection) \$156,575 32 30th assessment, due June 1, 1876. 22,225 77 Other sources. 49,190 56

Net surplus above all liabilities, Mcb. 31, 1876, \$199 24

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

and the leaf factor dilutes and the leaf factor diall be for out of the leaf factor diall be for out the leaf fit Chap, 15th Verse.

discovered. Medical Wonder.

Gives buoyancy to the certus chait city to the step, and makes the trivalle heart city to the step, and makes the trivalle heart coverageness and strong. It is warranted to proceed the latest step of the latest step of the Liver. Stemmels, before yeared spainer to will absolutely cities between some Bodine; it will absolutely cities between some Bodine; it will absolutely cities between the stemmels for make bluenace, and is certain to was color every form of Fermile Disease, as will as Nerveusa Pressionation of either set. It is an orfallible studies for Catarrh, but by sunfis and washes a second to the stemmels for Catarrh, but by anufe and washes a second to the stemmels of the stemmels of Catarrh, and starting Storings. N. Y. who take plausage in ordering the following undispitable test many startings. S. Y. which

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House, shed, barn, and quantity of land, on

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WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

Incornerated Oct. 30, 1838.

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RESUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND AMBASIONS OF THE

CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGE This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISMES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the peres, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

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It also disinfects clothing and lines and frevents diseases communicated by contact with the person. IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

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C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y. Ayer's

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Throat and Lungs. such as Coughs, Colds.

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