

Utz & Dunn Pumps



For Women and Growing Girls

Finest Grade Material and Expert Workmanship make Utz & Dunn Pumps Superior

BUNDY & AMEY

45 Main St. SHOE FITTERS St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Curing a Cold.
A doctor's prescription for a cold is to first take a quick acting laxative. Then a mustard foot bath, which will relieve most of the cold in the head. Then preferred take a general hot bath, remaining in the water twenty minutes with a cold wet cloth tied on the head. But when this whole bath is taken a blanket must be wrapped around the body, or, better yet, a soft bath robe slipped on. Take hot lemonade or flaxseed tea.

VERMONT'S RESOURCES
The State A Leader in Many Mineral and Manufacturing Industries.
(From The Grange Bulletin.)
Vermont's resources can easily be grouped in three classes, the mineral, the manufacturing and the water power resources. No class is entirely distinct, as each is dependent on the other, for illustration the manufacture of most of our mineral products through the water power of the state.

Vermont stands seventh from the foot of the class in all the states of the union, in regard to size and yet, the little Green Mountain state, comprising less than 10,000 square miles, so small when compared with the far-stretching prairies and uplands of this vast country which stretches from ocean to ocean, contains the largest and most valuable deposits of marble, granite and asbestos, of any state in the union, and ranks second in the production of slate, talc and soapstone.

Probably nowhere else in the known world can be found in an area equally small, such valuable and extensive deposits of stone counted by the millions of dollars, and ranked second for the homes of the living and for the tombs of the dead, as may be found within the boundaries of the state of Vermont.

The quarrying and cutting of marble is one of the oldest of Vermont's industries, and at the present time, one of the largest. Marble has been quarried in Vermont for considerably more than a century. Although 23 states and the territory of Alaska produce marble, Vermont supplies nearly 70 per cent of the monumental and statuary marble, and 41 per cent of the building marble.

Beginning of Marble.
Before the American Revolution, John Sutherland settled on the falls of Otter Creek which were known thereafter as Sutherland Falls. Here he built a saw mill and a grist mill on the site of the present village of Proctor. In 1838, William F. Barnes established a lime kiln near the old red store, so called. After calcining the marble for a time, into quick lime, it occurred to him that this limestone might be used for monuments and gravestones. Most of the grave stones of the early days were of slate as a visit to any old grave yard will show. Entering into negotiations with the owner, he purchased what was considered a tract of barren swampy land, including a portion of a hill, and gave in exchange an old horse worth not more than \$75. This land, considered practically worthless, contained nearly all of the valuable marble quarries of West Rutland, now containing worth millions of dollars. Before the death of Mr. Barnes, he sold for \$130,000 land for which he had swapped his old horse.

The real development of the marble industry though has been through Rachel Proctor, and has grown until there are now branch offices of the business he built up, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Tacoma and San Francisco.

It might be of interest to know that a contract has just been awarded the Vermont Marble Co. to supply the marble for the \$750,000 memorial to be erected at Arlington, by the United States to honor the memory of America's soldiers and sailors. It is Danby marble that has been chosen for this work, though the finish work will be done at Proctor and Center Rutland. In Washington there are already erected the following buildings Vermont marble, namely: The Senate office building, the government printing office, the department of agriculture building, also the United States mint building, Denver, Colo., the Christian Science building in Boston, as in fact in most of the large cities all over the country.

State's Granite Industry.
Granite is more widely distributed in Vermont than either marble or slate, the largest and best though being located at Barre, and its vicinity. The granite that is worked nearest us is the so-called green granite of Windsor and West Windsor, quarried from Acutey Mountain. The area from which stone is taken is about two and a half miles square. The stone is known to the trade as bronze-veined green and takes a very high polish. The stone is carted to Windsor for transportation. In the two largest granite companies of Vermont there are employed about 6,000 men, so one can see how important the industry is.

Barre granite is as well known through the United States as her marble as there are beautiful monuments, memorials and mausoleums of it in most of the largest cemeteries of the union. Many famous buildings are made of it too.

Ranking third in the mineral production of our state is slate, and she stands second in all the United States. The principal slate belt of Vermont is in Rutland County, and it constitutes one of the largest and best

of the slate regions of the United States. There are about 100 quarries now operated in the Rutland county district. In the production and sale of certain kinds of slate such as unfading green and purple of which there are large deposits in this state, Vermont has the monopoly, this stone being found nowhere else. Vermont slate is sold in England, South Africa and other foreign markets. Nearly every electrical concern in the country uses slate for insulating purposes, such as switch boards, panel boards, bases, etc., slate being an ideal non-conductor.

Largest in United States.
As the next important mineral stands asbestos. Vermont contains the largest known deposit of asbestos in the United States, in fact, it was the only producer in 1912, aside from the small quantity reported from Wyoming. The asbestos regions thus far developed are in the north of the state near Lowell, and is apparently the continuation of the Canadian vein, the most extensive known in the world. The asbestos deposits in northern Vermont are said to have been discovered in 1899 in the town of Lowell by a French Canadian wood chopper in the employ of a man who owned the lumber tract. Long residence in the asbestos region of Canada enabled the man to recognize the fiber. Beyond doubt there are many other deposits that will eventually be discovered.

The uses of asbestos are many, and are constantly increasing. Asbestos is used as a fire proof material, for roofing slates; shingles for roofs or for the sides of houses; theatrical curtains; gloves and boots for firemen; deers and mortgage certificates, refrigerator linings and in the construction of fire proof safes, vaults and as a pipe covering for enclosing heat pipes, furnaces, and in locomotives to prevent the loss of heat by radiation as it is a nonconductor of heat or cold. It is also used in the composition of a kind of patented wall plaster and a kind of paint.

The next minerals for us to consider are talc and soapstone which are somewhat alike. At Chester there is a vast amount of talc and it is drawn to Chester Depot where it is ground. Last year a large grinding mill was erected at Chester Depot, not a quarter mile distant from my old home. There is also a deposit of talc in Windham and the talc from that is also handled by the same mill that handles the other. The talc in Chester is located on the farm of Sidney Carlton and brings him in a big income. Talc is used in the manufacture of paper and rubber, in sizing and bleaching cotton cloth, in the manufacture of toilet powders, soaps, shade cloth and curtains, water proof paint, gypsum wall plaster, in dressing skins and leather, in the manufacture of insulators and in the ceramic arts.

Only the state of Virginia exceeds Vermont in the production of soapstone. There are many deposits of soapstone throughout the state. Nearly a hundred years ago the soapstone or freestone quarries at Chester and Grafton were opened. At the present time the product is being mined at Chester where there is a good sized mill which manufactures wash tubs, or as we usually say, set tubs, sinks, foot stones, stoves, griddles, furnace linings and it has been told me that the ground soapstone is used as base in cold water paint as well as in other paint.

There is also a quarry being worked in Perkinsville in the town of Weathersfield, and that quarry is situated on the eastern side of Hawks Mountain. Late last fall we visited that quarry one Sunday afternoon, and from the looks of the plants it seemed that they are not quarrying now, but using the waste that was thrown by in the past.

Copper is not mined in Vermont at the present time though there are some low grade deposits in the state. Iron is found scattered through the state but not of a good enough grade to warrant its development.

Limestone is found all through the state, and the manufacture of lime in the old lime kilns used to make quite an industry. In the town of Plymouth there are standing lime kilns which look in perfect shape to use, yet are not at this day. There are good sized pits located at Amsden, in the town of Weathersfield, at Brandon, Highgate, Leicester Junction, New Haven, South Burlington, Swanton and Winooski which handle the limestone in an up-to-date way.

At Brandon and Forestdale there are important industries which use clay. From the clay is made wall plaster, stove linings, and fire brick, as well as bricks used in building. The clay at Forestdale is called kaolin and is very white. It is dug from a deep shaft near the mill. This is ground and after being freed from the quartz sand, which is mixed with it, it is ground and dried and shipped as a fine white powder, and is used in the manufacture of China, plaster, paper, etc.

Other minerals found in Vermont are scythe stones, feldspar, recently discovered in Chester, ochre which is used in the making of paint and principally used as a filler in linoleum. The so-called precious metals never have been found in large quantities in Vermont, though gold has been mined at various times in Bridge-water and Plymouth, but not enough has been obtained to make mining it profitable. Small quantities of silver have been found in some of the copper mines and it is said that traces of platinum have been discovered in Plymouth and Readsboro.

Vermont Manufactures.
Although Vermont has never been considered a manufacturing state, yet it may be interesting to know that St. Johnsbury contains the largest scales works in the world, and that St. Johnsbury contains the largest manufacturing plant that ranks as one of the six largest in the world. Brattleboro contains the largest establishment in the United States manufacturing pipe organs. Springfield contains the Jones and Lamson Machine Co., that is not only one of the most important industries in the state, but in its particular line of work is probably the most important in the nation and the world. The history of this firm for the last sixty years is

practically the history of the turret lathe. The modern turret lathe was invented by a man in the employ of this company, and this company has been recognized as the leader in its development up to the present time. The company maintains a branch office in London, and has agents in all the European countries. Many of the improvements of the turret lathe have been invented by James Hartness, president of the company. The standing of Mr. Hartness in the industrial world is indicated by the fact that he has recently been honored with the presidency of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the highest professional honor that can be bestowed on him in this country.

Another important industry is the manufacture of gear cutting machinery. The important invention which governs this machine was made by Roy Bryant, son of Dr. Bryant of Ludlow. The market for this firm is the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan and in fact any country where cut-gears are used.

Another important industry of Springfield, is a corporation making "shoddy" cloth so called. The mills cover a floor area of from 10 to 12 acres and have a capacity of producing 10,000,000 pounds a year. This is said to be the largest shoddy mill in the world.

Our own town is not so far behind as it contains the second largest waxed paper mill in the United States. It is said that paper was successfully made from wood pulp in Belows Falls the first of any place in the world, in 1869-70, under direction of the late William Russell of Lawrence, Mass.

One of the great farm machine plants of the country is located at Belows Falls too. This employs several hundred men and occupies between three and four acres of floor space. It has warehouses in the principle cities of the United States and Canada.

The scythe snath business here is said to be the oldest in the world. Belows Falls has many advantages as an industrial center. One of the great powers of the Connecticut river is located at this point. It is situated at the junction of four lines of railroad, and enjoys favorable freight rates to the cities of the eastern and southern sea board, as well as to the cities of the Middle West and far West.

Vermont Agriculture.
Vermont has long been noted as a farming state, and the city which is the center of the farm industries is without doubt St. Albans. The Franklin County Creamery of St. Albans, incorporated in 1890, is one of the largest creameries in the world, turning out 3,000,000 pounds of butter yearly.

Our Vermont cattle take second place to none, and bring in an enormous income in the aggregate. We do not want to forget too to mention Vermont maple sugar which is the standard for good maple sugar. Four years ago when we went on the annual trip to Washington we saw placards posted in the government printing office that Miss So and So was ready to take orders for Vermont maple sugar and to supply it in limited quantities. As it was then early March and no maple sugar had been made to our knowledge, it showed the estimate in which the Vermont product was held, as the name alone was able to sell it.

John G. Saxe aptly stated it when he said, "Vermont is noted for four things; its men, women, maple sugar and horses." "The first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third uncommonly sweet, and all are exceedingly hard to beat."

Vermont's water power or "white coal" is very plenty and in a few cases well developed, but in the main is backward when compared to other states. This is all the more deplorable, for all the time we are sending out of the state money for coal that had much better be used in the development of our water powers, and by that I do not mean the big rivers but the brooks which are so plenty in this state.

Vermont Water Power.
Vermont's industrial future is closely allied to the development of her water powers resources. Accepting as true the statements that manufacturers will locate where they can secure the cheapest power and that power generated by water can be furnished cheaper than power generated by coal it follows that Vermont, with a wealth of undeveloped water power resources is in a position to offer new industries inducements as great as can be offered by any other state. With this great water power asset, Vermont ought to become one of the great industrial states of New England. Electric power is the power of the future. Vermont is at a disadvantage in developing power by coal, owing to its cost of delivering, but it has a great natural advantage in using electricity developed by water power. The sooner our water power can be developed the sooner Vermont will become an important industrial state, and judgment by her past she will not be satisfied to remain behind the other New England states.

As to Vermont's future it seems as though she had no excuse in standing still. Vermont is near the great market of the United States. Three important railroad companies serve the state and furnish a reasonable amount of competition which has been said is the life of trade. Lake Champlain extends along the western border of Vermont for more than half the length of the state. By means of this lake, the Champlain canal, and the Hudson river, it is possible to secure water transportation to and from New York and the Atlantic seaboard during the season of open navigation. Water transport between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river is carried on to a limited extent. It has been suggested that the Champlain canal shall be deepened, or better yet, that a canal should be built from the vicinity of St. Johnsbury to Montreal, which would shorten the distance to that city, and to western ports.

MRS. J. W. SEVERANCE, Rockingham.

GROTON

Death of Abram Morrison—Personal and Town Notes.
(Mrs. G. H. Mills, Correspondent.)
Abram Morrison died Wednesday afternoon. He had been in poor health for the past two years but has failed fast for the last month, he was 68 years of age. He leaves a wife, one son, Frank, and two daughters, Mrs. C. H. Johnson and Mrs. Anthony Hart. The funeral was held at the home Friday afternoon, Rev. F. W. Lewis officiated.

Mrs. Helen Welch left Saturday morning for Claremont, N. H., where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Claude Powers. She expects to attend the Methodist conference before her return.

Mrs. George Goodwin and children of Westville are visiting at W. B. Morton's.

Henry Lindsey, who has been very sick at his home in South Ryegate, has so far recovered as to be able to come to Groton to stay with his daughter, Mrs. Roy Blanchard, during his wife's stay in Waterbury.

The funeral of George Grey of Ryegate was held at the Baptist church last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Linnie Johnson was called home from Montpelier where she is attending school by the death of her grand-father, Abram Morrison.

Mrs. Christie Welch has been sick for the past week with the grip.

Mrs. Abbie Miller is sick with the bronchitis.

F. P. Downs was in Newbury to attend the funeral of Silas Leighton last Friday.

Mr. M. Collins is having a cement walk and steps made to her millinery store. George Knox has charge of the work.

Forest Ashford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ashford, is sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. Brooks Hudson of Melrose, Mass., is visiting her father, C. B. Page.

Lyman Blanchard visited his sister in Lakeport, N. H., last week.

Mrs. Crissie Whitehill has returned to her home after spending the winter with her sister in Dorchester, Mass.

W. J. Dunn moved his family to their new home in Monroe, N. H., Thursday.

Walter Whitehill recently received the sad news of the death of George Bond of West Topsham, his brother-in-law.

Mrs. Linnis Weed of East Ryegate visited her friends here the first of the week.

Rev. F. W. Lewis and Rev. P. A. Smith are at Ferrisboro attending the Methodist conference.

H. M. Ricker, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia for the past ten days is considered as well at this writing.

Mrs. Alex Hart and Mrs. Stephen Hooper visited Alex Hart at the Woodsville Hospital Sunday. They found him comfortable.

We print the news about you.

EAST CONCORD

Wedding Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Lem Nichols—Other Doings.
(Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Correspondent.)
A wedding reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Lem Nichols at their home last Saturday evening when 65 of their friends and relatives gathered to congratulate them and extend many good wishes to the newly wedded couple. The evening was pleasantly passed with music and games. Cake and ice cream were served. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were presented with a goodly number of useful presents, consisting of linen, silver, glass and china and various other articles, among them a good sum of money presented by his brother, James Nichols. All returned home at a late hour wishing Mr. and Mrs. Nichols many years of happy wedded life.

D. M. Smith was called to Lancaster last Monday by the critical illness of his son, John Smith.

Miss Ethel and Wesley Seace have returned home after spending several days with friends in St. Johnsbury.

Miss Lena King has returned to her school at Johnson.

J. C. McDonald is building a new broad piazza on the front of his house.

Rev. Asa Fuller of Bloomfield attended church here last Sunday and assisted his son, Rev. Leonard Fuller in the pulpit. Seventy-five were present and all hope to see the young minister return from conference for the coming year. There will be no service at the church next Sunday.

Mrs. Stella Folsom will be at the home of Mrs. J. C. McDonald next Tuesday with a full line of summer millinery.

The mock trial held in Smith's Hall last Wednesday evening proved a great success. The trial was "spicy and jolly" from start to finish. The case was the theft of an ax from Brown's store on the previous Monday by David H. Thomas, who was arrested by Sheriff Simpson and tried before Judge Leonard Fuller, W. H. Morrison acting as attorney for the defendant and Fred Simpson and Harry Brown for the state. Mr. Thomas was proved innocent in the minds of the audience, but there was a disagreement between the 12 jurors and the case goes to a higher court.

Mrs. Willie Fisher of Lakeport, N. H., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George King.

Mrs. Helen Folsom spent a part of last week a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Stella Folsom, in St. Johnsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. John Seales entertained Mr. and Mrs. James Nichols and daughter, Bessie, of Lunenburg last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Denton have moved from Mrs. Henry Parkham's house to H. A. Smith's tenement house in the village.

George Morrill has returned from Westfield where he has been employed as board sawyer for Bert Gray.

Mr. Morrill is recovering from a case of grip.
Mrs. Henrietta Whipple, widow of the late Hiram L. Whipple, has been granted a pension with \$428.60 back pay.
Mr. and Mrs. Lesley Hartshorn of Lyndonville are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hartshorn.
Mrs. Dick Dodge, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is convalescent.

GREENSBORO
(George A. Porter, Correspondent.)
Mrs. Louis Eldridge of Orleans visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gebbie, over Sunday.

Several people are suffering with severe attacks of the grip, among them, Mrs. George Spiers Mrs. Mary Gebbie, Mrs. Frank Chaso, Mrs. A. B. Debrune, Mrs. R. E. Curtis and Mrs. Thomas.

Miss Mae Bean visited friends in Danville over Sunday.

Stephen Wells went to Danville on business Saturday.

Mr. Chaffee of Irasburg has purchased A. J. Gebbie's farm, together with the herd of dairy cows and farming tools for \$5,500, and has possession May 1.

The 25 cent piece was made famous by the American Liver Tablets, the perfect laxative.

Ad-readers know that this is a particularly interesting month with the stores—that, for clearance and other urgent purposes, merchants often sacrifice profits at this season.

Bankruptcy Notice
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 20, 1915.
In the matter of Henry F. Wilmerson, Debtor. } In Bankruptcy
Henry F. Wilmerson, }
Debtor. }
To the creditors of Henry F. Wilmerson of Hardwick, in the County of Caledonia, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1915, the said Henry F. Wilmerson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in St. Johnsbury, in said District, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

C. E. LESLIE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 20, 1915.
In the matter of Edwin G. White, Debtor. } In Bankruptcy
Edwin G. White, }
Debtor. }
To the creditors of Edwin G. White, of Groton, in the County of Caledonia, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1915, the said Edwin G. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in St. Johnsbury, in said District, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1915, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

C. E. LESLIE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Clothes

Wool Clothes
\$10 to \$18
Ready-to-Wear
Models to suit every age, height, weight and taste, but just one standard of value—
"The most for your money."
Produced by one of the LIVE MAKERS.

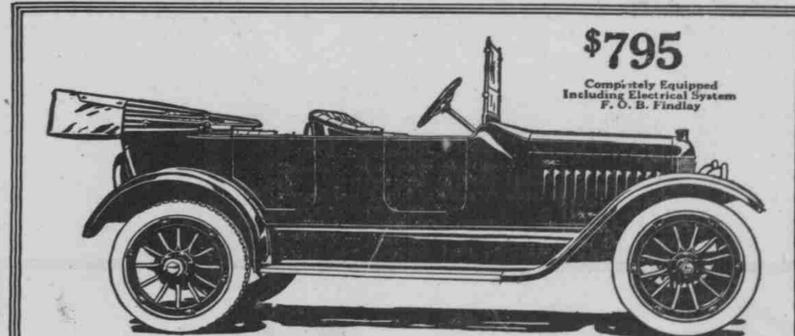
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GUYER HATS



There's an alert appearance to the GUYER hats and this Spring's models look extra brisk

The Best
\$3.00 Hat
Made



The "Six" You Surely Can Afford To Run

The light weight "six" has proved itself to be an economical car to operate. But light weight and economy in the ordinary "six" have never before reached the point attained in the Grant. This car weighs less than 2000 pounds, with tanks full and all equipment.

GRANT SIX

- Its gasoline consumption, in thousands of miles of driving over good, bad and indifferent roads, have shown an average of one gallon to 25 to 28 miles.
- That weight is less and this economy is greater than shown by many four-cylinder cars with recognized low running costs; and it literally has no equal in the six-cylinder field.
- Furthermore, because it is truly light-weight and because it is a six-cylinder car, tire wear is considerably less on the Grant than on any other car of similar size and capacity.
- We lay stress on the economical features of the Grant Six because the car-buyer today demands a lower cost of operation.
- Not only does the Grant fulfill that requirement to a most exceptional degree, but it gives, further, the well known advantages of the best six-cylinder design.
- The touring car affords ample room for five passengers.
- The upholstery is deep and soft; the rear springs true cantilever type, so that the easiest riding is assured.
- The very highest motor efficiency is obtained through overhead valves.
- In every part of the car and its equipment you will discern evidences of quality and value hitherto unknown at the price.
- Because of its type, its size, its comfort, its economy, and its price we feel that the Grant Six is actually the best buy on the motor car market today.
- If you are considering the investment of close to a thousand dollars in a car, by all means see the Grant Six before you make a choice.

THE SILSBY GARAGE

11 Railroad Street, St. Johnsbury, Vermont
This car can be seen at our garage the last of the week. Call and look it over.