VERMONT NOTES

John C. Berner has been commissioned postmaster at Forestdale.

G. Herbert Pape of Barre will be the Memorial day orator at Cabot.

The date for the annual banquet of the Norwich University corporation, students and alumni at Northfield is announced as Friday, March 20.

The St. Johnsbury basket ball team played like clock work Saturday evening and defeated the 23rd streets of New York, 40 to 28. It was the third straight victory for Company D over the visitors.

The 26th annual encampment of the Vermont division, Sons of Veterans, will be held at Bennington June 10 and 11. The division council will meet the evening of June 9.

Slack business methods are charged against Rutland officials who it is said lost sight of the boiler of the old fire engine and allowed it to go to the scrap heap. It was valued at $500 and the city had been offered $150 for it a year ago.

Springfield has a veteran town official in M. L. Lawrence, who has been town clerk for 25 years and trial justice for more than that. He has been choirmaster of the Congregational Church for 40 years.

The National Life of Montpelier has notified the State insurance commissioner of Wisconsin that it will file the annual report required by the Wisconsin law, even though the company has withdrawn from that State.

Mrs. Saviah Kelley, age 87 years, a life-long resident of Rutland county, died at her daughter's home there Saturday. She was the widow of Smith Kelley, who died in 1906, aged 91 years. The couple lived for 69 years on one farm.

Mrs. M. Johnson of Montpelier nearly choked to death over a piece of hard candy and a doctor had to work 15 minutes before the candy could be forced down. The trouble started when Mrs. Johnson tried to converse with her mouth full.

In the case of Jerome Marble vs. the St. Albans Street Railway company, hearings before Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park, special master, will be held from St. Albans to Boston this coming Friday. Judge James L. Martin of the U. S. circuit court has also ordered that future

Attorney-General and Mrs. Clarke C. Fitts have started this week on an extended southern trip which will include Cuba and Jamaica and possibly Panama. They go by rail to Key West, Fla., and thence to Cuba, intending to be away from Brattleboro about a month.

Manager Wachter of the Brattleboro basket ball team had to pay a fine and costs of $16.20 before he got out of St Johnsbury last week. After the fight on the floor which ended the game, he knocked down Emil Barquin on the street and was arrested and haled before a justice.

The business section of Cabot narrowly escaped destruction by a fire Tuesday, caused by the explosion of a gasolene engine. The blacksmith, wood working and paint shops of Fred A. Wales were burned with a loss of $2,500. The local fire department did efficient work in controlling the flames which were in the heart of the business district.

The grocery business, which has been conducted in Rutland 16 years by H. C. Durkee and W. R. Kinsman under the firm name H. C. Durkee & Co., will be discontinued April 1. Mr. Durkee will devote his time to the bakery. Mr. Kinsman is a marble dealer and has been connected with the store only in a financial way.

W. A. Lane, the Wills-Lamson Quarry company and the Consolidated Quarry company, all of Barre, have filed a petition asking that the firm of A. S. Bird & Son of Barre be declared bankrupt. The petitioning creditors claim that the firm of Bird & Son owes them a total of $1,000. A written admission by Bird & Son that the firm is unable to pay and is willing to be adjudged bankrupt is filed.

Franklin county rural letter carriers have elected the following officers: President, C. R. Brown, Enosburgh Falls; vice-president, H. J. Rowland, Fairfax; secretary, L. O. Woodward, Richford; treasurer, C. H. Stratton, Enosburgh Falls. Mr. Stratton was chosen State delegate and also a member of the executive committee with E. C. Prouty of Swanton and W. E. Barkyoumb of Fairfax.

In an old graveyard in Grafton there stands a double headstone to the memory of Thomas K. Park, Jr., and 14 children of Thomas K. and Rebecca Park, and in memory of Rebecca, wife of Thomas K Park, who died September 23, 1806, in the 40th year of her age. Mr. Park afterwards had two other wives and in all 21 children, 16 of whom died in infancy. These graves, many of them over 100 years old, are still quite distinct.

A permanent organization of rural free delivery carriers in Washington county was effected at Barre Washington's birthday when C. R. Batchelder of Lyndonville, a member of the executive committee of the State association, was present. This branch starts with 17 members and these officers: President, C. F. Ayers, Barre; vice-president, Frank A. Blake, Northfield; secretary, Clarence Moody, Waterbury; treasurer, Levi H. Boyce, Waitsfield.

Luther Putnam of Cambridge and his daughter, Mrs. C. V. Felton of St. Albans, are interested in the distribution of the "Putnam estate fund" in England which is estimated at from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000. Luther Putnam is supposed to be a descendent of Gen. Israel Putnam, direct heirs of the estate. An effort is being made to establish their claims. Beside the Putnam descendants in Cambridge and St. Albans, there are known to be three direct descendents in Kentucky.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Vermont State Poultry association was held in the store of C. L. Curtis at St. Albans Monday evening and the following officers elected: President, S. H. Wood; treasurer, C. L. Curtis; secretary, F. W. Sault of Swanton. For various reasons a State poultry show was omitted last year, but many letters have been received from neighboring States and from Canada and it was decided at the meeting that present conditions warranted the holding of another show by the association. It will be held in St. Albans, probably in the third week of January, 1909.

General order No. 23 from the office of the adjutant-general relates to the service school for the Vermont National Guard. By this order the school is established and all commissioned officers are required to take a prescribed course covering four years. Two subjects will be taken simultaneously during six months of each fiscal year. A mark of 75 per cent. will denote proficiency. Graduates will be classified: Honor graduates, those averaging 95 per cent. for the full course; distinguished graduates, those averaging 90 per cent. Honor graduates will be exempt from all professional examination; distinguished graduates, from examinations for three years; other graduates, from examination for one year. The commandant will be Colonel Estey and the instructors Lieut.-Col. Frank L. Howe and Majors Dyer, Johnson and Tillotson. Capt. W. W. Russell is named as secretary.

Article 12, of Brattleboro's three-foot warning for town meeting will arouse unusual interest because of the verbal statement of the Central Vermont railway officials that if the town will cut Vernon street to the level of the railroad track, they will take away the stone and construct a new station, provided the town will be responsible for whatever damages accrue to houses located on the crest of Vernon street hill. These houses are mostly on land owned by the railroad company and would be left high in the air. Another reason for reducing the grade is the possibility that an electric railroad will be constructed southward, naturally down Vernon street.

The basket ball enthusiasts at St Johnsbury have organized for another season and subscribed nearly $500 to furnish the sinews of war for next year's team. At a mass meeting the organization was perfected by choosing a board of directors and the latter have elected John Rickaby, president of the new association and Gilbert E. Woods, secretary and treasurer. The meeting heartily endorsed the retiring directorate and Mr. Gray's management of the team and expressed the desire that the new board hire this year's team for the next season. Of the 19 games played at home, Company D won all. Of the 21 games away from home, six were lost. The team's record will compare with that of any professional team in the country.

THE FASHION WORLD.

"Don't brush aside with an air of superiority and scorn the tunic skirt," advises Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, in the March Woman's Home Companion. "You will be sorry for it later in the season if you do, for in the spring and summer fashions the skirt with the tunic drapery will occupy a prominent place.

"As long ago as last August, at the openings of the big couturieres in Paris, the tunic skirt was shown. At the same time that Paquin displayed his tight-fitting, scanty skirt Callot was bringing forward many models with tunic draperies, and many more trimmed to simulate the old-fashioned overskirt. The spring fashions this year have been greatly influenced by both the Paquin and the Callot skirt models, and many modifications of both ideas will be worn by American women.

"The woman who must study economy in planning her spring clothes will find a separate skirt a useful addition to her wardrobe. Of course, if she carefully studies the latest fashion reports from abroad, she knows that the costume—that is, the skirt and waist made of the same material, and oftentimes cut in one—is much more the vogue than the separate skirt and the shirt waist. Yet, on the other hand, there are times when it is not always convenient to have an entire new gown. It is then that the separate skirt will prove itself invaluable."

WHAT FASHION SAYS AS TO COLORS

"In the choice of colors for the spring of 1908, fashion seems less capricious and more utilitarian than for many a long time," says Grace Margaret Gould in her fashion talk in the March number of the Woman's Home Companion. "It was blue last fall, and it's to be blue again this spring—blue, however, in many fascinating shades, such as canard blue, which is duck blue, a very lovely, delicate shade. Copenhagen blue continues in fashionable favor, and navy blue and royal blue for every-day wear are looked upon as reliable, good-style colors. Next to the blues come the browns. A beaver shade of brown is very fashionable, and so are the russets and a citron shade. Chamois color will be used more than ever, and the bread and biscuit tints. Tan is a good color to choose for a gown from the fashion standpoint, and cream is also the mode. A number of shades of green will be worn, and a few grays on the mole order."

THE GARDEN SEASON.

The attention of housewives is just now directed to the opening of the garden season, and the March Woman's Home Companion contains an excellent article by Samuel Armstrong Hamilton on the subject. Among the many valuable pointers given out by Mr. Armstrong we quote:

"The seedlings which have been started for early use in February will need attention this month. No matter where they may be growing—in house, hotbed, cold frame or greenhouse—they must be cooled off a little, as the outside air moderates, or they will grow too rapidly. It must be kept in mind that the ideal seedling is one which is short and stocky, excepting the young of trailing plants. Give them plenty of fresh air on pleasant days, and toward the latter part of the month, if the season is a forward one, they can be allowed to air all day, being covered up at night. Avoid a check from any cause, but grow them slowly from this on."

If you wish to place your money where it will be carefully SAFE-GUARDED, ALWAYS AT YOUR DISPOSAL, AND EARNING A FAIR RETURN, we offer the suggestion that you start a deposit with

The Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

$100 is enough to start a bank account

4 PER CENT (AND TAXES) paid on SAVINGS DEPOSITS

E. J. Booth, President. John J. Flynn, Vice-President.
E. D. Worthen, Treasurer. Harrie V. Hall, Asst. Treas.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Returning Students Have Varying Opinions—$1,500 Dollars Is Not Enough to Spend at Oxford.

Most of the first batch of the Rhodes scholars who went from the United States to Oxford three years ago have returned to this country and are engaged in teaching or in research work.

There is great diversity in their views concerning the real value of an Oxford training, some of them maintaining that the time spent at the English institution is practically wasted, and others asserting the contrary, says the Boston Globe.

Upon the point, however, there is substantial agreement among all the returned Oxford scholars, namely, that $1500 a year is not a cent too much for necessary expenses at the English university. Some even think that $2000 a year would be a more appropriate sum.

Expenses vary at the different colleges in the university, the poorer colleges, with small endowments, having to depend more upon tuition fees than the richer colleges. The university gives the Rhodes scholar the right to name a list of colleges, in order of preference, with which he wishes to be enrolled, and the university officers consult the desires of the student as far as possible in the matter.

If a scholar gets into one of the most expensive colleges his $1500 goes during the year, leaving him little or nothing for vacation travel. The cost of living in a university like Oxford is much greater than in an American university. The class of men entering the large universities in England is different from the class of college men in the United States. They are generally men of greater income and are not obliged to pay such close attention to expenditures.

One returned Rhodes scholar is quoted as saying: "I soon found that the various living expenses which I could not avoid were too much. I was forced to borrow money. My parents were not wealthy but they assisted me as much as possible. I found that $2000 was nearer what I needed than $1500, and I doubt if there are many men in American colleges who spend that sum for a year's education in the expensive dormitories and living a gay life.

"I did not throw my money away, and I did not dissipate. As far as the money question is concerned I have found Oxford a handicap on my future life. I have these debts to pay off, and my education points to no particular way in which to rid myself of them.

"That is because I devoted myself at Oxford, as I had at my American college, to the study of classics. That is about all that Oxford offers. The scientific courses I do not consider comparable with those in many American institutions. After three years at Oxford in spite of my diligence, I have not advanced markedly in my work. I do not consider that three years of time are worth what I received by spending them at Oxford."

To this pessimistic view of the Rhodes institution another returned American scholar replies: "If the Rhodes scholar in question got nothing out of Oxford but debts, he has had a unique experience. Most of the other Rhodes scholars of his year managed to live within their scholarship incomes."

A third returned Rhodes scholar, who takes the conservative attitude on the question, says:

"Fifteen hundred dollars is assuredly little enough for a year's study at Oxford, and that sum is by no means sufficient if the student is going to do any vacation traveling. Unless he travels on the continent during vacation, and unless he works conscientiously during term time, he might perhaps as well take postgraduate work at an American university as go to Oxford. Facilities for studying the classics at Columbia, Yale or Harvard are fully equal to those at Oxford, if by facilities you mean libraries. In some other respects, however, Oxford has the advantage.

"For instance, on account of the smaller size of the Oxford colleges as compared with an American university, the student has more opportunity for personal instruction and guidance. There were about 200 students and 20 teachers in the college at which I studied, a ratio which would scarcely be found in any American college.

"Then, the English young men entering Oxford from the best preparatory schools are farther advanced and more mature than the average American college graduate, so that the work, especially in classics at Oxford, is more advanced than the average American postgraduate work.

"Of course, at Oxford, as everywhere else in the world, the advantages which a student derives depend mainly upon himself. I do not think that the majority of the American Rhodes scholars take examinations for degrees at Oxford which are rather expensive and are hedged around with many restrictions. I made no attempt to take a degree for that reason.

"In my opinion the chief benefits obtained by three years at Oxford lie first in the amount of hard, earnest work which the Rhodes scholar does, and in the broadening of his views and the enlarging of his horizon by vacation travel, and in the rounding out of his character through the delightful associations of English social life.

"As a rule American Rhodes scholars return to this country just as patriotic Americans as they were when they went away. During my three years at Oxford I heard only one man say that he wished he had been born an Englishman.

"I certainly have returned with my belief in republican institutions unshaken. But even if we all come back aristocratic Englishmen and monarchists, our numbers are too insignificant to have much influence upon American university life. About 30 will return each year, and what are they among the thousands of university and college instructors in this country?"

STRONG VIEWS.

Gibbs—So the audience egged your new play, eh! Then I suppose the eggs represented the audience's views forcibly expressed.

Dibbs—Yes, forcibly expressed, but quite unsound, quite unsound, I assure you.—Boston Transcript.

COOKING AND SERVING.

VEAL BALLS WITH CURRY SAUCE.

Chop very fine one and one-half pounds of veal and one-fourth pound of salt pork. Add one and one-half cups fine cracker crumbs, one-half level teaspoon salt, one-fourth level teaspoon pepper, a few drops of onion juice, half a cup of milk, two eggs well beaten, and one tablespoon lemon juice. Shape into balls, roll lightly in flour and saute in butter until golden brown and well cooked. Remove to a hot dish and add more butter to the pan to make about one-fourth cup. To this add one-fourth cup flour and two level tablespoons curry powder. When well blended add two cups hot milk slowly and stir until thick and smooth. Cook five minutes and season to taste with salt. Add the balls and cook slowly for forty-five minutes, covered. If there are any bones and trimmings from the veal, make a pint of stock to use instead of the milk, or water may be used.

BAKED CABBAGE.

This is a delicious way of preparing cabbage and does away with the unpleasant odor.

Cut a firm cabbage into quarters and let stand in cold water for one hour. Drain, remove core, and cut in thin shreds. Pack in a baking dish, add milk to almost cover and cover dish closely. Bake until tender. It will require from a half to an hour. When done add salt, pepper and butter.

EMERGENCY BISCUIT.

Use any good recipe for baking powder biscuit, adding enough liquid to make the dough sufficiently soft to drop from spoon without spreading. Drop by spoonfuls on to a buttered pan one inch apart. Brush over with milk and bake eight minutes in a hot oven.

PASTRY BRUSH.

A pastry brush, which is a small paint brush, will be found very useful for buttering pans, brushing food with milk or egg, etc.

CRACKNELS.

Two cups flour, one-fourth level teaspoon nutmeg, one level teaspoon cinnamon, one-fourth level teaspoon clove, two level teaspoons baking powder one level teaspoon salt, four level tablespoons butter, three-fourths cups milk.

Sift together the dry ingredients and work in the butter with the fingers. Mix to a dough with the milk, toss on to a floured board, knead and roll out one-fourth inch thick. Brush over with soft butter, fold in thirds one way, then in thirds the other way and roll out again. Cut in squares and brush over with the white of an egg slightly beaten and mixed with a tablespoon of milk and two level tablespoons of sugar. Place on a buttered baking sheet a half inch apart and bake ten or twelve minutes in a moderate oven.

A CANNED PEACH DESSERT.

Cut scale sponge cake into round pieces an inch thick. Place these in a glass dish and moisten them with the syrup from a can of large half peaches. Place a half peach on each piece, with the inside up. Sweeten some whipped cream and flavor it with vanilla. Then blanch some almonds and chop them very fine and add them to the cream. Heap this on each half peach. Serve and that remains in a separate dish.

WHAT TO DO WITH YOLKS OF EGGS.

There are a variety of ways in which one may utilize the leftover egg yolks. First we think of various cakes, cookies and gingerbreads, muffins, corn cakes, etc., where two yolks may be used in place of one whole egg. But here are a few ways which may not have occurred to some of our readers.

When the shells get broken drain out the whites and if the yolks are whole slip them carefully into a saucepan of salted water. The water should be at the simmering point, but not boiling. Cook the yolks well done; then one may be placed in each plate of soup—plain broth of any kind or consomme. Or the cooked yolks may be pressed through a sieve and added to cream fish, oysters, chicken, peas, etc.

The uncooked yolks may be slightly beaten and diluted with a little milk and added to any kind of cream soup, allowing two yolks to a quart of soup.

Four yolks will thicken a pint of milk for a boiled custard; while four yolks with one whole egg will thicken a pint of milk for a baked custard, either pie or cup custard.

A very attractive way of using leftover yolks is to beat them and add an equal measure of thin cream or meat stock, seasoning with salt, pepper and onion juice if liked. Pour this mixture into a buttered dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake like a custard. When cold remove from the dish and slice thin. Cut the slices into cubes or fancy shapes and serve in soups, fish sauces or creamed dishes.

ADALINE WAGG SMITH.

FINANCIERING IN THE KITCHEN.

Anna Steese Richardson, in the March number of Women's Home Companion, gives some helps that are of inestimable value to the housewife, and especially to the girl who earns her own living.

One woman writes her:

"How can I earn money without leaving home? Can a woman whose one talent is housekeeping turn it to practical account?"

Her reply in part is:

"The woman who can cook well, who knows how to prepare dainty as well as wholesome food, who has something worth offering in the culinary line, is really better off to-day than the home girl who is an indifferent cook, but free to turn to office or store work when the family income drives her to wage earning.

"In every city the country over you will find women who seldom leave their kitchens, yet make incomes that put a stenographer or bookkeeper to shame.

"They bake cakes, bread and pies for private customers, or exchanges for women's work, or grocers. They specialize on salads or jellies or home-made candies. They provide college spreads in university towns. They cater to hostesses who cannot afford the professional caterer from the nearest city, and whose servants are not to be trusted with dainties for luncheons, card parties, receptions, etc."

LEGISLATE FOR AMERICANS

Congressman Foster Makes Strong Plea against Discrimination between Whites and Blacks.

Washington, Feb. 25.—David J. Foster, representative from Vermont, put himself very decidedly into the limelight on Saturday when he took issue with Mr. Heflin of Alabama upon the question of the use of separate cars for the white and black races on the street railways of the city of Washington. It was no small matter to stand up and speak straight from the shoulder upon a question of not only national breadth but even of world wide significance. This speech was directed against an amendment offered by Mr. Heflin advocating the above law. In answer Mr. Foster said:

"I rise to oppose it, not merely in behalf of the few colored voters in my district, but in behalf of all the people there, whatever their race or their party affiliations. I protest against it as un-American, as unworthy of our 20th century civilization. The gentleman from Alabama insists that he airs no prejudices in urging the amendment. No prejudice prompts me to oppose it. I recognize the problem that exists in many of the States of the Union. I concede the right to the people of each of these States to solve the problem for themselves. I may differ with them as to the wisdom of their solution—as to whether they select the best solution. But no State problem is involved here. This is the national government legislating for the capital city of the nation. In this House we represent 80,000,000 of sovereign American people, and we are legislating for 300,000 sovereign American people. And I, for one, would consider myself recreant to my constituents if I did not oppose the enactment of a law which would divide the people of Washington when they go to take a street car into two classes.

This is Washington's birthday, a holiday observed by State and nation in honor of the memory of the Great Father of his country. He founded the nation. To him more than to any other one man is due the adoption of the Constitution by the people of the United States. The first purpose of that constitution, as appears from its preamble, was to secure a more perfect union of the American people. And today, after nearly a century and a quarter of national life under the constitution, the gentleman from Alabama would have us observe this day by proclaiming to the world by solemn enactment that the American people residing in this city are composed of two classes who must be kept separate when they ride in street cars. We might at least choose some other day on which to confess that in order to secure harmony and contentment in the national capital of the great republic it is necessary to enact a law that will enable the white people to ride in their car and compel the colored people to ride in theirs.

"I am not here to discuss conditions in Alabama. As I indicated before, I concede to that State the right to solve its own problems. But so long as I remain a member of this House I will not submit, without a protest, to the enactment of a law that recognizes the existence of classes among the people of our country. Liberty under law, law enlightened by liberty, has been the watchword of the American people. This means, on the one hand, liberty resting upon organized institutions through which the humblest as well as the mightiest may enjoy the fullest opportunity for growth and development. It means, on the other, the enactment of wise laws, laws embodying the enlightened sentiment of modern civilization, and then the enforcement of those laws alike against the mightiest and the humblest. Liberty under law, law enlightened by liberty, these twin principles lie at the foundation of our government. They permeate all our institutions. Generation after generation, with its struggles, its achievements, its failures, returns to dust. But these remain, for they are as everlasting as the throne of God itself.

At this point Mr. Griggs of Georgia interrupted to ask Mr. Foster if they did not think that if Washington himself were there he would vote for this amendment. In reply Mr. Foster said:

Mr. Chairman, most emphatically no. Washington was an American. (Applause.) No man ever lived who was more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our American union, with the spirit of our institutions, with the spirit of our American life. This is the message he would bring to us: Legislate not for whites or blacks, not for democrats or republicans, not for Protestants or Catholics, but for Americans."

The amendment was lost.

NAME OF THE ELKS.

Determined Fight to Prevent Colored Men From Incorporating Lodges in Minnesota.

The first steps towards a determined fight to prevent colored men from appropriating the name of Elks and incorporating colored lodges of Elks in Minnesota has been taken by Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener of Pennsylvania who has notified Secretary of State Schmall of St. Paul that the grand lodge B. P. O. E., the established white fraternity, will fight the use of the name by colored men. The white grand lodge requests that time be allowed in which to send representatives to wage the legal warfare against the colored order.

The clash is precipated by the organization of two colored lodges of Elks in Minnesota, one of which is located in Saint Paul and is largely composed of Pullman porters, colored barbers and other colored men. The first intimation of the birth of the new colored fraternity came when a prominent officer of Saint Paul lodge (white) which has 1,000 members, woke up one morning and noticed that the Pullman porter who was brushing his clothes was wearing the familiar elks tooth charm. He protested and found that the colored brother was a member of a colored lodge and that the colored lodge was an Elks organization. Searching investigations followed at once which developed the fact that the colored ritual is copied in part from ideas gained from the white order, though is it but a poor imitation.

The organization of the second colored lodge has precipated the battle. Fully half the horde of Pullman porters who make their headquarters in Saint Paul when off duty, are members of these lodges and the white Elks are bitterly protesting against what they term the descreation of their emblem and the infringement of the colored contingent. The white order has always drawn the color line, although it is extremely liberal and patriotic in its principles and ritual.

The fight against the colored order in Minnesota will be prosecuted by the grand lodge, B. P. O. E. to relieve local Minnesota white lodges of the embarrasments of a warfare involving the color line. Legal proceedings will be instituted to enjoin the colored lodges from using the name and symbols of the white lodges and to force them to eliminate from their order all elements which would suggest to the uninformed a connection with the white fraternity.

NOTES ON SPRING STYLE.

"Fashion is marching on in her usual way this spring and to those who know and see ahead she is leading up to an entirely new type of woman," says Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, in the March, the Spring Fashion number of the Woman's Home Companion.

"The change is to be a gradual one, however, but before long the fashionable woman will have banished for good and all the extravagantly large hat, the huge pompadour, the frills and the fuchelows of her bodice, and the full skirt. The new tendency is all toward the straight up-and-down type of figure—sloping, slender hips, pulled-black, tight skirts trailing on the ground, plain, fitted waists and sleeves of the old-fashioned tight-fitting sort which cling to the arm from shoulder to wrist.

"This is what we are coming to, so the authorities who make the fashions tell us, but as yet we have taken only a step or two on the way. This spring many small hats will be worn; the new corset effects gives unusual slenderness of line; cut-in-one dresses will be fashionable; mousquetaire sleeves which show the outline of the arm will be favored, and skirts will have lost their full effect."

MENTAL GROWTH OF BABIES.

Woods Hutchinson, M. D., could hardly have touched a more live wire for the home than when he selected for his subject "The Mental Growth of Babies," published in the March issue of Woman's Home Companion. Here are just a few of Doctor Hutchinson's short paragraphs:

"Just as the germ of the flower is contained in the tiniest seed and will reveal itself with as absolute certainty as will rootlets and leaves when proper conditions of heat, moisture and light are accorded, so the germ of the mind of a child is present in his little body and will develop and unfold itself with the growth of the latter.

"The only way to stop the growth of a child's mind is to stop his body from growing. Appetite is the mother of the mind, and muscle is its father. At its lowest estimate the body with its brain is the tool of the mind, and good work cannot be done without good tools.

"The first test of muscular vigor, the hand grasp, is an indication of the mental possibilities as well. Not one child out of a hundred who at ten days of age grasps firmly and clings to a finger or pencil rubber against his pink little palm will ever fall below the average intelligence of his race."

NOURISHMENT.

An old Georgia negro was sent to the hospital in Atlanta. One of the nurses put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature. Presently, when the doctor made his rounds, he said: "Well, George, how do you feel?" "I feel right tol'ble, boss." "Have you had any nourishment?" "Yassir." "What did you have?" "A lady done gimme a piece of glass ter suck, boss."

MODEST REQUEST.

Meandering Mike—Say, mister, couldn't youse help a pore travelin' feller ter buy a automobeel?

Citizen—Huh! You don't want much.

Meandering Mike—Dat's right, mister. I've got de oil can an' all I needs now is de mersheen.—Chicago News.

Doan's Regulets cure constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847

Had January 1, 1908, 25,890 Depositors

Total Assets $11,895,414.88

This bank has always paid the highest rate of interest allowed by law, which at the present time is 4 Per Cent. per annum.

All taxes in the State are paid by the bank on deposits of $2,000 or less.

Deposits can be made or withdrawn by mail.

Money loaned on legal security at lowest rates.

OFFICERS: CHARLES P. SMITH, President. HENRY GREENE, Vice-President. F. W. WARD, Treasurer. E. S. ISHAM, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES: C. P. SMITH, WILLARD CRANE, HENRY GREENE, J. L. BARSTOW, HENRY WELLS, F. W. WARD, A. G. WHITTEMORE, F. W. PERRY, E. S. ISHAM.

The Burlington Trust Company

CITY HALL SQUARE NORTH

CAPITAL $50,000--SURPLUS $250,000

This financial institution is prepared to satisfy all the requirements of commercial accounts--including such lines of credit as an account may resonably be entitled to.

Modern methods in all relations with our customers.

Ask any of our patrons about the service we render.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

WINOOSKI, VT.

Paid its depositors interest at the rate of 4% for the year 1907. It will continue to pay the highest rate consistent with safe banking. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by mail.

ASSETS.....$1,427,560.91

TRUSTEES: Emery C. Mower, J. B. Small, C. H. Shipman, G. B. Catlin, O. P. Ray, Ormond Cole, F. J. White.

OFFICERS: Orman P. Ray, President. E. C. Mower, Second Vice-Pres. Ormond Cole, Treasurer.

BANKS TO LOAN

We have little banks, or safes, which we loan to customers who have one or more dollars on deposit. No charge is made for the use of the safes, but we expect them to be returned every 90 days in order that it may draw interest. Call in and get one.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

C. S. ISHAM, President. N. K. BROWN, Treasurer.

Howard National Bank

Burlington, Vt.

Capital.....$300,000

Surplus and Profits 150,000

J. H. GATES, President.
F. E. BURGESS, Vice-Presidenv.
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier.
H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

THE NEW STAR-BOSS.

Although taking time by the forelock and anticipating the future somewhat in the final stanza, the following strain from the muse of Coler's Bulletin deserves a hearing, says the New York Globe.

First Caruso cleared his throat,
The corpulent Caruso,
And raised his voice and hit a note,
As hard as he could do so,
And "Bravos" for Caruso.

Then Signor Bonci took the stage—
A singer quite artistic
Whom Hammer Stein made all thers
With spirits optimistic,
For Oscar knows how to run shows
When he feels altruistic.

Next Marie Garden's thrushlike trill
Set all New York a-ringing
For Mary's pipe was sweet and shrill
And she'd a knack of flinging
High barks at overhanging stars,
That answered back her singing.

Next Tetrazzini struck the stride
And put a crimp in Mary
For Tetrazzini, far and wide,
Was known as a canary,
She was not shy on thrillers high,
This sweet Italian fairy.

But now the whole artistic sky
Is thrown into commotion
And singing stars in terror fly
Like meteors in motion
For Gatti-Casazza, the Ialla-palazza
Has come across the ocean.

LOW RATES TO THE **PACIFIC COAST**

Feb. 29 to April 29.

VIA

CANADIAN PAIFIC RAILWAY

$54.45

FROM BOSTON AND OTHER NEW ENGLAND POINTS.

Through Tourist Car Service. Dining Cars. Magnificent Scenery. Full details upon application. When writing please mention destination.

F. R. PERRY, D. P. A., 362 Washington St., BOSTON

5A HORSE BLANKETS

Strength and long wear are the leading features of the 5A Horse Blankets and 5A Lap Robes. Horses and boys are hard on their clothes, and you want to get the strongest.

Ask for the 5A Horse Blankets.

We Sell Them

And we sell lots of them.

The bias cloth is an exclusive valuable feature with 5 A stable blankets.

None others stay on the horse so well.

Special Jobs.

Brown Duck full lined $1.75—$2.00
Boring $1.35 up

HAGAR BROS. Burlington.