

DROWNED AT MALLETTS BAY

Arthur Yandow Stepped Off Ledge into 17 Feet of Water.

Unable to Swim, He Was Bathing with a Friend Sunday Afternoon—Body Recovered in 15 Minutes but Life Was Extinct.

Arthur Yandow of Williston was drowned Sunday afternoon about 12:30 at Thompson's Point, Malletts Bay. He had been camping there since Wednesday with Frank Lawrence. Yesterday they went in bathing, although neither was a swimmer. A short distance from shore Yandow stepped off a ledge into about 17 feet of water. He sank and did not come up.

The body was recovered in about 15 minutes. Dr. Graves of Waterbury, who was camping at Malletts Bay, and Dr. Marvin of Essex Junction tried to resuscitate Yandow but were unable to do so, although they worked for an hour and a half. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of A. E. Clement in Winooski, and later removed to his home.

Mr. Yandow was 32 years old and a native of Essex Junction. He is survived by a step-mother and 11 brothers and sisters. They are Mrs. Ellen Carey of Santa Barbara, Cal., Frank Yandow of Milton, Mrs. Mary Jendron of Essex, Fred Yandow of Manila, P. I., Mrs. Eva Dean of Colchester, Mrs. Carrie Bacon of North Hero, Mrs. Anna Murray of Williston, Mrs. Ernest and Orville Yandow and Florence Yandow of Williston. Mr. Yandow was a young man of good habits and many friends. The funeral was held at nine o'clock Tuesday morning from the Holy Family Church at Essex Junction.

J. J. ENRIGHT NOMINATED.

Democrats Will Run Him for City Representative.

A democratic caucus was held Saturday evening in City Hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of city representative, and fifteen justices of the peace.

John J. Enright was nominated for city representative and the union justice ticket was heartily endorsed, the democrats and republicans agreeing, according to custom, on the names of these dispensers of the law. J. E. Meagher, chairman of the democratic city committee, opened the caucus. Joseph Eugene was elected chairman and Dr. J. W. Courtney secretary. Claude Graton nominated Mr. Enright for city representative and the nomination was seconded by M. G. Leary. The list of justices was endorsed.

Mr. Enright was called upon for a speech and he responded with a few remarks. First he thanked the caucus for its expression of confidence. He said that a great many times he had helped to elect other candidates and he hoped that the party would pull together in the present case. He thought that victory was assured if everybody worked hard and in harmony, but that dissension would surely spoil the democratic chances of success.

PARK FOR WINOOSKI.

Tracts and Building Lots Also on the Recently Opened Franklin Heights.

Franklin Heights is the name of a plot of ground to be divided into streets and building lots. This plot consists of 25 acres of level ground, just north of the Winooski Heights, and gets its name from Franklin street, which leads directly to this land from the Porter Street Manufacturing company's office. The bill at the upper end of Franklin street will be cut down. E. Gamlin has purchased a piece of land bordering on Franklin street and has already started building. The cement walls are completed. Mr. Gamlin getting the water by digging only six feet and attaching a pump. Hood street is another street which runs direct from Hood's crossing up to a little grove. This grove, H. G. Hawthorne, the proprietor of Franklin Heights, intends to furnish with benches and otherwise improve as a picnic ground and park, which will be opened to the general public.

W. J. BARRETT NOMINATED.

Democrats Also Pick Ripley and Norton for Senators.

A meeting of the democratic county committee was held Saturday afternoon in the office of M. G. Leary on Main street. At the meeting William J. Barrett of Underhill was named in place of J. E. Kennedy of Williston, and J. E. Ripley of this city in place of E. B. Gillette of Jonesville for senators. G. M. Norton, republican nominee for the senatorial honor, was endorsed by the democratic convention. He has not withdrawn his name. The committee will not certify any nomination in place of H. B. Shaw for State's attorney, who withdrew his name from the democratic ticket.

RACES AT RIVERSIDE.

Four Events on the Card Saturday Afternoon.

The attendance holds good at the matinee race and about 1,000 people were present Saturday afternoon at Riverside Park. There were only four events because the first race on the card did not fill. E. P. Brownell's colt was again the sensation of the day and she took the fastest race of the afternoon.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Care for your liver. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

A Way They Have.

What This Burlington Citizen Says Only Corroborates the Story of Thousands.

The particulars related by this representative citizen of Burlington are similar to hundreds of others in this city. When there are scores of people, all anxious to tell about the benefits received from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, the greatest skeptic in Burlington must be convinced. Read the following:

William Winters, 18 Smith Lane, Burlington, Vt., says: "In 1906 I was suffering from disordered kidneys, the principal annoyance being a severe pain in the small of my back. At night I was very nervous and I got up in the morning feeling tired and weary. I used various remedies but they gave me only temporary relief. I finally purchased Doan's Kidney Pills at the Park Drug Store and a few doses brought me relief. I continued their use and by the time I had taken the contents of four boxes I was cured. Anyone suffering from kidney trouble should not hesitate to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The afternoon easily in three straight heats. George M. did not try to lower the track record, as was intended, but was matched to go against Jesses McCollum and Mattie B. He easily took the race but went indifferently the last heat, so that Mattie B. crossed the wire slightly ahead.

Of the other horses, Princess Rush showed up well and won her race in good time. The races were watched with increased interest as a number of the horses, including The Dream, are entered at the fair in Westport.

The summary:

CLASS B—PACERS.
Princess Rush, bl. m. (Shan-ley) 1 2
Tona, bl. m. Tupper 3 3
The Maid, bl. m. Lockwood (Brikman) 4 2
Chevalier, b. g. White 2 4
Time, 2:42, 2:38 1/2, 2:30.

CLASS C—PACERS.
The Dream, b. m. Brownell 1 1
Lizette M. b. m. Brown 2 2
Vermont Lassie, b. m. White 3 3
Time, 2:44, 2:44 1/2, 2:39 1/2.

CLASS D—TROTTERS.
Bay Flash, b. g. Tupper 2 1
Jim Butler, b. g. Powers 1 2
Time, 2:44 1/2, 2:34, 2:33.

CLASS E—TROTTERS.
George M. ch. g. Powers 1 1
Mattie B. bl. m. C. Rounds 2 2
Jessie McCollum, ch. m. Lockwood (Pickney) 3 3
Time, 2:28, 2:24 1/2, 2:31 1/2.

APPROPRIATED IN FRANCE.

The Le Ripollin Building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine River, Paris, France, was recently roofed with Compo-roofing. Supplies free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Burlington post office for the week ending August 20, 1910:

MEN'S LIST.

L. Andrews, Austin & Dorem, Michael Brown, William H. Brewster, Butts & Ordway Co., H. C. Castle, Andre Charots, Walter M. Clark, C. W. Hayes, A. C. Hickok, Dr. D. H. Holmes, J. B. Kimball, John LeFevre, John McLean, James B. Moran, Fred A. Nason, Charles H. Perry, O. D. Pocock, W. B. Rich, B. H. Ripley, Timothy Ryan, F. H. Spear, F. S. Thoenley, H. D. Tierney, L. P. Vance, Lieut. E. O. Wilcox.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Mrs. Joseph Beaudette, Mrs. Mary Nott Brown, Mrs. E. M. Boucher, Mrs. Francis E. Bowen, Miss Mary T. Clark, (2), Mary L. Cross, Miss S. Dawson, Mme. Durochet, Mrs. H. B. Edmond, Mrs. Eliza Guerin, Mrs. Laura Hare, Mrs. Kate M. Hines, Mrs. S. R. Hutchinson, Miss Mildred Johnson, Miss A. C. King, Miss Rosemond Lavoye (2), Nell Linn, Miss Grace Miller, Mrs. Minnie Miller, Mrs. Kate O'Neil, Mrs. James O'Sullivan, Mrs. Euphemia K. Potts, Mrs. Joseph Robbins, Florence Smith, Miss Harriet Ward, Mrs. C. T. Warner, Mrs. J. D. Waterman.

WINOOSKI STATION.

Philippe Belandier, Mrs. Ida Boucher, Bernard J. Early, O. Friend, N. Hobart, J. W. Sharp.

THE IMPROVED BOOMERANG.

Always the Australian boomerang has been interesting to the civilized general public. Many persons are unfamiliar with the fact that the boomerangs of these aborigines of the far-off island continent have been of various shapes and patterns. Most of those former experimenters in civilization have made a particular type of the boomerang, deciding finally for themselves that "the bladed thing will fly, but it won't come back." It has remained for an Englishman to so improve on the Australian cross-shaped weapon that it is no more than a cross of plain wood, the lower strip of the cross being one third longer than the other arms of it. In throwing the "curva," as the maker has called it, the long lower end of the cross is held firmly between the thumb and finger vertically and with the plane of the cross behind his face. Thrown seventy-five feet the boomerang will not return, but for 100 feet or more as it whirls the curva begins to turn to a horizontal plane, its revolutions increase rapidly until just as its maximum velocity has reached the cross to the top of its flight it swerves to the left and begins its return flight to the thrower.

SONG OF THE BOULDER.

Plashing, plashing, dip the winged boats
On the sun-flecked waves of summer air—
Dripping, dripping, silver water notes
Down a crystal stair.
Swirl your melody, oh, liquid throat!
Time with all its aging, froth and care
Is dissolved, and your music floats
Back to youth and hides eternal there.
Let me drift upon your charmed tide,
Aye, forgetting that the years are long—
All the hopes that cheating time denied
Thrilling in your song.
Buttercups and daisies blowing wide;
Fevered pulses beating high and strong.
Down the lane we wander side by side—
Sweetest sweetheart—ah, the years are long!
Annie L. Mussey in Leslie's

H. S. PECK NOMINATED

Named by Republicans as Candidate for City Representative.

Had 270 Majority over Joseph Auld—Promoted, If Elected, to Give His Best Service to the People. The Justice Ticket.

Hamilton S. Peck was nominated Thursday for city representative at the republican caucus, held in the city hall. The total number of votes cast was 124. Mr. Peck received 496 of these and Joseph Auld, his opponent, 222. The 15 names for justices of the peace on the mixed ticket went through, of course, without opposition. The justices are as follows: V. A. Bullard, Dr. J. W. Courtney, C. P. Cowles, G. W. Deberville, J. J. Enright, C. D. Gratton, E. W. J. Hawkins, Peter Lander, M. G. Leary, Thomas Magner, J. M. O'Grady, A. V. Spaulding, J. T. Stearns, R. W. Tupper and F. G. Webster. The caucus was called to order at three o'clock by Martin S. Vilas, chairman of the city committee. A. L. Sherman was chairman of the caucus and S. J. Beatty secretary. The voting closed at eight o'clock and shortly afterward the announcement of the result was made.

The voting was by wards a check list being used, and the returns follow:

| Ward | Peck | Auld | Justice ticket |
|-------|------|------|----------------|
| One | 69 | 32 | 57 |
| Two | 128 | 42 | 152 |
| Three | 45 | 32 | 23 |
| Four | 43 | 33 | 26 |
| Five | 43 | 35 | 49 |
| Six | 101 | 29 | 36 |
| Total | 499 | 225 | 334 |

Mr. Sherman's reading of the vote was greeted with cheers and Mr. Peck was called upon for a speech. He first thanked his supporters for their expression of confidence in him as a man and as a citizen. He went on to say that Mr. Auld, his opponent, was both his friend and his neighbor, and that he wanted his supporters for his friends.

Mr. Peck said that he took the large majority given him as evidence that the republican party in this city stood united and that it would be victorious at the polls. He promised, if elected, to give his very best service to the people, even if that service should call for sacrifice. The duty of a representative, he said, Mr. Peck, is to serve his constituency, to be a true servant of the people. He should stay in Montpelier and attend to business.

Chairman Sherman expressed the hope that there would be a united effort for success in September and the caucus adjourned with cheers.

FISHING THE NEW YORK LAKES AND STREAMS.

Favorite Waters for Large Brook Trout and How to Catch Them.

Peter Flin, of Eagle Lake, N. Y., writes to the New York Sun as follows: "The abundance of rain in June and much of July held back the fishing in the vicinity of Eagle Lake in the Adirondacks. From Hogue village on Eagle lake to Schron lake, Essex county, a well known summer resort, the angler may select scores of beautiful lakes, ponds, rivers and brooks in which to seek his favorite prey, trout, bass or pike.

Many of these waters, formerly out of favor with fishermen, are now returned to the trout fishing column by dint of persistent stocking with fry or fingerlings from the New York State hatcheries for the forest, fisheries and game commission, aided by a few long-headed sportsmen and local farmers who have carefully deposited the State fish in most of the waters of the neighborhood.

The varieties have been brook trout for the streams, with the addition of brown and rainbow for the cold spring lakes and ponds, stretching from Eagle lake to Lake Placid, the latter famous for its large, red meat speckled trout. Further to the west, in Schron lake, the trout grow to great size, and frequently weigh fifteen pounds. These fish are also quite plentiful in Clear pond, at the foot of Mount Marcy in the Elk lake region, twenty-five miles to the northeast, as well as in Fox lake, three miles west of Eagle lake.

The favorite water for large brook trout is a little river half a mile to the east, coming over the falls from a pond famous for the abundance of its pike and other table fishes, and named after one of Connecticut's famous old Indian and Revolutionary war generals, who, by the way, is said to have stood by Viscount George Augustus Howe as he fell dead in the forest skirmish at Trout brook with the French before the walls of the old Castillon (Ticonderoga) in Abercrombie's inglorious campaign.

The stream has been abundantly stocked with State fish, and ever since the owners of the sawmills at the pond were induced to install a sawdust blower and keep all rubbish out of its waters the trout have made wonderful progress; large catches have been made at this season, one local angler alone having taken as many as fifty pounds of trout in the course of one morning. This man seems to prefer the still, deep waters where the stream runs through swampy meadows to the east of Eagle lake about a mile.

Many good catches have been made in the upper water of the stream this year. Only two or three days ago a party of city boys from the hotel made a haul of seventy trout there.

The usual bait is the garden advance worm, but as the season advances the largest fish will be taken by the use of live insects, such as wasps, bees, flies, grasshoppers, etc. The method called in English anglers' parlance dipping, dabbling or dapling, in the heat and drouths of summer when the waters get low and clear and the trout betake themselves by the springholes.

This method varies most agreeably the now sometimes monotonous pastime of bottom fishing and it may be practiced by those who know this part of the art of angling wherever a trout or even a chub can be found. It is practice only adapted for such streams as have overhanging banks shaded by foliage and fringed with shrubs which hide the person or the angler.

The art of dipping is simply to drop a natural fly fixed on your hook so gently onto the surface of the water that it may seem but the sportive tendency of the insect and not the artificial lure of the angler. To do this successfully is a somewhat difficult operation, for it requires a light hand, light tackle and the most delicate manipulation.

The tackle necessary to practice this quite seductive piscatory sport is worthy of notice. The rod's length must depend on the situation and closeness of the waters. If the banks are shrouded with trees and shrubs, then a thirteen or fourteen foot rod fitted with a light reel will be best. If the banks are comparatively open and unsheltered, then a long rod will be necessary. Eighteen feet will not be too long, as it will enable the angler to keep well out of sight. The line itself should be of fine, tried stout gut, about a yard long, attached to a foot of silk line which may be lengthened or shortened, according to circumstances. The hook should be short in the shank and of a size adapted to the bait you use.

The living insects used about Eagle lake as bait for this description of angling are various. House flies, wood flies, bees, hornets and ants are used, according to circumstances. Whatever fly is chosen the water or is plentiful along the stream's banks may be tried. Great care is, however, requisite in placing the insect on the hook so as not to kill it, and this is somewhat difficult for the tyro. If properly hooked the fly ought to display all its natural motions, but it is essential that it roughly handled or clumsily used. If one fly is employed insert the hook under one of its wings and bring it out between them at the back. If two flies are used the first must be hooked between the wings at the upper part of the back and the second should be placed with the head reversed and the hook inserted under one of its wings and come out at the back. This is an excellent mode of baiting and is generally attractive to the fish.

In baiting with grasshoppers (and by the use of a large yellow hopper I lately caught a brook trout one foot four inches long in a small meadow stream, the grasshopper was allowed to crawl lodged in the body, or passed through the upper part of the back.

The fly bait may be caught with a snare net and kept in a box full of air holes. House flies are too nimble for the angler when the box lid is opened. An old powder horn with a few perforations answers very well as a receptacle for these agile gentry, as only one can escape at a time through the aperture.

Dipping is practiced from the middle of May to the end of August. Through the day large trout will rise at the grasshopper when on the water, and in the evening they seem to prefer a blue bottle, house fly or moth.

They appear to rise lazily and suck in the flies, as they flutter on the top, for they never rise above the surface of the water. The angler must strike gently and not play the fish long, but tire him by keeping his head well out of the water and then bring him quietly to the brookside.

In bush fishing the angler must be divested of all encumbrances as far as possible. His equipment must be placed in a small bag under his coat. He must approach his scene of action modestly and unseen. Having picked out a likely spot, twist your foot line around the top joint of your rod, so as to avoid the twigs and branches. Let it hang over the stream; untwist the line by turning the rod and then let the flies alight, fluttering at the top of the water. If the fish appear to have jumped from them, so much the better. The angler must keep out of sight and make no noise. The fish, and generally it is big fish that are caught with the natural fly, open their jaws and frequently hook themselves. If a few grubs are thrown around, the fish will be more than ready to swallow the bait.

When the banks are open a longer line may be used and the fly may be allowed to blow about by the wind or be gently cast to some likely spot. This is difficult to accomplish, for everything like violent whipping must be carefully avoided. A quiet motion of the forearm only must be used and the fly brought gently around and the bait allowed to touch the water softly. Occasionally a fly may be cautiously "chucked" beneath overhanging bushes.

The streams running into Lake Champlain near Port Henry have lately been stocked with salmon fry, and it is believed that these splendid fish will soon abound as they did in Revolutionary days, when the fishing salmon used to frighten horses fording the streams.

By persistent warfare a society headed by Mr. Hatch of New York city has pretty nearly stopped the pollution of Lake Champlain's waters with refuse and dead from pulp mills, and the bass, sheephead and pike fishing in that great sheet of water is now improved.

As a result of the recent stocking of lakes and ponds about Eagle lake the residents can now get a mess of trout for their supper almost any day from streams which before the advent of the fish commission had practically ceased to be trout waters. The fish somehow seem to grow faster than the old native fish, and in addition of new blood increases the average size of the catch.

From conversations with many local anglers I am convinced that our brook trout is not cannibalistic, as there is no local record of its feeding on fish of any kind. The largest and smallest trout appear to live on the same food, grasshopper in early season, and later on bees, flies and worms.

In haying time the fish are literally gorged with grasshoppers, and it then requires particular skill to make Mr. Trout select your particular grasshopper from those insects swarming about the banks and falling into the brook in great numbers.

Early in the season in one mountain brook the trout were taking those big June bugs that come thundering against your lamp chimneys on warm evenings, and an examination of the craws of captured fish would disclose from four to six of these insects in the stomach.

Eagle lake contains small mouth bass, pike, perch, pout, shiners and sunfish, and is very much fished all the year. The United States fish commission at Washington has been sending us a few hundred bass fry lately, and it is believed that the bringing in of alien fish will improve the condition of the stock.

Many trout of various kinds have been placed in Eagle lake by the New York State commission, but no authentic commission record of any trout capture has been made. Both brook and brown trout have been introduced into the three tributary brooks and have done well there.

Many large fish and bass have been in springtime gone over a low dam placed at the outlet to raise the waters of this lake and have thus been unable to return. Our property owners' association last year had a screen made to prevent the loss of game fish but it got choked up with driftwood and had to be removed.

CUTTING OUT THE MIDDLEMAN.
(From the Tattler.)
She (on shipboard)—"Shall I have your lunch brought up to you, dear?"
He (feebly)—"No, love; have it thrown straight overboard. It will save time and trouble."

INTERESTS OF THE FARM

Aid from Electrical Energy—Gasoline for Generators.

Pumps and Milking Machines among Farm Equipment That May Thus Be Operated—Bolted Food for Horses.

Farms there are in this great country boasting of suitable water-power which has been harnessed and channelled to electrical energy to drive all the farm machinery and to light the home and farm buildings. But by far the greater portion of the farms in this fair land cannot draw upon the resources of nature for power and light and must resort to such substitutes as man has developed with his nimble brain and cunning hands, says the Indian Farmer.

It was a very easy task to demonstrate that the powerful electric motor could be built in all sizes, from a little fellow the size of a large apple, to a tiny fan in a farm-house kitchen, to a 25-horse-power machine large enough to saw the wood, cut the ensilage, do the threshing and all the other hard work about the premises. But for years the farmers could not obtain a reliable source of electricity. Those near enough to the electric transmission lines of railroads and lighting companies bought an adequate and reliable supply of electrical energy but those remote from such circuits had to resort to steam engines or gas engine driven dynamos.

It was the United States government which first demonstrated a compact form of engine driven generator, for their fortification use and accordingly a type of gasoline engine of the best design directly connected on the same frame and shaft with a high-power light-weight electric generator was made. This machine takes up little space, runs even and continuously with practically no attention and makes little noise. A few years later it developed that this same type of generating was easily adapted to supplying isolated country homes and farms with a reliable source of electricity in any quantity desired.

In these days of cement construction it is easy enough to build a small concrete power-house where the gasoline electric engine can be conveniently located. This tiny power-house contains besides the generating set, the little switchboard for conducting the current to the various parts of the farm buildings. One line sends the current to the lighting circuit which provides an abundant supply of electric lights for the house, yards, barn and all the out buildings. Another switch sends the current to the main barn where it unloads the hay and does the feed. Another controls the dairy circuit.

The electric current is carried from the power-house on insulated copper wires to the various buildings. This wire is heavily protected and at every contact is further insulated with porcelain tubes making it absolutely safe. In one farm in northern New York, nearly 20 large motors are used to do the work about the farm. One little motor automatically pumps water into a high tank, for use about the house and barns and for fire protection. A suitable float contains the motor circuit. When the water drops to a certain level it starts the motor, which continues to pump until the water is raised again to the top of the tank, where the float shuts down the motor. A large 25-horse-power motor is mounted on a truck and wheeled about the farm to do the heavy work, being taken to the fields to do the threshing. A reel of insulated wire is laid along the ground to supply the necessary current.

The vacuum milking machines make milking easy, but they require a steady supply of power to drive the vacuum pump. Such power is only furnished by the electric motor which is ready and willing to do the work at a pressure of a finer and stops as readily when the milking is done.

Gasoline engine driven generating sets, mounted compactly on the same frame, driven by the same shaft, and supplying a steady and reliable flow of electricity, cost from \$900 to \$1200 plus the small cost of installation. The angles give from four to seven hours of power of electricity and can be had in larger sizes. If desired, a four-horse-power machine will give ample electricity to light the home and all the barn buildings. It will supply power enough to do the work of one hired man about the place. Will cut all the wood, pump all the water, milk the cows, separate the cream and churn the butter, grind the feed for the stock, turn the windmill over and store the hay and do a hundred and one other things about the place from freezing ice-cream to driving the lathe and circle-saw in the repair shed.

These gasoline outfits are cranked like an automobile and once started require practically no attention as they are self-regulating, self-cleaning and easy to start without shaking. The four, or more, cylinders give a perfectly uniform source of power, insuring steady lights for the home—lights without flicker. The cost of running these machines is normal, the greater cost being for fuel, which will not exceed 50 cents per day, and the cost for lubricating oil is very slight. The advantages of all electric power on the farm over all other forms of energy is summed up in the single statement that electric power can be had where it is wanted in any quantity desired, whether it be a tenth of a horse-power in one corner of the hay loft or 30 horse-power in the granary. This power is so flexible that it can be installed in any old place where a wire can be carried. The motors can be fastened to the floor or the ceiling or against the side walls with equal facility, and they will run just as well in one place as another.

Electric motors do not wear out as they have no wearing parts except the journals, which are easily and cheaply repaired. With ordinary care they will last a life time and they will withstand more abuse than any other engine in the world. A motor has been known to survive a small fire and still run. One recently continued to run a pump, although it was totally submerged, pumping itself free of water. Still another ran for years almost buried in cement. They do not spark, being fire proof, and run well under all conditions, being capable of a 30 per cent. overload for a con-

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

WORCESTER, MASS.

Conducted By the Jesuit Fathers

Oldest Catholic College in New England

Largest Catholic College in America

Healthy and beautiful location. Easy communication by rail from all parts. Holy Cross makes a specialty of the classical course, while furnishing courses in mathematics and the sciences and modern languages equal to the best. No special commercial course. The college course comprises four years of prescribed studies with a few elective courses in the last year. The completion of a four-year classical High School course usually fits a student for entrance.

Holy Cross Preparatory School

While a vast majority of the students are of college grade, the institution has limited accommodation for preparatory students who have made one year of classical High School studies. No younger students can be accommodated at present.

Fall Term Begins September 7, 1910

Bulletins setting forth full particulars, also entrance blanks and other information mailed on application to THE PREFECT OF STUDIES

Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. C. G. Gifford

considerable time. The value of electric lights needs no words of commendation and praise. Any one who has noted the ease of control and the brilliant light which rushes forth at the pressure of a finger knows the value and worth of electric lights. With the new inventions in electric lighting the lamps take only a third of the former current and give a vastly better light, which is nearly akin to actual sunlight.

VALUE OF THE TOAD TO FARMERS.

Prof. Washburn of the University division of entomology, at University farm, finds toads, to be friends of the farmer, reports a writer in the Farmers' Guide. They feed entirely upon an incredible number of insects. The federal department of agriculture, investigating the toad, discovers the startling fact that in 24 hours the insect food consumed by the toad equals in quantity four times the capacity of its stomach, which is practically filled and emptied four times every 24 hours. One hundred and fifty-five stomachs examined by the department showed a contents of 10 per cent. of ants, 16 per cent. of cut worms, 10 per cent. of thousand-legged worms, 9 per cent. of caterpillars, 8 per cent. of ground beetles, 5 per cent. of destructive weevils, 3 per cent. of grasshoppers, together with crickets, spiders, snow bugs, potato bugs and a miscellaneous lot of other insects. Protect the toad. Teach the thoughtless boy friendliness to this helpless, harmless, useful animal.

BOILED FOOD FOR HORSES.

Prof. Henry is reported in the Indiana Farmer as saying that boiled feed is useful for colts, brood mares and stallions. If fed two or three times a week, and that draft horses being prepared for sale or exhibition may be given a cooked food once a day. In his opinion an excellent feed for horses is made by boiling barley and oats in a kettle with considerable water and pouring the mass over chaff hay, allowing the whole to stand until the hay is well softened. Bran, roots and a small quantity of molasses may be added also. The horse not only requires less feed when ill than when at work, but is actually injured if the ration is not reduced on days of illness. Some feeders of high standing reduce the feed of their work horses on Sundays and holidays, in the belief that even one day's feeding of a working ration while the horse is at rest is injurious.

Men of science are generally agreed that birds are nature's great check on the excess of insects and that they maintain the balance between plant and insect life. Ten thousand caterpillars, it has been estimated, could destroy every blade of grass on an acre of cultivated land. The insect population of a single cherry tree infested with aphides has been estimated by a prominent entomologist at no less than 12,000,000. The bird population of cultivated country districts has been estimated at from 700 to one square mile. This is small compared with the number of insects, yet as each bird consumes hundreds of insects every day the latter are prevented from becoming the scourge they would be but for their feathered enemies.

A HANDY REMEDY TO HAVE IN THE HOME

Brown's Instant Relief

A reliable medicine for the whole family. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Cold, Croup, Burns, Mosquito Bites or Stings, Chills, Rheumatism, Prepared by Norway Medicine Co., Norway, Me.

"A REPUTATION"

for looking after a client's interest with attract more unsolicited business than a lower price. This is the reason why this office does such a large uncollected business. We are proud of the reputation we have established for taking care of our clients' interests. Are you with us? If not, why not?

T. S. Peck,

General Insurance Agent, Burlington, - - - Vermont.

Established 1809.

MILEAGES—PHONE 513.

Special Class for CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION now being formed Regular fall term, Aug. 25

Vermon BUSINESS COLLEGE

IF YOU WANT TO BE SUCCESSFUL

ADVERTISE IN THE

IF YOU WANT TO BE SUCCESSFUL