

HYMN OF HATE AGAINST FLIES

These Insect Pests Distribute Germs of Typhoid.

Children's Bureau of Labor Department Says They Are Enemies of Babies and Therefore Objects of Hatred and Distrust.

When the modern mother sings "Baby, baby, here's a fly" to her infant, she changes the second line of the old nursery song to read "Let us swat him, you and I." The common housefly is no longer an object of tolerant interest, but an enemy of babies, and the principal factor in the distribution of the germs of typhoid, says the Children's Bureau, United States department of labor.

Especially is he regarded as the enemy of the baby, as there is reason to believe that he carries about the germs of summer diarrhoea, and causes them to be taken into the baby's system by the mother's milk.

How to Prevent Hatching. Flies may be kept out of the house to a considerable extent by using screens at the doors and windows, and those that get inside may be trapped, poisoned or swatted. But better than any of these methods is to destroy the eggs in the larval stage, and thus prevent them from hatching. The following information is furnished by the department of agriculture:

A safe and effective weapon against the typhoid or housefly has been found in powdered heliothrips by scientists of the department of agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered heliothrips mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure, will destroy the larvae which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered heliothrips is readily obtainable, this puts in the hands of every one a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered heliothrips, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies breed in manure, but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered heliothrips. Government experiments have shown that the heliothrips is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure, and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

CHEAP HELIOTHRIPS EFFECTIVE. One-half pound of powdered heliothrips mixed with 10 gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or 30 cubic feet, of manure. This mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, special attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places heliothrips is obtainable in 10-pound lots at a cost of 10 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse. The money involved is therefore, trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and the community from the practical elimination of the disease-spreading fly.

Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as outhouses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of boxes for powdered heliothrips. Applied at the rate of 0.2 pounds per cubic bushel of manure, boxes are as effective as powdered heliothrips in killing the larvae, but cost less than half a cent for each bushel of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the boxes. The use of the more expensive but safer heliothrips is therefore recommended for the treatment of manure. Boxes are recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs.

PUBLIC DUTY, SCIENTISTS SAY. "Scientists who have been working for years to eliminate the fly are convinced that the use of one or the other of these simple measures is a public duty, wherever manure and refuse exist. Sanitation, however, strongly advise the removal of refuse heaps or other unnecessary rubbish or breeding places for flies. In breeding places which cannot be thus disposed of, such as manure or stables—the daily use of powdered heliothrips will keep the flies from breeding in these favorite breeding grounds. The best results are obtainable in a community where every one cleans up his premises, traps or kills the flies, and systematically treats the manure and other breeding places with powdered heliothrips.

"The fly is not only a nuisance to human beings and livestock. It spreads disease and filth and is a menace to public health which cannot be tolerated in the face of demonstrated remedy. Details of the experiments with other information on the subject are contained in a professional paper, bulletin 245 of the United States department of agriculture."

END OF SUMMER SCHOOL.

Nearly Two Hundred Attended Highly Successful Session.

By far the most successful session that the University of Vermont summer school has ever enjoyed came to a close Friday, when the last of the final examinations were completed. The total registration this year was slightly less than two hundred, of whom 50 were college graduates. It was a goodly contingent of schools and 16 were principals of high schools. Such a large number of men this year were engaged in graduate work in education that it is expected that next year a seminar course in this subject will be offered to graduate students.

Twenty-three popular lectures by noted speakers, including the tri-weekly talks to the students, were given this year. A large number of these lectures were open to the general public. Five public musical entertainments were held, some of which afforded the students and their friends an opportunity of hearing world-renowned artists. Two private recitals were given by the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols. Professor J. P. Messenger and his staff of co-workers are to be congratulated upon the splendid work accomplished during the six weeks' session.

The vacation plans of some of the teachers are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols, who have given a coupon in music, will go on a walking trip through the White mountains. Professor S. P. Emerson and family will go to their summer home on the Maine coast. Scott C. Carter, who has been conducting the course in art, will spend a short time in New Hampshire, before returning to his home in Boston. Dr. W. B. Aspinwall will return at once to Worcester, Mass., to take up his duties as principal of the Massachusetts State Normal school. Miss Josephine Baker, who has been teaching penmanship, will return to her home in New York city.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER COLDS. It is wrong to neglect a cold at any time because it weakens the system and lays the sufferer open to attack from other diseases. Wet feet, sudden changes in temperature and damp, uncovered heads are chief causes of children's colds in summer. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound gives sure and prompt relief. J. W. O'Sullivan, adv.

TWO TEST CASES.

Suits Brought to Recover Unpaid Assessments for Sidewalks and Curbing. The first step toward the collection of assessments which are past due by the city of Burlington from property owners for sidewalks and curbing has been taken by City Attorney A. L. Sherman, who has filed suits against two citizens whose assessments are not yet paid. The move on the part of city attorney is in accordance with action taken by the board of aldermen who instructed the city attorney to take action to bring into the city treasury a large amount of overdue assessments.

The matter of the outstanding debt has been talked over in meetings of the board of aldermen on several occasions and the present board is not the only one which has wrestled with the problem. A large percentage of the property owners who owe the money have put up the argument that they will not pay their assessments until others, who have owed for the sidewalks and curbing for a much longer period of time, have settled. Many of the accounts have been put in the controller's hands and will have to be paid with the additional charges. The two cases, which have been filed with the clerk of the city court and which will be tried in September are in the nature of test cases, which, if won by the city, will bring most of the others who are owing for the same improvements to time, so that they will be easier to pay their share. The suits are against John H. Drew for curbing and sidewalk assessments and Isaac Perelman for sidewalk assessment. The amount assessed against Mr. Perelman is \$52.50 and against Mr. Drew \$37 for curbing and \$51.40 for sidewalks. The overdue assessments at the present time on sewer, sidewalks and curbing amount to about \$15,000.

BELLOWS FREE ACADEMY.

Full Term Begins Tuesday, September 7—New Teacher Training Course.

School will begin for the full term Tuesday morning, September 7. The teachers' training course is to be given under the direction of Miss Ruby Smith of the University of Vermont. The school is held at the Somerville school at St. Albans. It is hoped that a careful synopsis of this course will be published in the near future. Domestic science courses will probably be given under the direction of a competent teacher. It is hoped that these courses will be given for all the grades down to the third. The manual training course will be continued.

DEATH AT POST.

Martin Baloga of 2nd Cavalry Victim of Kicking Horses.

Martin Baloga of H Troop, Second Cavalry, died Saturday shortly after noon at the post hospital, as the result of internal injuries when kicked by a horse. He was in the corral on Friday night in catching one of the horses when he was kicked in the side by the animal. He was operated upon Saturday when his death occurred.

The dead trooper was an Austrian and was 29 years of age. Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon at two o'clock at the post, Chaplain D. L. Fleming officiating. The interment was made in Lake View cemetery, a detachment of H Troop escorting the remains to their final resting place. At the close of the services a salute was fired above the grave.

Are you "holding on" to something of value which you no longer use or need? Keep in mind that "for sale" advertising pays.

CALLED TROUBLESOME TWINS

Woman Suffrage and Prohibition Worry the Politicians.

Dryers Are Obviously Making Progress and May Capture Washington—Anthony Amendment Is Being Actively Pressed.

Woman suffrage and prohibition are the twin issues causing politicians in many States more concern than all their other troubles put together, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. The relation between the two is only sentimental, for the suffragists are not embarrassing their own campaign by working prohibition on the side and the prohibitionists are equally single-minded in trying to make the country dry. True, most of the women who favor suffrage are opposed to the sale of liquor, and the liquor dealers of the country need draw on very little of their expert knowledge of human nature to realize that their cause is weakest where women have the ballot. But to the politician, who has been accustomed in the past to carry on his campaigns without giving a thought to either woman suffrage or prohibition as an issue, the growing political importance of both means just so much more work and uncertainty. No doubt ambitious political aspirants in the various States are following the example of the agile Foss in Massachusetts and picking up prohibition as a very useful asset with which to go before the voters. In the West, where the suffrage movement is slowly, but surely making its unconventional way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the candidate is brave indeed who would flout woman suffrage, and most candidates feel that they have much to gain and nothing to lose by favoring it.

While these two issues are essentially non-partisan, circumstances have made some strange political bed-fellows. Thus in the South, where the white voter is supposed to like his liquor fully as well as the northern blow his neck, the negro menace has proved a powerful ally of the prohibition cause, and of the 18 prohibition States in the union the solid South supplies seven, while the border States of Tennessee and West Virginia are dry also. Kentucky, popularly regarded as the native home of the best and the most whiskey, contains 90 dry counties and only 10 wet. South Carolina has not adopted Statewide prohibition, but it boasts 50 dry counties and 11 wet, and its sole election held recently was won by the drys. In Oklahoma, which has been a dry State since 1907, no less than 77 counties voted for an amendment to the State Constitution making drunkenness or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor a criminal offense, sufficient for impeachment.

LIST OF EIGHTEEN DRY STATES.

That the prohibition cause is not going backward is evident. North Dakota went dry in 1909, and in the recent republican primaries the prohibition candidates received only about 20 per cent of the vote. In Wisconsin, the State beer made famous, one county is wholly dry and other dry territory covers 25 per cent of the population. In the elections last Spring 33 incorporated cities and villages and seven townships changed from wet to dry, while only one dry village went wet. Ohio forced State prohibition in 1914, but in the same year Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona went dry, and in 1915 Arkansas, Alabama, Idaho and Iowa followed suit. Following is a complete list of the States where prohibition States, in the order of their going dry:

Maine 1851
Kansas 1889
North Dakota 1889
Georgia 1890
Oklahoma 1907
North Carolina 1907
Mississippi 1908
Tennessee 1909
West Virginia 1912
Virginia 1914
Colorado 1914
Oregon 1914
Washington 1914
Arizona 1915
Arkansas 1915
Alabama 1915
Idaho 1915
Iowa 1915

Prohibition is strong in Congress, partly through personal conviction and partly through the personal cowardice of men who believe national prohibition to be impracticable and unwise, but dare not vote against it because of a moral sentiment in the districts which they fear will be transmitted to hostile votes. The Hobson constitutional amendment for national prohibition actually carried the House, 187 to 155, with 41 no vote at the last session, but as a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry a constitutional amendment through, the measure failed. The same Congress, however, passed a drastic restrictive liquor law for the District of Columbia, and in the Senate technicalities prevented enactment of a prohibition law for the District. It is generally believed in Washington that within two years the District of Columbia will be voted dry, although as a matter of practical administration, as opposed to purely sentimental considerations, this is the last city in the country that should have the pleasure of prohibition forced upon it, if for no other reason than that its citizens are helpless against all legislation by Congress affecting their interests or convenience. Hobson has retired from Congress, although his own State has gone dry meantime, but there are plenty of other ambitious politicians who will seize the anti-liquor issue to honor in political fortunes, whether they are sincere or not.

SUFFRAGISTS INTEND TO WIN.

To return to the suffragists, they do not intend that woman suffrage shall be an issue in the national campaign of 1916, for the extremely simple reason that they purpose to drive a suffrage amendment through Congress at the coming session. This is the famous amendment first drafted in its present form by Susan B. Anthony in 1875 and first introduced in Congress by Senator A. S. Sargent of California in 1878. Since that time it has resolved committee action, both favorable and adverse, no less than 10 times in the Senate and six times in the House. It was voted upon in the Senate in 1874, receiving 35 yeas and 34 nays, or eleven less than the necessary two-thirds vote. In House last January it received 174 yeas and 294 nays, thus failing by seventy-eight of the necessary two-thirds. But the new Congress will contain a good many more friends of suffrage than the last, and the women in charge of the movement are confident of success during the first session of 1915-1916, especially as women already have the right to vote for president in

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no less than 12 States, representing 59 votes in the electoral college and 180 in the republican national convention.

Analyzed after partisan lines, the vote in the House on the suffrage amendment shows the republicans more generally favorable to the issue than the democrats, for of the total democratic membership about 50 per cent favored and 50 per cent opposed the bill for women, while on the republican side about 50 per cent favored and only 25 per cent opposed. Of the 24 votes cast against the Anthony amendment about 51 per cent came from democrats and 17 per cent from the republicans. The opponents of suffrage have declared that here, as with the prohibition issue, the negro population must be accounted as a factor making equal suffrage undesirable; but the suffragists have countered on this argument with the facts that in nine of the 12 southern States having a marked negro population the white women outnumber the total negro population and that in all the southern States there are more than two million more white women than negro men and women put together. Only in Mississippi and South Carolina do the negro women outnumber the white women.

WILL REMAIN OPEN QUESTION.

To the argument that it is useless to pass the suffrage amendment through Congress, because it is known in advance that 12 southern States would reject it, the women reply that once having passed Congress the amendment can remain before the States indefinitely; that modification would be final but that a State which rejects the amendment has the right to reconsider its action and may vote upon it as many times as it pleases until the amendment is ratified.

Whether one favors equal suffrage or not, it must be recognized that the women have made a very strong and intelligent campaign, and are already interested, most of the political managers prefer that their candidates should favor suffrage rather than oppose it. If they take any position at all upon the question, in a sense, the so-called issues stand in the same relation toward Congress and its possible action, but there is this fundamental difference in the essential nature of the two questions, that one poses an extension of the rights of individual and the other a severe restriction.

ROBBERY ATTEMPTED?

B. B. Whalen Meets Highwaymen on College Street Late at Night.

What was probably an attempt at highway robbery, and at least an attempted robbery, was frustrated by quick action on the part of B. B. Whalen, who was the picked victim for their operations. Mr. Whalen was on the way to his home in the Harrington on College street and was walking up on the south side of the street. When opposite the Ethan Allen club house, he noticed two men standing in front of the club house. After he had passed the club the two men crossed over to the side of the road on which he was walking and, looking around, he saw one of them sneaking up to him. He was at that time at the point on the sidewalk where he crosses to his own home and as he stepped off from the sidewalk to cross the road the other man, stepping out from the shadow of a tree, made a pass at him as though to strike a heavy blow. Mr. Whalen sidestepped both men and arrived at his home without injury.

It is not believed that Mr. Whalen was

the one for whom the thugs were waiting but that, seeing him, they made an attempt to knock him out and obtain whatever money or valuables he might have about his person. It is thought that their intention was to knock him senseless. On account of the darkness at that particular point on the street Mr. Whalen did not get a good look at either of his would-be assailants, who had their hats well pulled down over their eyes and wore dark clothes. He reported the case at the police office Saturday. While several are of the opinion that they have been "hanging about" that vicinity at other times, no reports have previously been made at the police office.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all-pain, and winds, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STUDYING POLIOMYELITIS.

Dr. Edward Taylor Succeeds Dr. E. S. Towne at Laboratory.

Dr. Edward Taylor of Demopolis, Alabama, has been secured by the Vermont State board of health to take the place of Dr. E. S. Towne at the poliomyelitis research laboratory at the college of medicine, carried on by the Vermont State board of health. Dr. Taylor has already arrived in this city and is becoming acquainted with the work of the laboratory under the direction of Dr. A. L. Amoss of the Rockefeller Institute at New York, who is spending this month here working on the disease. Dr. Taylor will take charge of the laboratory on the departure of Dr. Amoss, and his work will be much the same as that carried on by Dr. Towne. Dr. Taylor was graduated with the class of 1908 from George Washington University.

The work which is being developed by Dr. Amoss while in this State is an important one. When a case which is suspected of being poliomyelitis by the attending physician is reported to the office of the laboratory, Dr. Amoss sees that patient and ascertains whether or not it is a true case. So far there have been four cases in the State which he has been able to study at first hand. One has resulted in death and the other three are reported as being very light cases with slight body paralysis. Dr. Amoss will spend the entire month of August in Vermont, as this is the month when the disease usually breaks out. No new cases were reported at the laboratory during Saturday and Sunday.

NOW PUT BLAME ON NOAH.

It Was Captain of the Ark Not Eve, Who Ate Forbidden Fruit.

It was not Adam and Eve who brought about the fall of man, but Noah, according to a translation of a tablet now in the University of Pennsylvania museum. According to Sumerian theology found on the tablet, said to have been written before the days of Abraham and translated by Dr. Steven Langdon, professor of Assyriology in Oxford University, England, Noah was ordered not to eat of the cedar tree in the Garden of Paradise, and when he disobeyed the curse fell upon him. The curse was that he should have ill health and an early death, instead of living to be 50,000 years old like his ancestors. Dr. Langdon says this tablet is at

least 1,000 years older than the Genesis account, and, so far as is known, is the oldest record of the sort in existence. The tablet was written possibly 5,000 years ago, and evidently goes back to the early history of man. The Babylonian and Sumerian accounts place the flood at something like 25,000 B. C., and the lapse of time between the creation and the flood is filled by ten kings who reigned altogether 32,000 years, an average of 3,200 years each. The reason later kings reigned comparatively short periods is that Noah sinned in eating of the cedar tree.

OVER 4,000 TONS OF POISON.

The figures showing the production of white arsenic in the United States in 1914, collected by Frank L. Hess of the United States geological survey, indicate an output amounting to 4,650 short tons, valued at \$13,147. This is somewhat more than was shown by the preliminary figures, and exceeds the largest previous output, that of 2,912,621 tons, valued at \$10,246, by 46 per cent. No direct production of white arsenic—that is, no production from arsenic minerals treated primarily for their arsenic content—has been made in this country for several years, because the arsenic saved at the smelters as a by-product and the imported material have been so plentiful and so cheap that such production would have been unprofitable.

The country's arsenic resources are immense. Deposits of arsenopyrite, the commonest of the arsenic minerals, are found at many places, only a few of which are known to this survey, because, except in terms of very high prices, they are generally of little or no value unless accompanied by precious metals and as high prices have prevailed only at long intervals, little notice has been taken of the deposits by miners and prospectors.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

(Taken from Exchanges.)

Belgium was the fur center of the world before the war. The commerce of the world in 1912 amounted to \$21,870,000,000. New York picture shows and theatres can seat over 1,000,000 persons at a time. The annual cut of British Columbia timber is approximately 2,000,000,000 feet. The disbursements on account of the Civil war totaled \$1,457,934,456 at the last figuring.

There was an increase of nearly 700,000 in the cigarette output in the United States last year. Africa has 24 inhabitants to the square mile and North America has only one more to the mile.

The canary bird imported into this country from the Azores mountains has amounted to a million and a half birds a year for several years. The longest straight piece of railway line in the world is from Nyngau to Haurke, in New South Wales. This railway runs 136 miles on a level in a perfectly straight line.

According to La Baron, the number of domestic animals in Argentina at the end of 1914 was as follows: Horned cattle, 25,000,000; horses, 9,000,000; mules, 25,000; asses, 10,000; sheep, 80,000,000; goats, 4,500,000; pigs, 3,000,000.

The boll weevil did about \$39,000,000 damage to the cotton crop in 1914. Nearly 15,000 square miles of new territory have been infested during the year. Every effort is being made to control these depredations, particularly by the use of powdered orthocyanate of lead.

Alex Swanson of West Concord, N. H., a granite cutter, possesses two peculiar characteristics. His hands work in unison—that is, a movement of one involuntarily causes the other hand to perform the same function, and while he has an abundance of hair on his head, he has never had to use a razor on his face.

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