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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The report of Villa's death was even more "exaggerated" than that of Mark Twain, when he concocted this expression.

The Londonderry Sifter has come out for Roosevelt for the presidency, although the great majority of the papers of the State are for Hughes as first choice.

Secretary of War Baker has marked the practical beginning of his administration of the department by instituting the shake up in the army aviation service long plainly needed, as indicated by results following the Villa raid. It is about time to insist upon efficiency in the service we have before we try to enlarge it.

A wealthy New Yorker who started out at one o'clock in the morning, telling his wife he was going to pay some bills, was blackjacked by two thieves in the vestibule of his home and relieved of $114 in bills, a gold watch and chain, a diamond scarf pin and diamond cuff links. The man who chooses the middle of the night as a time to meet his obligations, will do well to leave his jewelry and money at home.

THE BAY STATE'S PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Strangely enough, Massachusetts is the only State in the Union which is having the old style of presidential fight under new conditions. The fight in the Bay State differs slightly from that of 1912, however. Instead of being between Taft and Roosevelt it is Roosevelt against the field represented by an unpledged delegation, although one or two of the unpledged men are supposed to lean strongly toward Roosevelt. This is particularly true of Senator Lodge.

Under these circumstances public attention is directed toward the presidential fight in the Bay State to a degree greater than would ordinarily be the case were there straight and open contests between rival candidates as in previous years. According to the Springfield Republican's weekly survey of the political field in the Bay State the republicans who are committed to making Roosevelt the candidate for president are the busiest of all in the Massachusetts field, and Messrs. Bird, Cushing and Gardner are making frequent and fiery speeches. Mr. Bird, who is "mentioned" as a possible candidate for vice-president, makes the plain intimation that if the republicans do not take the colonel, they may expect the re-election of President Wilson, whom Mr. Bird now admits has advanced progressive causes. Mr. Bird overlooks the old law about a rule that will not work both ways, and that as Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the choice of Wilson before, so his nomination this year by the party he so bitterly flouted four years ago might produce a like result.

The republicans who are supporting the unpledged ticket, made up of the governor, the two United States senators and ex-Senator Crane, are said by the Republican to be exhibiting much the better temper. They have so far declined to reply to the bitter onslaughts of Messrs. Cushing and Gardner, both defeated in their gubernatorial ambitions, and that has made the speaking campaign up to date rather one-sided. Colonel Baxter, who has the cause of the unpledged delegation in charge, appears to be doing the most of the work on his side of the fence. The Republican continues:

"There can be no doubt, notwithstanding the restraint of those republicans who desire to follow the example of Connecticut and the other New England States in sending unpledged delegations to Chicago, that a good deal of feeling has been generated by the way in which Messrs. Cushing and Gardner have conducted themselves. This is the thing which Colonel Roosevelt desired to avoid. Just what may come out of the turmoil will be disclosed only after the voters have turned out. If there should be a large vote on the 25th it is generally predicted that the unpledged four delegates-at-large will be chosen."

For the reason stated, however, such an outcome could not be regarded as a complete defeat for Roosevelt's candidacy.

E. J. BOOTH, President. JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-Pres.

MUTUALITY.

The Interest of Our Customers Is Held to Be of the Highest Importance.

The policy of this Bank is to help our customers in financial matters and we are glad to do it. It is in reality mutuality of interest and a part of our business.—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

E. D. WORTHEN, Treas. HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treas.

THE LATEST "WATER FUEL."

The high price of gasoline adds interest to every announcement of a possible substitute for this fuel that will make it possible to operate auto cars economically. The latest thing in this direction is a revival of the often repeated discovery of a "water fuel." This time the inventor claims to be a German-American, and his name, Louis Enricht, tends to bear out his claim at least to this extent. Whether his invention or discovery has any merit, however, is altogether another question.

He claims to have made a demonstration in connection with a car made by a famous peace advocate. In his own words the experiment was carried out as follows:

"We emptied it of every drop of gasolene. I took some water, mixed into it my secret combination of chemicals, filled up the tank, and we were off. The engine went off. The engine went better and faster than with gasolene."

Since water is made up of hydrogen and oxygen, it unquestionably has the elemental possibilities of combustion. Even if this inventor has discovered the long heralded "water-fuel," he is "up against it," whenever he tries to put it on the market. He adds:

"You see my invention is a white elephant. I cannot obtain a patent which I can control. Anyone could get a copy of my patent for five cents and discover what my compound consists of. Then everyone could make the mixture for individual consumption. Every garage keeper, every automobilist, every taxicab driver could mix it up for his own use."

Whatever may be the merit of the claims of Enricht, his announcement serves to call attention to the tremendous efforts scientists are making to solve the cheap fuel problem. Sooner or later the secret will be discovered, and it will then stand the public in hand to see to it that the discovery is made available instead of put under the control of some powerful syndicate.

LIME FROM A WASTE PRODUCT.

In the light of the present altitudinosity of the price of gasolene it seems strange to recall the fact that gasolene was at one time a waste product in connection with the preparation of kerosene. In a somewhat similar way changes in methods of manufacture and other developments may yet turn Vermont's tremendous marble waste, which formerly taxed the ingenuity of manufacturers to dispose of, into the source of great revenue.

Attention to this possibility is directed by the announcement that the Vermont Marble company has completed a mammoth lime kiln at Whipple Hollow, two miles north of North Rutland, at a cost of $5,000. This is by far the largest plant of its kind in the State and perhaps the largest in New England. This plant will convert 200 tons of stone each working day into 100 tons of lime. About a year ago when there was a slump in the marble business on account of the European war, it was decided to embark in the lime business. This industry will utilize the waste marble, the disposition of which has been a serious problem. Hundreds of carloads have been carted away for railroad ballast and vast heaps of marble refuse have been piled up mountain high. There are large lime kilns at Swanton, Winooski, Amsden and other places run as lime manufacturing plants exclusively, but if the present venture of the Vermont Marble company should prove a success in every way, the chances are marble waste and marble not regarded as satisfactory for the market as finished marble would open up an entire new field of development in this direction. Electricity is helping to make all this possible.

"IF."

If you can toss a match into a clearing,
And never give a thought to put it out,
Or drop your cigarette butt without fearing
That flames may kindle in the leaves about,

If you can knock the ashes from your brier,
Without a glance to see where they may fall,
And later find the forest all afire,
Where you have passed—with no one near to call,

If you can drive your auto through the working,
And cast your stogie club into the slash,
Unmindful of the danger therein lurking,
Or homes and happiness that you may smash,

If you can leave your campfire while 'tis glowing,
No thought of industries that it may blight,
Or of the billion saplings in the growing,
Turned into charcoal e'er the coming night,

If you can start a fire beneath a brushpile,
When the wind is roaring like a distant gun,
You surely should be shot without a trial,
And which is more, you'll be a fool, my son.

—Harris A. Reynolds in "American Forestry" for March.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR HEARS FROM AND OF VERMONT.

(From the Rutland News.)

A short time ago the Rutland News resenter as unjust and unfair an attack on Vermont made by Fred C. Trigg of the Kansas City, Mo., Star in a speech at Lawrence, Kan. The great Star makes the following very brilliant, but hardly logical or conclusive, rejoinder:

"The Rutland News is distressed at a reference to its State that appeared in the columns of the Star. The reference was contained in the report of a meeting in Lawrence at which a speaker deplored the tendency of Kansas to fall into the 'moss back smugness of Vermont.'

"In coming to the defence of Vermont the Rutland paper reproaches this newspaper with the information that that State tends the world in the manufacture of scales, wire screens, shoddy, maple sugar, granite and marble machinery, silos, children's wash clothes, soapstone producers, dyes for butter and the handling of green calf skins.

"In so far as the Star is responsible for the fleer at Vermont it would have been willing to make amends even without being told about the green calf skins. Vermont is a great State, even if it does dye its butter. It would be a great State, even if the maple syrup sold in Kansas City as the Vermont product really came from there. But when the News, warming to its work, compares the Vermont and Kansas roads to the disadvantatge of the latter the Star must call for fair play. Kansas has to build its roads and is greatly hampered in the work by a rich top soil that has to be overlaid with rock. In Vermont it is just the other way about. The roads were already there when the Vermonters moved in, only they had been covered up by the dust, and all they have to do to make a road is to scrape off a few inches of this accumulation, and there is the bed rock—the best and most enduring road surface in the world. Just because Nature was mean enough to work off a lot of rich loam on Kansas and gave Vermont all the rock is no reason why the more fortunate State should bite its thumb at its sister.

"For the rest the Star apologizes. It wouldn't be afraid to weigh its papers on Vermont's scales, and if it used any shoddy in its business it wouldn't hesitate to buy it right in Rutland. As for green calf skins it feels sure none are greener than Vermont's. And here's our hand on it."

This is all very good—of its kind. The good Star, however, does not take due cognizance of the paramountcy of Vermont in various important respects.

Vermont has the most modern school system of any State in the Union; and the blithe Star is mute.

Vermont has more money in savings banks, it has more automobiles and more telephones, per capita, than has Kansas; and the cheery Star is mute.

Vermont has a smaller debt, both State and municipal, it has more men engaged in manufacturing than has Kansas, per capita; and the fine Star is mute.

Vermont, per capita, raises more milch cows, other live stock, horses, swine, than does Kansas; and the sportive Star is mute.

It is perhaps just as well that those are mute who have nothing to say.

HE HAD QUALIFIED.

A stranger in an Indiana village thought he might improve the time by attending service in the local church. At the conclusion of a lengthy talk, the minister announced that he should like to meet the board. The stranger, in company with several other persons, proceeded to walk to the front of the church. The pastor, thinking there must be some misunderstanding, said to him: "I believe, sir, you are mistaken. This is just to be a meeting of the board."

"Well," replied the visitor, "I have listened to your talk for more than an hour and if anyone has been more bored than I have been, I should like to know who it is."—The Christian Herald.

MORMONS ARE EJECTED FOR CAUSING A ROW

W. H. Northrop Grasps One by Coat Collar and Shows Him Out of Church.

The two Mormon elders, Monroe Bird Tew and Melbourne Romney, who have campaigned in Watertown, N. Y., for the past two months were ejected from the First Presbyterian Church when they became engaged in a heated debate with several members of the audience, following an attack on Mormonism by the Hon. Hans P. Freece, a New York attorney, at the session of the St. Lawrence Presbytery.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Freece cited several cases of women being enticed to Utah for the purpose of practicing polygamy which had come under his attention while he was securing affidavits to prove in the courts that the Mormons were still practicing plural marriage despite their denial.

Throughout the excited little meeting Mr. Freece and Dr. Packard were at the pulpit distributing the anti-Mormon literature, but at Elder Romney's outbreak Dr. Packard rushed down and informed the men that they would have to leave the church and discontinue their wrangling. They became quiet immediately and were about to leave the edifice when unfortunately, as did the the wife of Lot in Biblical times, they turned around not for a look back but to answer a parting remark. W. H. Northrop, general passenger agent on the St. Lawrence Division of the New York Central and a Presbyterian elder, then went over to the men, grasped Romney by the coat collar and led both Romney and his co-worker Tew down the aisle of the church and out to the sidewalk. The men waited several minutes on the street curb gazing back at the church and then left the vicinity.

Mr. Romney in speaking of the treatment they were meeting within the city said. "We are getting hell."

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, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.—Adv.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS. PAY BEST.

QUESTION OF MORE REVENUE AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM

The attraction of summer residents and of auto tourists is not the only industry to which the green hills of Vermont are well adapted. Thousands of acres of land which cannot be tilled could be made to support countless flocks of sheep, thereby increasing the income of our farmers to a manifold degree.

When we heard a Chittenden county farmer say at the merchants' luncheon to our road makers that he had sheep to sell, but he would want $10.00 a head in place of the $3.00 to $5.00 sheep were worth a few years ago, we wondered why Vermont was not producing more sheep, thereby providing itself with rich and wholesome meat in this period of high prices for beef as well as producing wool for market.

The usual answer in a word is "dogs." We instantly reverted to the concise but vivid diagnosis of the South's troubles made by the late Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, a republican orator, who delighted an earlier generation of Vermonters with his wit and political eloquence on the stump. He said the South would flourish if it would raise more hogs and hominy and less hell.

The people on a thousand hill sides in Vermont would flourish more than at present if they would raise more sheep and less dogs. Yet strange to say whenever Vermont as a whole is confronted with the duty of choosing between sheep and dogs, it has invariably chosen dogs.

Nearly every recent session of the Legislature in Vermont has witnessed the introduction of measures calculated to protect sheep from dogs. Thereupon every owner of a measly cur throughout the State would raise his voice in protest in unison with the female fondlers of the despicable lap dog, and impress the "wisdom and virtue of Vermont" officially supposed to be embodied in our General Assembly to a point where the outcome in effect would be a vote to protect dogs instead of protecting sheep.

The time will come when the farmers of Vermont will join hands with the consumers of meat in our cities and villages and encourage the great industry of sheep husbandry. Action will be forced by selfish interests—our own pockets—but the benefit to the State as a whole will be none the less marked and wholesome.

To the appeals of our own pocketbooks, which are usually found sooner or later to be irresistible, will be added the demands of patriotism. Indeed, patriotism may lead our pocketbooks in this struggle for the means of making ourselves self-sustaining in a time of possible war as well as in peace.

The American Woolen company, which has just led the way in advancing wages in textile industries and thus helping thousands of homes in Vermont and elsewhere to solve the problem of meeting the high cost of living, has done another commendable public service by emphasizing the necessity of meeting a threatening situation in the United States.

Acting on the assumption that "something must be done at once to increase our flocks" of sheep, William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, has sent a letter to the department of agriculture and State boards of agriculture and to the senators and representatives in Congress and members of the Legislatures of New England States, setting forth the urgency of the situation. This move is in accordance with a statement by Mr. Wood in a letter to A. C. Bigelow, president of the Philadelphia Wool & Textile association, saying that he would take such action.

Mr. Wood is in hearty support of the campaign by the Philadelphia organization for increasing the number of domestic sheep, as "the great war is making our supply of wool and mutton a matter of very urgent importance to the people of this country." Accompanying the letter to the various parties mentioned is a statistical record of the wool production. The letter is in part as follows:

"I would most earnestly commend to your attention the campaign of the Philadelphia Wool & Textile association for 'more sheep and more wool.' Though the population of the United States is rapidly increasing, the number of sheep and the amount of wool produced here are falling off. In 1909, 328,000,000 pounds of wool were grown in this country; in 1915, only 288,000,000 pounds, a loss of 12 per cent. in seven years. In the last fiscal year, out of a total of 591,015,495 pounds of wool available for consumption in the United States, foreign wools represented 300,000,000 pounds, or more than one-half.

"So critical is the situation that Great Britain, which controls nearly two-thirds of the world's wool, is contemplating the imposition of an export duty on this indispensable raw material when bought by any but British purchasers.

"National prudence demands an immediate increase in the locks of the United States. The American people need more sheep for food and clothing. In spite of the rapidity with which the cheap lands of the West have been taken up, there are still great areas in this country where sheep can be grown with a profit, by the exercise of intelligence and perseverance. Sheep can be grown again in large numbers on the abandoned pastures of the New England and other Eastern States.

"Australasia produces nearly three times as much wool as our own country—chiefly because in Australasia wool growing is a modern, systematized business, and because all laws are made to favor it and worthless dogs are not allowed to harry and murder valuble flocks. National and State governments with us have done much to encourage agriculture and stock raising, but sheep and wool have not received their proper due. There is urgent need of a searching investigation of the whole question by national and State authorities. May I not ask you to take up this subject and do your share to the end that there may be more food and more wool for the American people?

"All this is an essential part of any patriotic national movement for preparedness, for the position in which this country would find itself in war—dependent on foreign sources for more than half its wool—is appalling to contemplate."

Here is an accurate and concise summary of the whole wool situation throughout the world. It enables us to gauge the future of the sheep industry with remarkable precision. We know there will be no danger in going into the sheep business so far as the demands for wool and meat products are concerned.

We of Vermont have been making new efforts under the able leadership of Commissioner of Agriculture E. S. Brigham to secure additional and broader markets for all Vermont products. Mr. Brigham has shown us that we must not only market more intelligently but we must also meet the requirements of markets in quality and handling. That is true especially of the sheep industry.

President Wood has shown the farmers of Vermont clearly and concisely how they can increase their revenue manifold by raising more sheep. He shows that our country is to afford a great market for wool as well as for lamb and mutton. New economic and market conditions are to follow the great European war. The victors, no matter which side wins, are certain to establish a great commercial union, and wool and meat products will be among the commodities they will seek to control. Steps in that direction are already being taken abroad.

It will be up to the people of the United States as a whole to meet this new and tremendous competition. Protective legislation will be demanded, but if we fail to take advantage of the situation, it will be necessary for us to import sheep and cattle from South America instead of imposing duties to keep sheep and cattle out of this country.

We must educate public sentiment in Vermont and every other State up to an appreciation of our opportunities. We must realize that it will be absolutely necessary here as elsewhere, to determine, and to write our determination into laws of the commonwealth, that it is our duty to begin by protecting sheep instead of dogs.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

DEPOSITS	INCORPORATED 1847	SURPLUS
$ 3,710.12	January 1, 1850	$ 56.34
23,750.25	January 1, 1860	214.47
263,799.55	January 1, 1870	9,812.90
1,187,609.36	January 1, 1880	43,239.43
2,121,207.11	January 1, 1890	170,238.51
7,000,207.11	January 1, 1900	330,685.37
15,420,956.49	January 1, 1916	1,250,381.44

Business can be transacted by mail, as well as in person. **4 Per Cent** No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank.

Compound Interest.

All taxes in Vermont paid by the bank.

C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer.

THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL

will win out with a savings account, built up with regularity, as against any form of investment or life insurance.

The continued and profitable existence of the business of insurance proves this.

Take the "risk" of insuring your own life by depositing regularly the amount that you would pay as a premium.

If you start this plan early in life you stand to win out.

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"SAFETY FIRST."

Money To Loan on Vermont Farms

We shall be pleased to have you write us for particulars.

Deposits	$2,371,878.96
Surplus	241,512.86
Assets	2,628,088.79

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No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt.
Deposits made on or before April 5th draw interest from April 1st.

ONLY A TWO-CENT STAMP

That is all it costs to send us your deposits, which you can forward by check, draft or money order, and a bank book will be sent by return mail. New accounts are invited.

4% Interest Paid
HOME SAVINGS BANK, Burlington, Vermont

ORCHIDS CHOICE FLOWERS.

Only One Species Useful but Beauty of Thousands Pleases.

Ask the average man if he ever tasted the fruit of an orchid and the chances are perhaps a thousand to one that he will reply—no. But he has—at least if he is a normal man and eats ice cream and cake. From which statement it may be inferred that the fruit alluded to is not eaten like an apple, peach, or pear, but is consumed in the form of a flavoring extract. Exactly; and it is an extract that is one of the most widely known and generally used in the world—vanilla. Which goes to show that most of us are not of a very inquiring turn of mind after all—especially when it comes to things of almost daily use, and even in regard to things we eat.

Naturally, orchids are not usually thought of in connection with things edible. They are not expected to serve in a utilitarian capacity. They appeal not to the gastronomic but to the aesthetic sides of the human individual, and are prized chiefly for their beauty and in some instances particularly because of their rarity. Anything that is beautiful and at the same time rare and hard to get is certain to be wanted—whether it is useful or not, a characteristic which is touched upon in an article in the March number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (Washington, D. C.,) by Edward Albes, in which he introduces his subject, "Orchids in the Americas," as follows:

A thing of beauty that is rare and difficult to obtain seems ever to have proved an irresistible lure to adventurous man. To possess it he will suffer the hardships of the highest mountain-climb, or risk the almost certain dangers of disease in tropic zones; he will dare death at the hands of savage enemies and pursue his quest far into the regions of unknown wilds. Now into the depths of shark-infested seas he dives with the hope of securing a lustrous pearl; then to the topmost Alpine peak he climbs for a rare specimen of the edeweiss. A glittering jewel in an idol's head may tempt him to invade the sacred precincts of an Indian temple, or a beautiful flower lure him far into the primeval forests of Brazil, Colombia or Peru. To this spirit of daring and adventure the civilized world owes not only its greatest geographic discoveries and important additions to scientific knowledge but to it is also largely due the discovery of many of nature's choicest things of beauty, things whose practical value may be but slight but whose appeal is to the artistic and aesthetic sense. Among all the things of fragile beauty that nature has produced perhaps none has greater charm and is more highly prized than that radiant, gorgeous flower of rainbow colors and softened shades and tints and infinitely varies forms—the orchid. For its rarer species men have traveled far, suffered much, and often died; and yet in its commoner forms few flowers are more widely scattered throughout the world."

Whereupon he enters into an account of where they grow, how they grow, how the flowers are fertilized by certain insects, the peculiar structure of the flowers, and numerous other phases of orchidology of a more or less interesting character. One of the most striking facts, however, in connection with this tremendously large order of plants is that although there are no less than 15,000 different species, belonging to something over 400 genera, there is but one genus that has known practical value, and concerning this genus Vanilla the article states:

"Of this genus there are but few succies, and of these the most important is vanilla planifolia, from which the vanilla beans of commerce are derived. The genus is native in the warmer parts of Mexico and portions of Central America, but has been introduced and is extensively cultivated in some of the West Indies and in the islands of the East Indian Archipelago. The several species of vanilla are all climbing plants, their slender stems emitting aerial roots by means of which they climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees. The flowers have thick, fleshy, dull-colored leaves and are inodorous. The fruit consists of long, slender pods, shaped like a thick, somewhat flattened lead pencil, firm but slightly wrinkled. These pods are gathered and dried before they are fully ripe, the drying process being the most important feature of their preparation, which develops their peculiar odor and gives them their value as a flavoring extract."

Of the rarer and more beautiful orchids no less than 1500 species have been gathered in the forests of Brazil, while Colombia has furnished something over 600 species of this queen of all flowers. Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, and all the Central American countries are also producers of magnificent varieties, and the world thus owes to the Americas the most variegated as well as the most gorgeous specimens of this creation which is veritably "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

FOREST NOTES.

The increase in the demand for potash has resulted in a number of inquiries of government officials concerning the amount of this chemical contained in wood ashes which may be available at sawmills operating on the national forests.

The waste product of sawmills in the United States including that fed to the furnaces as fuel is estimated to be 30,000,000 cords per year, and the equivalent of 2,880,000,000 cubic feet of solid wood substance. About half of it has no use whatever but is usually burned to get rid of it.

The chestnut blight has already done damage estimated as close to $50,000,000. The disease attacks both American and European species, but does little damage to those from Japan and China. Plant breeders by crossing Japanese chestnut and native chinquapin have produced resistant trees. Some of the Chinese chestnuts are said to grow 100 feet high in their home forests.

The annual losses of livestock on the national forest ranges of the West due to predatory animals are over $500,000. An organized campaign is now going on to exterminate these animals. Wolves are responsible for about 70 per cent of the cattle losses, while bears cause most of the remainder. Approximately 85 per cent of the sheep losses are due to coyotes, 2 per cent. to bears, and 5 per cent. to lynxes and wild cats. Mountain lions are charged with killing only a few head of cattle and sheep.

BEST WAY TO KILL FLIES.

The May Woman's Home Companion gives a way to kill flies that beats swatting 'em all hollow. Here it is:

"Take a piece of seven-eighths-inch soft wood three inches square, into which you have driven, near the corners at a slight angle, four eight-penny finish nails. Saw off the handle of an old broom and nail this block of wood to one end of it. Half fill a tumbler with cold water and put in it a tablespoonful of kerosene oil (soapsuds also may be used). Place the tumbler on the piece of wood between the nails and raise it to the ceiling, covering the fly. The fumes of the kerosene oil cause the flies to drop into the glass. The best time to do this is in the evening, at dusk, or early in the morning while the flies are settled on the ceiling."

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