REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Bridport item in exchange: "Joseph Blaize's house was damaged by fire Feb. 19." He must have expected it.

—:o:—

Last year at this time we were getting our first decent sleighing. This year an exchange asserts we have already had 64 days of it.

—:o:—

We expect it was an error in typesetting that made an item in the Richmond news of an exchange announce that "The mid-winter prayer meeting of the Congregational church will be held to-night, instead of Thursday night," although it is getting to be a question with most churches whether a "mid-winter" service, well attended would not reach as many as the "mid-week" service, which it is supposed the paper was trying to announce.

—:o:—

The Barton Monitor's new column, "The Meddler," is hitting at the root of things up there, judging by the criticisms and commendation it is getting. This week that brand of people is hit who cannot refrain from taking down the receivers to their telephones whenever they hear a ring that announces a call to someone on their line. The Meddler says: "There is two kinds o' thieves: those who steal, an' those who listen on the telephone, an' as fer me pu'sonly, I'd trust the first brand a darn sight further'n the eavesdroppin' variety. I've heard the click of the receivers of this brand o' thieves on certain lines here'n Barton so much lately that my nerves is bad from holdin' in about em. * * *"

Bar Jap Wife of American.

Tacoma, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Sido McDaniels, the Japanese wife of an American physician, who arrived from the Orient unattended yesterday was ordered deported on the ground that she has no passport.

WHY ENDURE PIMPLES

CUTICURA
Soap and Ointment

Do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 4B, Boston. ☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Wherever there is Pain apply an

Allcock's PLASTER

The World's Greatest External Remedy.

KEEPING DOWN MOTH PESTS

Government Bureau Advocates Use of Creosote on Trees

CUT OFF THE WEBS BEFORE APRIL 1

Burlap Bands Should Not Be Applied Too Early in the Season

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The depredations of the gipsy and the brown-tail moths on the fruit and shade trees of New England have not been so serious during the past season as in previous years. Diseases and introduced parasites have attacked the caterpillars of these moths and have caused at least a temporary check on two most dangerous pests. However, certain new territory has been infested and the department of agriculture still considers it of vital importance that aggressive measures be continued to control these dangerous insects. It is therefore now issuing farmers' bulletin No. 564, entitled "The Gipsy Moth and the Brown-Tail Moth, With Suggestions for Their Control."

The gipsy moth is capable of causing enormous injury to tree growers. In the area in New England which has suffered most, thousands of trees are dead as a result of being deprived of their leaves by this pest. Apple and oak trees have been injured most; pines have also suffered severely. It spreads rapidly and in Europe where it has been longer in evidence it has become seriously injurious to many sections. The damage it causes is ordinarily not so severe as is that resulting from gipsy moth infestation because the brown-tail moth does not have so wide a range of food plants and, because the bulk of this feeding is done early in the season so that the trees have an opportunity to recover before midsummer. In the territory where both insects exist the caterpillars of the gipsy moth supplement the work which is done by those of the brown-tail moth and the injury is therefore greatly increased.

How To Destroy Gipsy Moth Egg Clusters.

One of the best methods of controlling the gipsy moth is to treat the egg clusters of the insect, between August 1 and April 1, with creosote. A small amount of lamp black is added to discolor the treated eggs, and it is sold in the gipsy moth infested district under the name of "gipsy moth creosote." It is applied with a brush and penetrates the cluster rapidly, destroying the eggs. Creosote may be obtained in small quantities from nearly all the large hardware or seed stores in the infested district, where it usually sells for about 35 cents a gallon. If secured in larger quantities a much lower price can be obtained.

Cut and Burn Winter Webs of Brown-Tail Moth.

The brown-tail moth can be controlled by cutting off its winter webs and burning them before the caterpillars begin to emerge in April. These webs should be destroyed by fire, for if they are simply cut from the tree and left on the ground the caterpillars will emerge and no benefit will result from the work which has been done.

In orchard practice it is sometimes inadvisable to cut the winter webs, for where an infestation is bad it is likely to leave a poorly shaped tree. Spraying in the spring is not a satisfactory remedy unless the infestation is very light, because the caterpillars, when they occur in large numbers, do not allow the tree to put out sufficient foliage to hold the spray material. The most effective method is to spray the trees before the middle of August, using from six to 10 pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water. Before spraying operations of this sort are attempted care should be taken to determine whether the trees are well infested with egg masses of the brown-tail moth, for if the infestation is very slight it will be more satisfactory to cut and destroy the webs.

Burlap Bands Should Not Be Applied Too Early in the Season.

Burlap bands, if not attached to the tree too early in the season, are an effective method of control for the gipsy moth. If attached too early, however, before the brown-tail caterpillars have made their cocoons, the bands afford an excellent place for the cocoons. These caterpillars are poisonous and severe poisoning has resulted to workmen because the caterpillars accumulate under the burlap bands attached too early in the season.

The use of burlap bands is also expensive. However, if they are attached to the trees after June 15, they prove an effective method of control. The caterpillars seek shelter during hot, sunny days and will therefore, crawl beneath the band, where they may be crushed each day. Ordinarily a strip of burlap about eight inches wide is placed loosely around the tree and a piece of twine passed around the center and tied to hold it in place. After this is done the top part of the burlap is folded down so that a double shelter is made beneath. The department of agriculture's new bulletin gives an illustration which shows the effectiveness of this method, when used at the proper time.

Early Spraying Sometimes Useful.

Early spraying in orchards will be found useful if only a few egg clusters are present. The most effective spray for the gipsy moth is arsenate of lead paste applied to the foliage at the rate of 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

It is necessary that the treatment be thorough and the application even, if best results are to be secured. For small operations the ordinary orchard sprayer may be used with one or more lines of hose equipped with nozzles of the Vermorel or Bordeaux type. In case large shade trees on valuable park or woodland are to be treated, however, the use of a high-power sprayer is more economical. The new bulletin describes satisfactory types of sprayers.

In case the infestation is more serious, a second spraying early in June will be found very satisfactory. In cases where the infestation is severe, the egg clusters should be treated now before spring with the creosote mixture and this treatment should be followed by thorough spraying in the spring. Thoroughness is a prime essential if prompt results are to be secured.

The new bulletin also recommends the use of the tanglefoot band, which may be applied to the tree trunks after the bark has been scraped so that the sticky materials can be applied evenly. This method of treatment is described in detail in the bulletin. It also advises that in badly infested orchards the creosote mixture and the spray be followed up by the tanglefoot band.

Orchard infestations can be managed by following up these methods, and it will not require much additional expense or a great deal of extra work to protect the trees. In making this statement it is assumed that the orchard is being cared for by up-to-date methods in order to protect it from other injurious insects and diseases, and it is improbable that these results can be brought about in neglected orchards or where the owners do not practice the best horticultural methods in handling their growing trees.

The proper method of handling the gipsy moth in any town, city, or park or on private estates, should be based on the infestation as determined by some one who is familiar with gipsy moth work, if the best results are to be secured at a minimum expense. Much energy and money may be wasted in applying remedies unless their application is based on a thorough knowledge of existing conditions. An owner of an infested estate should have an examination made by some qualified person who can give reliable recommendations as to treatment.

State Organizations Carry on Work.

Each of the New England states and New York are carrying on work for the control of these insects. The organization varies, as between the states, owing to differences in local conditions, but the same general methods of work are employed. Particular information concerning local conditions may be obtained by communicating with the state officials in charge. Their addresses are as follows: Maj. E. E. Philbrook, Portland, Me.; Prof. W. C. O'Kane, Durham, N. H.; E. S. Brigham, St. Albans, Vt.; Prof. F. W. Rane, 6 Beacon st, Boston, Mass.; Prof. A. E. Stone, Kingston, R. I.; Dr. W. E. Britton, New Haven, Conn.; George G. Atwood, Albany, N. Y.

NO MORE COLDS SINCE TAKING PERUNA

No one can fully appreciate the joy of life who is subject to colds. To be free from colds is a blessing which comparatively few people enjoy.

Peruna is an old and tried remedy for those who are subject to colds. Peruna fortifies the system against taking cold. It regulates the bowels and tones up the whole nervous system.

THE COLD TOWEL BATH, as described on page three of the new "Ills of Life," should be used in every home. Sent free. Peruna used with the cold towel bath protects against cold.

If you prefer to take Peruna in tablet form you can now procure them by writing to the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND RURAL PROGRESS

Will Be Discussed at Conference in Boston March 6.

The eighth annual meeting of the New England Federation for Rural Progress will be held in Faneuil hall, Boston, on Friday, March 6. An able array of speakers have been engaged to take part. Rural progress in each of the six New England states during 1913 will be discussed by the various commissioners of agriculture and others. J. P. Taylor, secretary of the Greater Vermont association, representing Vermont. Rural progress in New England as promoted by the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension service, boards and commissioners of agriculture, agricultural societies, the grange, the county advisers, local boards of trade and business men's associations, boys' and girls' corn club movement, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be reviewed by men connected with these various lines of work.

A complimentary luncheon will be tendered to delegates at the American house by the agricultural committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which our fellow Vermonter, Hon. T. N. Vail, is chairman; at which the creed of the New England federation will be voiced by the president, J. L. Hills, of the University of Vermont; agriculture as a business industry will be discussed by Robert Scovel, a live business man farmer; the government rural organization service and how New England can profit thereby by T. N. Carver, the head of the service; and railroads and their relation to agriculture by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The afternoon session will be addressed by C. J. Brand, chief of the federal bureau of markets on markets and marketing; by George Tupper, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. immigration bureau, on immigrants as farm laborers; by John A. Scheuerle, secretary, on the work of the Hampden County Improvement league, and by E. L. Morgan, secretary, on the plans of the purpose of the Massachusetts federation.

Any and everyone interested in rural affairs, whether a farmer or not, but especially the farmers, is heartily welcome to attend these sessions, which are free. Programs can be obtained for the asking, either of the president of the federation, Dean J. L. Hills, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., or the secretary, John C. Orcutt, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

PURIFIES as well as beautifies the skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 65 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, Props. 37 Grt. Jones St., N.Y.C.

Topics of the Home and Household.

A little kerosene applied to corns and callous places on the feet is most helpful.

* * *

When frying pork chops, make a slash in the chop before frying; this enables the chop to lie flat in the pan. Otherwise the chop humps up and does not cook.

* * *

To prevent paint and varnish from washing off around door knobs and cupboards, where greasy and dirty finger marks show, use baking soda or saleratus in water instead of soap. Wipe quite dry and do not let any dampness remain on surrounding paint.

* * *

To wash an infant's clothes such as socks, knitted sacks, and other articles of knitted wool, dissolve in cold water a little crude borax, and white castile soap. Do not use colored castile soap, as that may stain. The process will be found very easy and perfectly satisfactory. The dirt will come out in the cold water without any trouble. There will be no shrinking and the color will remain bright in colored woolens or fancy borderings.

* * *

Very few cooks fully realize the value of a pinch of salt, but those who do, know that there is practically no article of food or drink that can be made quite perfect without it. A pinch in the teapot brings out the fragrance of the tea, in the coffee pot, cocoa, or chocolate, it has a mellowing effect impossible to describe, but perceptible to the taste. In soups, meats and vegetables we want to taste the salt, but in other dishes it is used merely to overcome flatness or to liberate certain flavors.

* * *

Uses for Old Stockings.

Save your old black stockings and cut off the feet and rip up the legs. Sew two together and use for dust cloths or sink cloths. The former with a little kerosene is an excellent polisher for furniture.

Old stockings, when split up the side and sewed into a square, make excellent iron holders. They are neither unhandy or bulky, but just thick enough so it will not scorch the hands.

For pot holders, old stockings may be sewed the same way as iron holders.

For stove polishing, old stockings may be split down the back and used. The stockings are soft and give a fine polish to the stove and also the metal trimmings.

* * *

Spring Goods Easy To Launder.

Mothers who have small daughters to dress will rejoice that the wash goods which have fashion's approval for spring are of the kind which will launder very easily. The mother who does her own housework often feels that the ironing is the hardest part of the work, especially when there are many little ones to be kept clean and dainty in white dresses. But next summer much of the tediousness of the work will be removed by the materials which are practically all of rough weave requiring little or no ironing. Frequently these materials are improved by a slight pressing, but this is a far different process from the ironing of smooth material which must have every wrinkle rubbed out and which required to be sprinkled very wet and ironed until perfectly dry to make it look its best.

In the sprinkling of these rough materials lies one of the secrets of easy laundering of them, for they iron much better if there is only the slightest dampness about them. This is illustrated by ratines, which, as someone said, "are next to seersuckers in being easily laundered." When they are dampened very little, they look well with slight effort and as with most materials now the abolishing of starch takes away much of the hard work of ironing.

It is possible to iron some of the materials without any dampness when the irons are hot enough. This is true of some grades of voile and a little experimenting will show what kinds of goods may be treated in this way and yet look well.

Aside from the saving in ironing there are other advantages which render these materials easily laundered, one of them being that they are usually so loosely woven that they wash easily, and, as they do not crush as the muslins and linens, they do not look mussy so soon. There seems to be but one objection brought forward against them and that is that the "nubbed" effect which most of them have makes them more or less dirt collectors, and some claim that the dresses made of rough materials consequently soil easily; but when the weave is of such a nature that it will launder so easily as has been pointed out, this is not an alarming phase of the question.

Crepes have first place in favor and these are followed by voiles, ratines, cotton momie-cloth or a material which closely resembles the old style momie-cloth, but which nearly every shop has a different name for, and many other materials both pretty and practical.

Plain, solid colors will be much in evidence as well as exquisitely figured and flowered designs on plain grounds for those who desire the fancy patterns. In the array of materials shown in the shops it is noticeable that bordered materials are marked down, and that naturally leads one to believe that the day for their popularity is waning. Indications would point to their being supplanted by the materials which have just been described.

Dorothy Dexter.

NOW AFTER PENNSYLVANIA.

Separation From the Norfolk & Western Sought.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The department of justice has been looking into the relations between the Pennsylvania road and the Norfolk & Western railroad with the idea of effecting a separation or bringing suit under the anti-trust act. In the opinion of officials the two roads are competitive. The Pennsylvania is expected to make a fight.

TO DISPROVE GRAFT CHARGE.

Hennessey Produces Documents at Hearing.

New York, Feb. 28.—John A. Hennessey, graft investigator for deposed Governor Sulzer, produced documentary evidences yesterday to disprove the charge made by Henry Rubine that Hennessey and Sulzer were in league with the state highway department to favor certain asphalt companies in contracts.

Vote Yes

On State House Referendum

☞Mark cross (X) as indicated

SAMPLE BALLOT

Shall an act of the General Assembly of 1912, entitled: "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Building for the Use of the State Library, Supreme Court and Other State Purposes," become a law July 1, 1914?

Yes [X] **No** [ ]

The voter shall make a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give

Reasons for Voting Yes

Present State House inadequate to meet demands of every-day departments of the government.

Congested conditions interfere with economical transaction of business.

Legislative sessions hampered and retarded through lack of committee rooms.

Seventy-eight committees and six committee rooms. Does anybody wonder about the length of sessions?

Figure it out for yourself.

Not a question of cost, but what can we save?

Legislative committees wander through the State House seeking quarters in which to meet. Is that sight edifying?

Clerks work in vaults, a menace to health.

Departments occupy rented quarters. Even the governor's rooms are occupied.

Departments forced to stop work from three to seven hours every few days to vacate a room for committee meeting.

This means state-paid workers idle, their work delayed and their patrons—all Vermonters—dissatisfied.

Committees unable to work when forced to wait for rooms, wasting time of members and prolonging session.

Special legislative committee reported in 1912-13: "Accommodations for committees are so inadequate as to actually retard legislation, and the crowded condition of such offices as the secretary of state is a menace to health as well as the proper conduct of business."

And again: "Further statement of these conditions would serve as an unsavory advertisement of Vermont."

The state law library of 63,000 volumes has reached its capacity and beyond.

Supreme court room, judges' and lawyers' rooms are insufficient with the dignity of the state.

Vital statistics and public records endangered by lack of fire-proof storage, and such storage as is afforded portends deterioration and ultimate destruction.

State geologist unable to find room for exhibits; not even room in which to store.

Priceless records of Vermont Historical Society and rare gifts are stored in the dome, unavailable to the public.

All available rooms are occupied by permanent departments, on which each succeeding Legislature imposes new tasks without providing quarters for growth.

"A condition not a theory" confronts the state.

The new building will be erected on land owned by the state and adjacent to the State House.

It will be constructed of granite.

It will provide business-like quarters for state officers, the courts, departments, state commissions, boards, etc., relieve the State House of congestion and afford rooms in that building for needs of the Legislature.

As to funds for erection of the building, the committee said: "We feel that a proposal will be presented that will not invoke burdensome taxation and will not greatly add to the biennial appropriation."

On the special committee were members from Bennington, Orange, Franklin, Caledonia and Windham counties, not sectional nor partisan.

Do you wish such conditions, as above stated, to exist longer, for honor of the state?

Vote Yes on The Referendum