

HYDE PARK

School is progressing finely. Potatoes are said to be rotting. Chas. Goddard and wife made an auto trip to Woodsville last week. Will Christy is home from Amsterdam, N. Y., on his annual vacation. B. G. Rooney is making noticeable improvements upon the buildings on his property on Academy Avenue. Miss Lena Boyce of this office is spending a week with friends in New Hampshire—taking a well-earned vacation. Miss Florence Rooney has been canning very successfully hereabouts for the popular "Standard Dictionary of Facts." Miss Addie Foss and Miss Carrie Hubbard, who are teaching in Watfield and Moretown were at home over Sunday and Labor Day. Carroll and Proctor Page accompanied their grandfather, C. S. Page, to Swanton last Friday, the latter going to attend a bank meeting. For assaulting Hiram Dwinell, Alonzo Wheeler was arraigned before Justice Strong last Thursday and fined \$1.00 and costs, which he readily paid. The Misses Ursula and Dorothy Savery, who have been stopping at the Inn several weeks, returned to their home in New Haven, Conn. last Tuesday. Dr. Tyndall returned to Weehawken, N. J., last Friday. The doctor's many friends here are pleased to learn that he is meeting with good success in his profession. Master Wayne Holbrook was five years old last Saturday and observed the event by giving a party, at which some fifteen of his friends were present. The "kids" had a glorious time and Wayne was the recipient of several gifts—among them an up-to-date Junior automobile. C. N. Jones returned last Friday from a two weeks' visit to his ranch in North Dakota. He found things looking well there, although a violent hail storm had done great damage to his grain crops, the flax crop being badly injured, the wheat and oat crops being less damaged. "After all," says Carl, "there's no place like Vermont." Morris Eldred, aged 15, of Belvidere, brought here last Thursday by Deputy Sheriff Potter and at a hearing at the probate court he was committed to the industrial school during the remainder of his minority. Eldred is a delinquent and has been in all sorts of scraps and his commitment will no doubt be beneficial to him. Mr. Potter took him to Vergennes Friday. Russell S. Page is recovering nicely from his attack of typhoid fever. Miss Blanche Miller, who has been one of his nurses several weeks, returned to Burlington last Thursday and her place is taken by Miss Lizzie Holmes from the same city. Miss Miller has given up nursing and will tomorrow become the wife of a prosperous young Shelburne farmer. Her many friends here unite in extending the best of good wishes. At the Democratic caucus Friday evening, J. H. Gray was chairman, W. D. Strong, Sec'y. The delegates elected to the State Convention are J. H. Gray, W. D. Strong and W. H. Jones. To the District Convention, Richard Gibson, W. D. Strong and O. N. Campbell. The District delegates were made state alternates and the state delegates district alternates. The Town Committee is J. H. Gray, O. N. Campbell and W. D. Strong. Sheriff Stevens made a trip to Burlington last Wednesday, in quest of Willy Wright, late electrician at this place. He found Wright and brought him back to this place, his father-in-law, Nelson Styles refusing longer to continue as his bondsman. It will be remembered that Wright is charged with disposing of material at the electric light plant belonging to the village and is held for the county court next December. The bond was for \$1,000, but that has been cut down to \$500 and Styles again goes on the bond for his son-in-law.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY MADE.—A United States geological survey is being made of territory which embraces 200 miles, extending from about a mile and a half north of Oakland to the Canadian line, having for its eastern boundary a point about four miles due east of St. Albans and for its western boundary the islands of Lake Champlain which mark Vermont's western boundary. Duncan Hauagen, C. E., with Messrs. Macbeth, Schlaechter and Bowler, assistant engineers, and several other men are engaged in the work. Maps will be issued by the government when the work is completed.

FERTILIZERS FOR FALL SEEDING AND TOP DRESSING
Many farmers are finding it to their advantage to seed down in the fall, claiming that by so doing they are apt to get a much better "catch" than they do when they follow the usual practice and seed down in the spring.

The same is true regarding top-dressing grass land. Some of the most progressive farmers put on top-dressing immediately after mowing, with perhaps a small application of nitrate of soda the following spring.

If you will send your name and P. O. address to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., he will send you free, postpaid, several formulas for mixing fertilizers especially adapted to top-dressing and fall seeding, together with prices of ingredients, full directions for mixing, etc. These formulas have been approved by the Vermont Experiment Station and will be found thoroughly reliable.

THE CREAMERY OPERATOR.

Both Milk and Cream Can Be Improved by Proper Care.

Creamery operators as a class are vitally interested in improving the quality of milk and cream furnished by their patrons and equally interested in increasing the quantity of these products. That the quality can be improved and the quantity increased there is no doubt, but just how to accomplish these results has proved a perplexing problem, says the department of agriculture.

Creamery patrons as a rule are hard warring, industrious men, but many of them do not realize the importance of furnishing the creamery with nothing but clean, sweet milk and cream. They should become more familiar with the methods for properly caring for dairy products economically. Many of them would like to increase the production, but few know just how to accomplish such a result.

The creamery operator who gets nothing but good raw material is always in a position to meet competition and to pay good prices to his patrons, and where patrons get good prices for their product and have high producing cows they are almost sure to be interested and successful in their work. It is evident, then, that the success of both the patron and the creamery are so closely associated that they are practically identical. Every ambitious man is anxious to succeed and will do so if given the opportunity. The cause of lack of interest and perhaps failure in dairying is largely due to the absence of definite knowledge on some vital points at issue. It seems, therefore, that the creamery is the proper agency for supplying necessary information to its patrons. Many patrons would be glad to improve their methods and frequently resolve to do so, but when they reach the point of outlining a plan they are unable to proceed because they have no example to follow, nor do they know where to go for reliable advice and demonstration. The creamery operator should be able and willing to give the information, for in this way he will advance the cause of dairying in the community and indirectly help himself. He should go still farther, and instead of waiting for requests from his patrons he should take the initiative and go to them prepared to make suggestions that will secure improved conditions. This may be done in person or by use of circulars or letters. The first, however, is preferable, as personal appeals always have greater effect than written communications. Suggestions should be made systematically, beginning with the most important item.

Probably the first consideration would be the care of milk and cream. Advice could be given which if followed would materially improve the quality of the product without making any perceptible increase in the cost. Patrons could be shown the necessity for clean milk and the precautions required to secure such, the importance of cooling milk and cream and how it can best be done and the need for frequent deliveries to the creamery and how the cream or milk should be protected while on the road. The next point for consideration would probably be the production of milk and cream. It is a well known fact that in a few years' time the product of many herds can be doubled. Patrons could be shown the importance of herd records which disclose the amount of profit or loss each cow is making and how to proceed to detect the unprofitable or "boarder" cows. They could be assisted in figuring economical and proper rations and given instruction on the construction of barns, silos and dairy houses and assistance in the selection of animals for building up a dairy herd.

Caging Fowls.
Caging fowls separately for two weeks, while fattening them, will produce tender meat, while, on the other hand, where fowls are yarded they are apt to mug and chase each other, so that the muscles harden and the meat toughens.

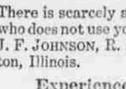
ACTIVITIES OF BEES.
What are bees for? "To make honey, of course," will be the answer of ninety-nine out of a hundred. That, however, is not the chief work of the bees. Scientists tell us that they do a still more important work in fertilizing the blossoms they visit. The value of the honey and wax taken from bees in the United States is estimated at \$20,000,000. Some estimate the value of their work as fertilizers at \$100,000,000. All agree that it exceeds \$20,000,000.

Many men have found that beekeeping and fruit growing are practicable when carried on together. It is generally known that bees are useful in pollinating the blossoms of most fruits, even if they are not actually necessary to a crop. They are numerous in early spring when few other insects are present in like numbers. If continued damp weather prevails during bloom they are useful in distributing the pollen and causing the setting of the fruit. The bees need pollen to feed the young in the hive, and they are especially active in that season in obtaining it. They are useful, too, in cross fertilizing such varieties as are sterile unless crossed. It has been demonstrated also that in the cultivation of melons and cucumbers bees are absolutely necessary to good crops. It was long since conclusively proved that bees were not created solely to furnish man with a delectable sweet, but to increase the yield of sweet fruits.

IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter."



There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. F. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.

Experience of a Nurse.
Poland, N. Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

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

WISDOM OF A WOMAN.

A Mandarin's Wife Who Proved Herself a Feminine Solomon.
Two women came before a mandarin in China, each of them protesting that she was the mother of a little child they had brought with them. They were so eager and so positive that the mandarin was sorely puzzled. He retired to consult with his wife, who was a wise and clever woman, whose opinion was held in great repute in the neighborhood.

She requested five minutes in which to deliberate. At the end of that time she spoke, "Let the servants catch me a large fish in the river and let it be brought here alive." This was done. "Bring me now the infant," she said, "but leave the two women in the outer chamber." This was done too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be undressed and its clothes to be put on the fish. "Carry the creature outside now and throw it into the river in the sight of the two women."

The servant obeyed her orders, flinging the fish into the water, where it rolled about and struggled, disgusted no doubt by the wrappings in which it was swaddled. Without a moment's pause one of the women threw herself into the river with a shriek. She must save her drowning child. "Without doubt she is the true mother," the mandarin's wife declared, and she commanded that the woman should be rescued and the child given to her. And the mandarin nodded his head and thought his wife the wisest woman in the Flowery Kingdom.

Meanwhile the false woman crept away. She was found out in her imposture, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the occupation of dressing the little baby in the best silk she could find in her wardrobe.—London Bystander.

Corpuscles in Normal Blood.
Normally there are approximately 5,000,000 red blood corpuscles in the cubic millimeter. The number is temporarily diminished during fatigue and after the ingestion of much food. Fasting and profuse sweating increase the number of red blood cells by concentrating the blood. In high altitudes the number is also increased. There are 5,000 to 10,000 white cells in the cubic millimeter, the ratio of white to red cells being about 1 to 500. In health the blood amounts to about one-thirteenth of the body weight.

New Zealand Oddities.
The crow in New Zealand strikes as sweet note as any heard in the woodland. The robin has no song and no red breast. The native hen is the greatest of rat killers. There is a caterpillar which turns into a plant. These and some other productions of nature have done for New Zealand what the kangaroo and the ornithomachus have done for Australia—given it the suggestion of oddity and the marvelous.

Just Practicing.
"Son, you mustn't carve your name on the piano. Another such episode and I'll punish you severely."
"Dad, how can you expect me to carve my name in the temple of fame when you won't let me try any practice?"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

THE GRANGE
Conducted by J. W. DARRROW, Chatham, N. Y., Editor of the New York State Grange Review

LIVE WESTERN GRANGE.

Its Committee Establishes a Public Free Market.

In the discussions of the advantages of marketing direct to the consumer, in order to reduce the high cost of living and to give the farmer a little better price for his produce, only rarely do we find granges or other farmers' organizations that combine talk with action. In Washington state there is a Pomona grange that is different in this respect. At a meeting of that grange it was decided that something should be done about establishing a grange free market. A committee was appointed in the forenoon, and while the rest were eating their lunch, presumably, this committee went out and rented a vacant lot in the central part of the city and reported to the grange. On the following Saturday six farmers' teams appeared at that market place with loads of fresh garden stuff, eggs, butter, etc. They offered their goods for about 25 per cent less than the merchants were getting. For a long time the merchants tried to combat the farmers' market by reducing their prices for the market days. But this did not last long. The farmers kept at it, and when fall came they leased an old building in the center of the city, as the city would not build a suitable market building, and in it constructed seventeen stalls or booths, and this structure was by no means large enough. Another market will be established if it has not been already.

The scheme has been a notable success. Two market days a week were established, and there many householders of the city go with their market baskets and replenish their larders, for about everything can there be found that is raised on the farm. There are hundreds of small cities where the same idea can be worked out just as successfully, and there are granges that can do it if only they go about it. It is a simple matter to solve this problem of eliminating the middleman, in numerous instances, when it is gone about in the right way. The only way to do some things is to do them.

A GOOD PROGRAM.

An Outline For Papers and Discussions on "The Soil."

- First.—Romances of the soil, its history and what it means to man.
- Second.—Plant food in the soil; what it is; how it becomes available; making it eatable for the plant. Warmth, sunshine, moisture, chemical action. What we mean by unlocking soil fertility.
- Third.—How can available plant food in the soil be most cheaply provided for use of crop? Relative importance of tillage and fertilizers in making plant food available. Conserving moisture and humus and saving homemade manures from waste and loss.
- Fourth.—To what are our different soils best adapted, and what, in view of markets, can be most profitably grown, and why?
- Fifth.—Nature and treatment of our clays, sands and loams.
- Sixth.—How should each be tilled in order to secure best crops and preserve and improve the fertility? When and how plowed and prepared for a crop. How treated while the crop grows. What are your most efficient and important tools for soil working?
- Seventh.—Chemical, mechanical and bacterial agencies in the soil.

Pennsylvania Grange Notes.

Oxford grange is very much alive. It recently initiated a class of eighteen and purchased a building which will be converted into a grange home. Lawsville grange, Susquehanna county, with 114 members, has an average attendance of 60 per cent. A good degree team is also a feature. Little Beaver grange, located at Enon Valley, purchased a church building with over two acres of ground attached for \$865, the alterations on each costing \$50. The membership list includes 155, and every body is much alive. Hemlock grange, at Buck Run, Columbia county, reorganized last November with sixty members, has bought a lot, upon which it is erecting a two story hall with basement underneath. W. F. Hill, a past master of the state grange, has announced his candidacy for senatorial nomination in the Blair-Huntington district. At a meeting of the executive committee held in Harrisburg the committee after considering the places proposed for holding the next state grange meeting decided to hold it in the city of Meadville, Crawford county, at the regular time in December next. In connection with the Meadville meeting there will be a big exhibit of labor saving machinery and devices for the housekeepers. North Ghent grange, Wister, Pa., has a debating team composed of Miss Edna Farrel, Vern Struble and Ira Holcomb. The Lockport (N. Y.) grange instituted a membership contest last year, offering a trip to Ithaca with expenses paid for farmers' week. During the year the membership was more than doubled. Lockport grange is only a two-year-old, but it has won first prize at the Niagara county fair both years of its entry.

Fifty-First Semi-Annual Statement of the LAMOILLE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY HYDE PARK, - VERMONT

| RESOURCES | | LIABILITIES | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Loans | - \$2,476,295.56 | Due Depositors | \$2,654,270.67 |
| Cash | - 154,156.61 | Capital Stock | - 50,000.00 |
| Bank Stock | - 47,950.00 | Surplus | - 80,000.00 |
| Municipal Bonds | 146,321.45 | Undivided Profits | 56,591.69 |
| U. S. Bonds | - 25,000.00 | State Tax, due in Aug. | 8,861.26 |
| | \$2,849,723.62 | | \$2,849,723.62 |

There is a reason for everything; plants don't grow without moisture and heat—Savings Banks don't grow without public confidence.

It is a most remarkable statement, and yet we believe it is true, that THIS BANK IS THE LARGEST BANK in any village of its size in the world.

The claim is not made for the Hyde Park Bank that it is better than any other Bank. That isn't necessary. All of the Lamoille County Banks are good; but Lamoille County may well take pride in the fact that within her borders is a Bank which is entitled to the unique distinction above named.

The same painstaking care which has enabled this Bank to make its phenomenal growth in the past will be exercised in the future. "SAFETY FIRST" will be its guiding principle always.

It Pays Four Per Cent; it compounds semi-annually; pays all taxes and takes care of every financial want which comes to it for financial aid in this section of Vermont.

Because it does these things it asks the patronage, confidence, support and good-will of Vermonters everywhere in general, but of Lamoille County in particular. Every accommodation consistent with safe banking is always at the service of Vermonters at this Bank.

The Board of Directors of this bank are among the most conservative and successful business men of the County, and besides the President and Vice-Presidents named below are: Seth A. Fife, Wolcott; Arba A. Pike, Stowe, and Roger W. Hulburd and Donald H. Scribner, Hyde Park.

It is entirely safe to send money to this bank either by express, registered letter, check or express or post office money order. In its more than a quarter of a century of business, not a dollar sent to this bank has ever been lost in transit.

CARROLL S. PAGE, President
H. M. McFARLAND, } Vice-Presidents
RUSSEL S. PAGE, }
F. M. CULVER, Treasurer

Time to be thinking of

SHOES

For Fall and Winter wear. See us and we will fit you out at a reasonable price.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
NOYES G. WOOD, Hyde Park

SENSE OF HUMOR DEFINED.
Willie—Paw, what is a sense of humor?
Paw—A sense of humor is the ability to laugh at your own jokes, my son.

MOST IMPORTANT.
Clerk (country hotel)—First train 3:00 a. m., sir—milk train!
Guest—Um—what time is the first milk punch train?

SAD CASE.
"Your family does not seem to eat much meat, Mrs. Jones."
"No, you see, we are all more or less valetudinarians."

AND MORE.
"I hear the guests were loud in their praises of the wine party."
"So loud that the police ran the whole party in."

To Make Geraniums Bloom.
To make geraniums branch out and blossom, place a common pin directly in the center of the end of the main stalk.

As the Salt of the Earth.
Any one can begin a thing, most people can finish one already begun, but those who can always be depended upon to go straight ahead from start to finish are few and far between.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS"

DO YOU know of anyone who is old enough to read, who has not seen that sign at a railroad crossing?

If everyone has seen it at some time or other, then why doesn't the railroad let the sign rot away? Why does the railroad company continue to keep those signs at every crossing?

Maybe you think, Mr. Merchant, "Most everybody knows my store, I don't have to advertise."

Your store and your goods need more advertising than the railroads need to do to warn people to "Look Out for the Cars."

Nothing is ever completed in the advertising world.

The Department Stores are a very good example—they are continually advertising—and they are continually doing a good business.

If it pays to run a few ads round about Christmas time, it certainly will pay you to run advertisements about all the time.

It's just business, that's all, to ADVERTISE in THIS PAPER