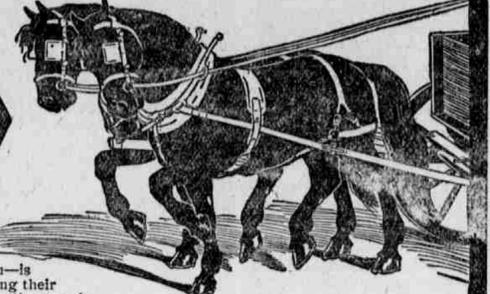


JOHNSON

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whiting were in Morrisville Friday. Mr. Dewart of Burlington was in town Friday on business. Dr. R. G. Prentiss and family were in Burlington Saturday. D. A. Barrows and family were in Waterbury the first of the week. Mrs. Hamlin Griswold has sold her farm to Herman Hinds of Eden. Several from Johnson Grange attended the Pomona Grange at Jeffersonville. Mrs. E. P. Grow will move to North Hyde Park and live with her son, Asa. Mrs. E. G. Wilson of Morrisville was a guest of Mrs. Anna Pearl, last Friday. Ray Kinsley of Montgomery was in town Sunday and called on Robert Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis were in Hyde Park to see her father, Wm. Page, Sunday. Asa Gates and family have moved to the upper tenement at H. D. Selby's in North Hyde Park. Doris Woodward and Mildred Leslie visited at Rev. E. G. French's in Hardwick last week Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott passed Sunday and Monday in Richford at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Culver. Hon. L. L. Pearl and daughter, Miss Flora, were in Hardwick Friday to attend the Eastern Star district meeting. Lewis Wareham returned Saturday night from Poland, Me., where he spent the season at the Poland Springs House. Mrs. Sarah Mansfield has moved her household goods to Newport and will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Hilda Humphrey. Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Sunderland of St. Charles, Ill., and Miss Dora Sunderland of Highgate recently visited Arthur Pike and daughter, Lizzie. About 75 of the neighbors and friends of Carroll Munn and family surprised them Wednesday night, Oct. 13, previous to their moving from the farm to the R. B. Bradley house, near the railroad station, recently purchased of Wm. Baker. The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Butler gave them a surprise last Friday night, it being his 37th birthday, and their children presented them with a nice rocker. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Patnam of Cambridge were present. The evangelistic meetings, which are being held in the M. E. church, are well attended and very interesting. Rev. Lewis E. Smith, the evangelist, is not a sentimentalist or a noisy, excitable sort of a man. He makes christianity a live, tangible thing and is very forceful and sincere. The meetings continue through this week. Why a Whip "Cracks." In a lecture on "Mechanics in the Home" delivered to boys at the Royal Institution, in London, Professor C. V. Boys tried to explain why a whip cracks. The Scientific American remarks that his explanation was only tentative, and the greatest authorities on dynamics have been at a loss to give the reason. Briefly, it has to do with the fact that, owing to the action of centrifugal and other forces, the speed at which the whip travels through the air is greater and greater throughout the length of its lash and so great at the end that it comes up to the velocity of sound. Mint Jelly. An excellent jelly to serve with either hot or cold meat is a mint jelly, the foundation being apple. Cook the apples the same as for apple jelly, drain the juice and add a handful of crushed mint. Boil until the flavor is extracted, strain twice and add the same amount of sugar and boil until a thick jelly is formed. Grape juice can be cranberry in the same manner and also cranberry juice, which is really delicious when flavored with fresh mint. Logical. Miss Bute—You really should give up smoking; it affects the heart. Jack Lover—By that reasoning I ought to give up you too.—Boston Transcript. We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—Rochester Herald. A TWICE-TOLD TALE One of Interest to Our Readers. Good news bears repeating, and when it is confirmed after a long lapse of time, even if we hesitated to believe it at first hearing, we feel secure in accepting its truth now. The following experience of a Morrisville man is confirmed after two years. H. H. Partlow, Portland St., Morrisville, says: "I had been bothered by kidney weakness for over a year. The principal trouble was an irregular action of the kidneys. I suffered from dizzy spells almost every day. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Cheney's Drug Store and three boxes readily relieved me of the complaint." OVER TWO YEARS LATER, Mr. Partlow said: "I can still recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as they have proven a very valuable medicine to me. They have done me a world of good." Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Partlow has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Proprietors Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



A HORSE in the field—working for you—is worth two in the barn—simply eating their heads off. There is no way of preventing spavin, ringbone, splint or curb from suddenly lamming and laying up your horses—but there is a way of safely and easily curing all these ailments and preventing them from keeping your horses laid up. For over 35 years there has been a reliable remedy that horsemen everywhere have depended on to save them money, time and worry. Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the trusted remedy of horsemen everywhere. It has not only been saving untold time, work and worry but thousands of dollars' worth of valuable horseflesh and has many times saved horses from death. Here's a man—Mr. W. T. Campbell, Macadonia, Ky.—who not only saves money but actually makes money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. He writes: "I have used 2 1/2 bottles of your Spavin Cure, and have cured two mules of Bog Spavin. I bought the mules for \$80.00 and can now cash them for \$400.00. Shall never be without your great remedy." Here's another man who has used Kendall's Spavin Cure with remarkable success. Mr. Floyd Nelson, Kings Ferry, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Spavin Cure for the past six years and have made in the neighborhood of \$700.00 buying Spavined horses and curing them. I consider there is nothing equal to it if it is used according to directions." Never be without a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. You can never tell when accidents will happen—when this remedy may be worth the price of your best horse. It is better to be prepared. Don't call your case "hopeless" in the face of above testimony. Next time you go to town get a couple bottles from your druggist. The price is uniform, only \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$6.00. At the same time ask for our invaluable "Treatise on the Horse," or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

BABY OR HOUSE?

The Mother Having No Servant Must Choose.

AN EASY THING TO DO.

If the Baby is Healthy Much Can Be Accomplished While He Naps if His Mother Systemizes Her Work and Plans.

The woman with young children must put the children and herself before the house, for this is a case where house-keeping becomes secondary to the health of the baby and the strength of the mother. Even if she does not like it standards must be lowered by the young mother who must take care of both children and a house unaided. A tidy, well kept house is a joy and an ideal, but it is an impossible realization by the mother of the baby who has no other help unless she is willing to sacrifice herself unwisely. If the baby is healthy much can be accomplished in its two hour naps. During its morning sleep the bedrooms may be quickly straightened, living rooms made presentable and some little work done in the kitchen. Indeed, one of the wisest things to do while the baby sleeps is any special cooking which requires close attention. It is almost impossible to prepare food well while baby is crying and fretful, as cooking needs concentration and quiet. It is therefore better to prepare a dessert while baby is asleep and to do his washing, as necessary, the sweeping or other tasks which can be interrupted while he is awake. The broom will not scorch as you lay it down to pick up the baby for a moment, but the rice pudding will. If the baby takes another afternoon nap it is the better part of sense to sleep or at least lie down during the baby's nap. Certainly there should be some half hour in the day at least when the mother can have quiet and relaxation, and it is not at all indolent to neglect some scouring and polishing in order to get rest and much needed relaxation. In the house where there is a baby furnishings should be the simplest and housework thus reduced to a minimum, that the extra amount of time may be given to the baby. One reason, perhaps, why many modern young married women of humble circumstances are averse to motherhood is that they cannot reconcile a baby and the disorder which a baby brings in its trail. They like their well kept little home with its fern dish exactly in the center of the embroidered dolly on the dining room table, and they cannot see how they are able to do justice, as they would like, to both home and the baby. True, a woman cannot serve two masters—a household paragon and at the same time a devoted mother. She will have to choose which she prefers, or, if she is wise, she can banish frills, simplify her home and have both. First see that the baby is well and get it into a schedule of sleeping, eating and waking; then do all the important housework during its naps.

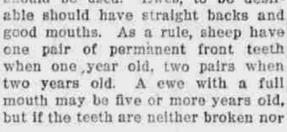
LIVE STOCK

KEEP SHEEP ON EVERY FARM

Flock of From Twenty-five to Thirty Ewes Can Be Maintained at Exceedingly Small Cost.

(By J. E. MCLINTOCK, Ohio Experiment Station.)

A small flock of from twenty-five to thirty ewes should be found on every farm. A flock of this size can be kept at little expense. It will, if given a chance, clean the fields of weeds, provide a supply of wholesome food, and return to the farmer a neat sum from the wool produced. A strong, vigorous, purebred ram should be used. Ewes, to be desirable should have straight backs and good mouths. As a rule, sheep have one pair of permanent front teeth when one year old, two pairs when two years old. A ewe with a full mouth may be five or more years old, but if the teeth are neither broken nor



Prize Winning Oxford Down Ram.

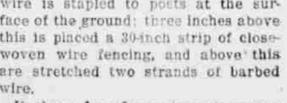
lost, nor worn down, the ewe may be bred and kept for a year with good results. A small flock of ewes can often be pastured during the winter on a wheat or rye field. The best roughage for sheep is clover or alfalfa hay and a few roots. If clover is not available, however, corn fodder supplemented with a little bran or linseed meal is sufficient. As soon as the lambs are old enough to eat, give them a little cracked corn where the ewes cannot get it. A fence that has been used successfully by the United States Forest service in protecting sheep from coyotes is recommended. This fence is built as follows: A strand of barbed wire is stapled to posts at the surface of the ground; three inches above this is placed a 3/4-inch strip of close-woven wire fencing, and above this are stretched two strands of barbed wire. If sheep free from stomach worms are secured, little trouble will be caused by these pests. The worms are small round whitish worms that infest the stomachs of the sheep. The lambs become infested by eating grass on which the young worms have crawled. It is recommended therefore, that the lambs be placed on pastures that have not been occupied by mature sheep.

PLAN FOR CASTING A HORSE

Simple and Inexpensive Method Requires Only Strong Piece of Rope Fifty Feet Long.

(By O. L. PRIEN, Wyoming Experiment Station.)

The most simple and inexpensive method of casting a horse requires only a soft, strong rope 50 feet long. The addition of hobbles, to which iron rings are attached, eliminates the chance of rope burns about the fetlocks of the hind feet, but hobbles cannot be used on unbroken range horses. Knot the rope at the middle of its length so as to make a loop, which, when passed over the horse's head, will fit the neck like a collar. The knot is placed lowermost and each end of the rope is now passed backward outside of each foreleg and then between the hind legs and around the respective pasterns. Before running the free ends through the loop collar pass each end over the



Casting a Horse.

backward length of the rope. This holds the rope more snugly about the pasterns and lessens the chance of the animal stepping out of the rope. A steady pull by assistants on each side will throw the animal. The hind legs may be drawn to the horse's sides and securely fastened. Liberal Feed for Sows. The sow can be kept at very little expense in the spring for the first few months after her pigs are weaned, provided she has good pasture. But during the time she is suckling her pigs she should be fed very good food, else she will run down to very poor condition and not be fit to breed for a long time.

TO MAKE A CUP OF TEA.

There's Only One Right Way, Says a Scientist, and Here It Is.

There is only one way to make tea that is fit to drink, no matter whether the leaf used be from India, China or Japan or whether it be black, green, oolong or mixed. A writer in an English scientific magazine describes it exactly as follows: "The tea drunk should be an infusion in the proper sense of the word, and the leaves should be neither stewed nor boiled, as so often happens. The character of the water is very important for a really delicious brew. The Chinese say that the best water for making tea with is that from a running stream, and the worst is well water. This means that the water should be well aerated, like that from a running stream. If the water is boiled for a long time all the dissolved gases are driven off and the water is made flat, like the well water which the Chinese condemn. Therefore the water used should be just freshly come to the boil. If the water used be flat to begin with it should first be poured backward and forward into a jug from a height in a thin stream, for so it picks up some of the air on its way. "The water should not be too hard, and if only hard water is obtainable a pinch of baking soda may be added to the teapot. "Tea tasters employ a smaller proportion of tea than is indicated by the ordinary domestic rule. (This rule is a teaspoonful of the leaves for each cup and an extra one for the pot). Of course the teapot should be thoroughly heated as a preliminary to making the infusion, for otherwise the water poured into it is lowered below boiling point, and it is only at boiling point that some of the volatile constituents of the leaf, to which the beverage owes its aroma, can be properly extracted. "The infusion should not last longer than four minutes. After this too much tannic acid is extracted, as well as bitter substances which we are better without. Also, if the infusion be prolonged, it drives away the delicious volatile oil to which much of the fragrance of properly made tea is due. After infusion the fluid should be poured into another hot teapot. No second brew should ever be made, for a single infusion is enough to remove from the leaves everything that is worth having. "Tea thus made is delicious. By means of its water, its heat and its caffeine—pure stimulants all three—it is refreshing. It cannot injure digestion, and it may be questioned whether there is any necessity to forbid its use by any one but the victim of insomnia."

THE COLLEGE GIRL.

Hints For Her Health, Both Mental and Physical.

College life, with its hard tasks, its many pleasures, its incessant "busyness," makes many demands upon the vitality of those living it. The robust girl would most assuredly come through unscathed, but the girl who is a little weak, the girl not quite of average physique, would not be able to find in athletics just the help she needed and would, indeed, harm herself by them if she persisted in engaging in them to any marked extent. The old fashioned term of derision for a woman with erudition was that of "bluestocking." Such a learned female was a rarity in those days, when it was deemed that a woman suffered a loss by education, became a creature of the head rather than of the heart. Times have changed with a vengeance, and "bluestockings" exist in great numbers, and there is nothing abnormal about them at that, nor are they lacking in the softer qualities so dear to the sentimental heart of mankind. Womanhood has gained, not lost, by education, it goes without saying, and the most cultured one of them all is not above that natural and right desire to look her best under all circumstances. Beauty for the college woman is just as much to be desired as for the one not so well favored by fortune as to go to college, and the girl who values her rosy cheeks and bright eyes naturally does not enjoy the prospect of losing them, and she may well wish counsel to help her to that end and may well resolve to remember such instruction. Her cue might be taken from the one girl spoken of above, so that she shall guard against excessive activity, whether mental or physical, that she will surely be wise in taking care of her digestion, so as to retain her appetite as well as her ability to assimilate that food and shall surely avoid that continuous and tiring effort to "keep up" with everything upon the program, which is so useless an exertion. Exercise up to but not much beyond the point of fatigue will be a stimulant and not a depressant. This refers to the average thin, nervous type of girl so often found in America. The heavy or full nourished, large boned woman, possessed of abundant horsepower, if this term is allowable, may, to be sure, play basketball or tennis hours at a stretch without any subsequent reaction.

ETIQUETTE OF THE SOFA.

"The etiquette of the sofa" in Germany is indeed a profound mystery to English people. We offer the easiest chair near the fireplace to the guest of honor, but in Germany the sofa is invested with a sanctity as of a throne. The visitor must not sit upon it unless especially invited to do so by the hostess. To take a seat there unasked is an outrageous presumption. Strictly according to the rank, wealth and status of her guests does the hausfrau offer them seats of honor, the "von" before the untitled, and so on to the married lady before the spinster. It is as delicate a matter as the Englishwoman's pairing of her guests for the dinner table.—London Chronicle.

WEAK, AILING CHILD

Made Strong By Delicious Vinol. Lakeport, N. H.—"Our little girl 8 years of age was in a debilitated, run-down condition and had a stubborn cough so she was weak and ailing all the time. Nothing helped her until we tried Vinol. Then her appetite increased and she is 'strong and well, and I wish other parents of weak, delicate children would try Vinol.'—Geo. A. COLLINS. This is because Vinol contains the tissue building, strengthening cod liver elements and the tonic iron which a weak and run-down system needs. Arthur L. Cheney, Druggist, Morrisville, Vt.

PETROGRAD IS A WONDER.

A City Built by Russia In Defiance of the Laws of Nature.

It is an amazing monument to the despotism of the czars that Petrograd has flourished, as it was built, in defiance of the laws of trade and of nature herself. As a port it is immeasurably inferior to Riga, which has a much longer open season, for Petrograd is icebound from early November to the end of April. As a building site it has been repeatedly and disastrously flooded by the Neva. The highest elevation within the bounds of the city is less than fifteen feet above sea level, and the cellars have to be baled out nearly every spring when the ice melts and the wind blows. And the rigorous climate constantly gnaws at walls and columns until the city has been twice and thrice rebuilt by the czars. Many of the most imposing structures are held together only by means of iron clamps, and the huge boulder on which Peter rides his bronze horse is ever crumbling away. The stones of the streets are continually sinking below the level, and the great Cathedral of St. Isaac never ceases to settle on a foundation in which nearly \$1,000,000 was sunk. No less than six tiers of piles were driven for the beautiful column of Alexander I., yet that eighty foot monolith, the tallest and largest in Europe, has to be clamped in iron. As a dwelling place Petrograd remains the most fatal of any great city in the civilized world, with a mortality of twenty-eight to each 1,000 of population, and within ten years its death rate actually exceeded its birth rate.—Argonaut.

SUBMERGING A SUBMARINE.

It Takes Five Minutes For the Best of Them to Get Under.

Submarines are not easy to handle and it takes considerable skill and daring to navigate them successfully. Many people have the idea that as soon as a submarine sees an enemy, the officer in command gives a sharp order, and almost before it has left his lips the submarine is diving beneath the waves. As a matter of fact the very latest submarines take a clear five minutes before they can become submerged. Many of the older submarines took ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to sink. The reason that a submarine cannot dive quickly, like a fish, is because the water which must be let into her tanks to make her heavy enough to sink, must be let in comparatively slowly. If it were let in with a rush the chances are the vessel would not go down on an even keel, but would heel over and be in great danger of disaster. If water, too, were let in too quickly there is a danger of letting in too much and in that case the submarine would sink like a stone to the bottom of the sea. The depth at which a submarine travels under the sea is regulated by horizontal rudders. The water that is let in the ballast tanks is just sufficient to "balance" the vessel in the sea without rising or sinking.—London Spectator.

WHY SHE WASN'T THERE.

An agent approaching a horse met a little boy at the gate and asked: "Is your mother home?" "Yes, sir," said the boy politely. The agent walked across the long lawn and after rapping several times without receiving an answer returned to the youth, saying: "I thought you said your mother was at home." "Yes, sir; she is," replied the boy. "But I have rapped several times without receiving an answer." "That may be, sir," said the boy. "I don't live there."—Exchange.

HE GOT THE NEW SUIT.

"When I was a boy your age I used to have to wear my father's trousers cut down to fit me." "I know, pa, and if you were the boy that I think you were I'd bet you vowed many a time that if you ever had a son he'd never be made to wear such clothes."—Detroit Free Press.

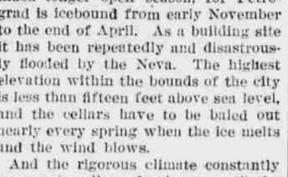
PAINFULLY FRANK.

The caller didn't look it, but she declared to little Florinda that she dearly loved children. It may be that she said so because she heard the distant wailing of the skirts of Florinda's mamma; but, whatever the cause, she repeated it urgently. Then, as the small lady with the pet cat made no move to answer her invitation to come and make friends, she asked, "Why is it that you love your kitty better than me, dearie?" And Florinda's mamma entered the room with an ill concealed smile as she heard her daughter answer, "Cause she purrs as if she meant it."

DAINTY ORGANDIE.

A Set of Cuffs and Collar in the Latest Design.

The beauty of this set is that it can be so easily made at home. Wide hem-



IS SHE A QUAKER?

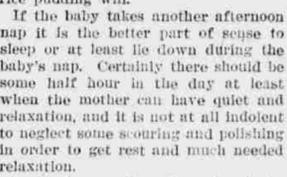
stitched borders make the simple and effective finish. The shirt waist girl will delight in this pretty accessory.

TO CLEAN COPPER EASILY.

Have you any copper utensils in your household that are a trial to clean? Why should it be so when there is an easy way? Place oxalic acid crystals in a dish and moisten with water enough to make a paste. Rub this paste on the articles to be cleaned, using a soft cloth. Let them dry. Now rub briskly with a dry flannel cloth and as a result you will have a remarkable brightness. Having the article to be cleaned very hot will make the operation even easier. Let the utensil stand with boiling water in it for awhile before cleaning it. Try this method and see how easily the percolator, chafing dish, teapot, serving tray and many other things are made bright and new.

STITCHED BORDERS MAKE THE SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE FINISH.

The shirt waist girl will delight in this pretty accessory.



IS SHE A QUAKER?

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