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 Sash, Doors, Blinds,  
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**L. M. JONES,**  
 Johnson, Vermont.

**FARM GARDEN**

**THE CODLING MOTH.**

**Interesting Experience in Spraying With White Arsenic.**

It is doubtful whether the codling moth is more destructive in any other apple growing region than in Utah. The high altitude and dry climate seem to furnish ideal conditions for this insect. Not only are apples and pears attacked, as elsewhere, but peaches and

plums are sometimes seriously damaged by these pests. The following by the horticulturist of the state station is therefore of especial interest: This year (1899) our success in combating the tiny foe of the apple grove has been almost complete. There was much to indicate that there ought to be at least four sprayings for summer and six for winter apples. White arsenic was found to be more effective than paris green, even though the latter was pure. The writer is well convinced that white arsenic is a much better poison for codling moth than paris green, even when the latter is unadulterated.

This formula has been used here with very marked success: White arsenic, one pound; unslacked lime, two pounds; water, three gallons.

To prepare for spraying mix the arsenic with the lime while the latter is being slacked with a little of the water. When the lime and arsenic are reduced to the consistency of cream, add the remaining water and boil the whole for an hour. Put this in 200 gallons of water, and the spray is ready for use.

The foregoing directions must be very carefully followed or the foliage will be seriously burned by the arsenic.

The orchard received the first application of the arsenic solution June 9, just after the blossoms had all fallen and the calyx tubes had begun to close. Spraying at this time leaves a residue on the apples from which the codling moth and eggs indicated that worms might soon be expected.

It is claimed by entomologists that larvae of codling moths come in broods, one brood in the east and from two to three in the west in a season. If this is the case, it is hard to account for the behavior of the broods in this state. About the 20th of July the first apple worms made their appearance under the bands on the trees, and from this time on worms were found daily. I do not believe spraying can be made with any reference to the times the broods come out. The apples must be kept well covered with the poison all the summer.

In accordance with this theory sprayings were made July 11 and 12, (the last for summer apples) July 21 and 25; (winter apples) Aug. 13 and 1 and first week in September. The cut shows Duchess of Oldenburg, 98 percent sound apples, with the few worms ones in the small pile.

**Securing a Watering Trough.**  
 Many pastures and farmyard watering troughs are half hogheads set upon the ground. They are in constant danger of being upset by the cattle, which also light out the water.

The plan to obviate in part, at least both of these evils is shown in the cut from The Farm Journal. Two posts are driven beside the tub and a wide board nailed across, as shown. This holds the trough firmly to the ground and also separates the cattle while drinking. The same plan can be used with any shape of trough.

**Cauliflower.**  
 Although the cauliflower must have plenty of light, yet it will be an advantage if planted where shielded from the midday sun, such as on the north side of some tall growing crops like corn, lima beans, etc.

The late varieties like Algiers may be sown; also a succession of Erfurt and again in the beginning of July selected Erfurt and Eclipse varieties ranking among the best of the early kinds, says John Hobson in American Gardening.

**Fertilizer Values.**  
 According to the director of the New Jersey experiment station, it has been estimated that if nitrate of soda is rated at 100, blood and cottonseed meal would be about 70, dried and ground fish and hoof meal 65, bone and tankage 65, while leather, ground horn and wool waste range from as low as 2 to as high as 30. From these figures it is to be seen that nitrate of soda is the most effective form of nitrogen.

**POTATO FERTILIZER.**

**Dried Blood as a Source of Nitrogen. Sulphate of Potash.**

As the sole source of nitrogen for potatoes, in experiments at the Rhode Island station, high grade, western, black, dried blood ranked first, followed in efficiency by nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

The best combination of nitrogen for the potatoes seemed to be either two-thirds in dried blood and one-third in nitrate of soda or equal parts of nitrogen in each of the three following forms—namely, dried blood, nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

For supplying potash high grade sulphate of potash proved, upon the somewhat acid soil, superior to nitrate of potash. After allowing for the extra cost of the potash in the sulphate of potash there remained a net gain of about \$3.40 per acre from its use as compared with muriate of potash.

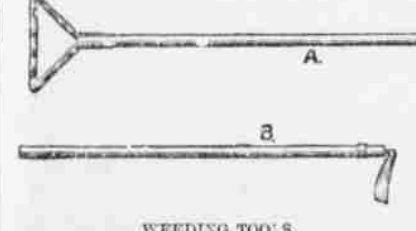
Equal parts of potash in high grade sulphate and in muriate of potash gave better results than when the entire amount was in either one of these forms and the expense was \$1.70 less per acre than it was where it was all supplied in high grade sulphate of potash.

It is probable that the chief cause of the inferior result from large applications of muriate of potash is the chlorine of the muriate, and that this injury would not be particularly or perhaps at all noticeable if the soil contained sufficient quantities of carbonate of lime to prevent its becoming acid.

Upon extremely acid soils, like those frequently met with in Rhode Island, dried blood would probably prove inferior to nitrate of soda. Experiments at this station have shown that upon such soils dried blood is but about half as assimilable as it should be. Land so acid as that is much too acid for the successful production of clover and timothy and should be limed, after which blood will prove fully effective. If potatoes are grown upon limed land, the "seed" tubers should be treated with corrosive sublimate solution.

**Home-made Garden Weeders.**

There are some handy home-made garden weeders for use among onions and other plants which require a great deal of careful weeding that no farmer or gardener should be without. The weeder shown by A is an excellent tool for working among delicate plants



**WEEDING TOOLS.**

and a labor saver, as it enables the user to stand erect and still do the work with care. Take a 25 inch piece of iron hoop from an oil barrel, grind and file one edge sharp, bend into a triangular shape and between open ends of triangle insert the end of a handle of suitable length, securing the triangle firmly on the handle at the angle desired by using nails, screws or small bolts. When properly made, the triangle will have 6 inch sides and 3 1/2 inches of each end of hoop will be left to fasten on the handles. Make the angle of triangle to suit your preference.

The tool shown by B is made by using a piece of an old saw blade or other piece of steel often found at hand eight inches long, tapering from 1 1/2 inches wide at one end to one inch at the other. A couple of small holes are made near the narrow end and the piece bent in the middle so that the wide end is at right angles to narrow end or about pitch of a hoe. A 3 foot handle is used, the end being ripped with a saw to receive narrow end of weeder, which is held secure by being riveted and a ring or ferrule slipped on the handle. File the weeder sharp on the end and sides, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent who describes these devices.

**Clover Seed Adulteration.**

With the sharp advance in the price of clover seed, the temptation to dealers to adulterate it is great in order that they may sell at a low price and yet make their usual profit, says a recent agricultural circular. Low priced seed is frequently poor, and poor seed is nearly always the most expensive. The adulteration is commonly made by mixing in old seed which has lost a large percentage of germinating power or even by mixing in screenings, weed seeds or grass seeds, such as timothy. There is no standard of quality, and the terms prime, choice and fancy, as used by different dealers, do not always mean the same thing. The seeds of timothy, white and alsike clover, although they must be considered purities, cannot be called injurious. Timothy may sometimes be present in such quantities as to be objectionable, not from the nature of the plant, but because the seed can be purchased at a much lower cost than clover seed, and a farmer does not want to get timothy when he pays for clover.

**Selecting Garden Seed.**

If farmers would select their largest and plumpest grain for seed, they could seed much less heavily than they do and grow larger crops as well. The same thing is true of garden seeds. One had better pay \$1 a pound for plump, well developed and well ripened seeds than to have inferior seed given to them. Probably seed will average better this year than it has some years because of the favorable weather for ripening and curing it, but we repeat our advice to the gardener to test his seed by putting some of it between damp cloths to see how much will germinate before sowing, says American Cultivator.

**THE PUZZLER**

**No. 90.—Jumbled Answers.**

- Who are they who living says "are the connecting link between fact and fiction?" Eberstadt.
- Who is the patron saint of housewives? Hamart.
- Who was "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair?" Roybefelton.
- What is called "the diamond of literature?" Totensens.

**No. 91.—Riddlemeere.**

- In Venus, not in Mars.
- In engine, not in cars.
- In harvest, not in snow.
- In good, not in bad.
- In girl, not in lad.
- In chain, not in lock.
- In agate, not in rock.
- Whole is a well known riter.

**No. 92.—Progressive Numerical Estimation.**

- [Christian names.]
- 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 scolded 1-2-3. "4-5-6-7 is not my name," he said.
  - Miss 1-2-3, 4-5 your brother 1-2-3-4-5 going to the city today?
  - "1-2-3-4-5 for me, 1-2-3-4-5," said the distressed husband to his sick wife.
  - Oh, Uncle 1-2, 3-4-5 formed on the creek last night, and 1-2-3-4-5 and I are going to have such fun!
  - 1-2-3-4-5-6, you should not 1-2-3-4-5-6 pans in that way.
  - That color is too glaring, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7. I prefer a 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, so to speak.
  - "Neither child, woman, 1-2-3-4-5-6 escaped," read 1-2-3-4-5-6 from the dime novel.
  - If you 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 very fine, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, it makes good flour.
  - She said "1-2-3-4-5-6" was named 1-2-3-4-5-6.
  - Your daughter 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

**No. 93.—Educational Puzzle.**



What two English educational institutions do the pictures represent?

- To make ready.
- To form anew.
- To strive to equal.
- Controversial.
- A very hard stone.
- A train of attendants.
- Chosen for office.

**No. 94.—A Square.**

- Ever on hope, hope.
- In a pound for a penny, in.
- Good, good words silver, deeds are gold.

**No. 95.—Transpositions.**

- [Familiar sayings.]
1. The city of great "celerity; swiftness."
  2. The city of "greedy eating."
  3. The city of truth telling.
  4. The city of fat people.
  5. The city of "freaks."
  6. The city which is "impervious to the rays of light."
  7. The city "addicted to plunder."
  8. The city of "presumptuous impudence."
  9. The "india rubber" city.

**Not Entirely Given Up.**

Negroes are unconsciously humorous. The other day two roustabouts were overheard talking. They met on the levee, after one had been absent from the city for several weeks.

"Hello, Bill! How is yer?" asked the first.

"Well," was the reply, "de doctors is give me up, but de police ain't."

**A Better World.**

"This world would be a better one," sighed little Johnny Felt, "if we could mow the snow for fun and leave the grass to melt."

—Puck.

**Your Models.**

Choose pianos for your models. Follow on their lines with care. For their attitude is always either upright, grand or square."

**Key to the Puzzler.**

- No. 81.—A Riddle: Tobacco.
- No. 82.—Illustrated Rebuses: 1. Tower of Babel. 2. Use no deceit.
- No. 83.—Satisfactions: 1. Pause, paws. 2. Marshal, martial. 3. Guest, guessed. 4. Threw, through.
- No. 84.—Charade: Ex-ten-a-ate.
- No. 85.—Book Questions: 1. "The Virginians."—Thackeray. 2. "A Little Journey in the World."—Charles J. Warner. 3. "Twice Told Tales."—Nathaniel Hawthorne. 4. "A Gentleman of France."—Stanley Weyman. 5. "A Son of Hagar."—Hall Caine. 6. "Won by Waiting."—Edna Lyall.
- No. 86.—Omitted Letters: 1. Victoria. 2. Portugal. 3. Australia. 4. McKinley. No. 87.—Metagram: Mask. 1. Cask. 2. Task. 3. Bask.
- No. 88.—A House Puzzle:

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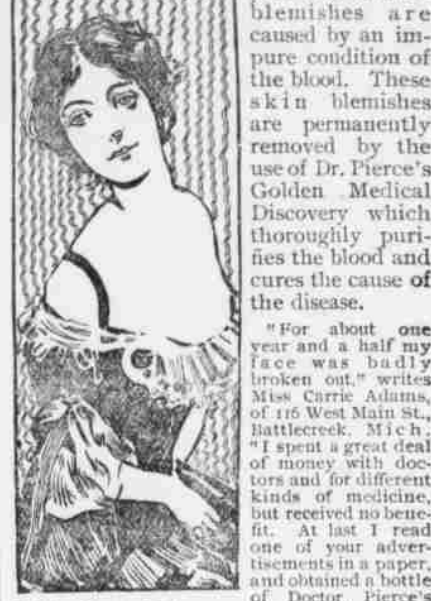
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No. 89.—Anagrams: 1. Candia. 2. Coriuth. 3. Tripoli. 4. Rotterdam.

**A Spotless Skin**

And a clear complexion are desired by every woman and admired by every man.



Eruptions, pimples and similar blemishes are caused by an impure condition of the blood. These skin blemishes are permanently removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which thoroughly purifies the blood and cures the cause of the disease.

"For about one year and a half my face was badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 10 West Main St., Battletown, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

Free. The Common Sense Medical Adviser 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address, Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**LOW RATES**  
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 For a distance of 10 cents  
 5 miles or less 15 "  
 5 to 15 miles 20 "  
 15 to 25 " 25 "  
 25 to 35 " 30 "  
 35 to 45 " 30 "

Rates for greater distance in proportion. Apply for schedule of rates to

**New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.**

**St. J. & L. C. R. R. Time Table.**

Winter arrangement in effect Oct. 2, '99

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAY.	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAY.
Swanton	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Shelburne Jct.	7:10 " "	7:10 " "	7:10 " "	7:10 " "
Fairfield	7:20 " "	7:20 " "	7:20 " "	7:20 " "
Essex	7:30 " "	7:30 " "	7:30 " "	7:30 " "
W. Ferrisburgh	7:40 " "	7:40 " "	7:40 " "	7:40 " "
Cambridge Jct.	7:50 " "	7:50 " "	7:50 " "	7:50 " "
Hydenville	8:00 " "	8:00 " "	8:00 " "	8:00 " "
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W. Ferrisburgh	12:00 " "	12:00 " "	12:00 " "	12:00 " "

**RUTLAND RAILROAD.**

Time Table Corrected to June 24, 1900.  
**Trains Leave Burlington**  
 GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

8:30 A. M.—EXPRESS MAIL due Rutland 11:30 a. m., Troy 2:10 p. m., Albany 2:55 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Bellows Falls 1:25 p. m., Boston 5:45 p. m., Providence 7:25 p. m., Worcester 8:00 p. m., Springfield 9:47 p. m., Pullman parlor car to Boston.

12:05 NOON—GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER due Rutland 3:00 p. m., Troy 4:45 p. m., Albany 5:25 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Bellows Falls 3:40 p. m., Boston 7:30 p. m., Worcester 8:05 p. m., Springfield 9:47 p. m., Pullman parlor cars to Boston and New York.

1:30 P. M.—MIXED TRAIN for Ticonderoga, Rutland and intermediate stations, due Ticonderoga 6:45 p. m., Rutland 6:15 p. m., 5:30 P. M. Local passenger for Greensboro and intermediate stations, due Rutland 5:00 P. M.

10:00 P. M.—For Boston and New York daily, due Rutland 12:10 a. m., Troy 2:45 a. m., New York 1:20 a. m., Boston 5:00 a. m., Worcester 6:35 a. m., Providence 8:15 a. m., Pullman buffet sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

**Arrival of Trains at Burlington.**

4:21 A. M.—Night Express, daily, from New York and Boston 11:05 a. m.—Local Express from Rutland. 4:20 p. m.—Express Mail from Boston. 6:40 p. m.—Green Mountain Flyer from Boston and New York. 3:45 a. m.—Mixed Train from Rutland.

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**One Two-Story Double Tenement**

In Hyde Park Village, good size, has accommodated four families. Village water, two good gardens; barn, woodshed, etc. Worth \$1500, will sell for \$1100. \$300 down, balance \$50 per year.

**Good Piece of Pasture Land**

In Hyde Park Village, situated on Creamery St., containing seven and one-half acres, well watered, a portion of which is suitable for meadow. Price \$275.

**Farm in Greenfield**

Recently occupied by Frank Jacobs. Soil and producing qualities good, but house and barn poor. Contains about 50 acres. Will sell for \$500, \$200 down, balance \$25 per year.

**Building Lot**

Opposite Catholic Church in Hyde Park Village. Assistance afforded to anyone desiring to build a respectable home. Price, \$100.

**Sixteen Acres of Upland Meadow**

One-half mile from Hyde Park Village. In a high state of cultivation. Cut about forty tons of hay last year. Has a new barn thereon 30x40. Will sell for \$900.

**Small Farm in Belvidere**

Known as the Hinchey place. Contains about fifty acres of good land. Timber, pasture and meadow. Buildings fair. Will sell for \$300, \$100 down, balance \$50 a year.

**Small Dwelling at Centerville, Vt.**

Within one hundred and fifty feet of store and post-office, about 30 rods from good school. Barn connected therewith. Good location for working man. Goes into the list at \$150. Will sell for two-thirds listed value. Terms, \$50 down, balance \$10 per year until paid for.

**One Hundred Tons Fertilizing Salt.**

Price \$3.50 per ton, or if \$3 ordered in carload lots.

**Must be Sold.—The Brick Block**

Formerly known as the Kelley Hotel, on corner of Main and Depot Streets in Hyde Park village, now used for hardware and stove store and dwelling. The owner is dead and the property must be sold to close the estate. For price and terms of sale, address Miss Abbie M. Bliss, Bradford, Vt., or the undersigned C. S. PAGE.