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LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS

Sergeant-at-Arms Dwight Dwinell makes the following appointments for the 1923 session:

House doorkeepers, Fred Cressey of Brattleboro and S. W. Drake of Lyndon.

Senate doorkeepers, George H. Hutchinson of Jericho and C. W. Potter of Belvidere.

Postmaster, George A. Porter of Greensboro; assistant postmaster, Robert Gadue of Winooski.

Cloak room attendant, G. M. White of Woodstock.

Executive messenger, Joseph E. Darling of Chelsea.

Messengers, Miles Fréchette of Hardwick, Gilman W. Ford of Sutton, Paul Chamberlain of Randolph, Darwin P. Branch of Grand Isle, Chester Cutler of Pownal, Edwin T. James of Weybridge, Willis Bryan of Montpelier, Charles Pierce of Franklin, Robert Tolland of Brighton, Parker Start of Cambridge and Lee Bates of Derby.

Fred Cressey was doorkeeper in the House two years ago. His assist-

ant, S. W. Drake, was Senate doorkeeper two years ago, and Charles Potter returns this session as one of the Senate doorkeepers.

Pointed Paragraphs

A new child, about to be born, has been named in advance. It is 1923.

No man ever loses interest in his wife as long as she keeps him guessing.

The world is full of men who will dance attendance upon a flirt and then waltz up to the altar with a sensible girl.

Patching up a quarrel is poor business. It is better to make a new garment and take a fresh start.

The only difference between some people and some animals is that the animals object to the comparison.

A handsome woman commands admiration. A good one whether handsome or not, commands respect.

"BETTER SIRES— BETTER STOCK"

Plan of Nation-Wide Crusade to Improve the Quality of Livestock Through Use of Good Purebred Sires

(From the Farm Bureau News)

GENERAL PLAN

Purpose of the Campaign
The purpose and goal in view is the improvement of the principal classes of domestic livestock in the United States. Improvement has been taking place for many years, but progress can be hastened, it is believed, by definite, systematic and concerted action.

Means of Improvement
The value of livestock depends on good care, housing, feeding and disease control, as well as on breeding. Good breeding, however, determines the fundamental capacity of an animal to be profitable to its owner. Accordingly the replacement of scrub sires by good purebreds is considered a basis for all other improvement. While the use of good females is likewise important, good sires bring results more quickly and economically in most cases.

Need for Better Livestock
The underlying need for improvement of livestock in the United States is to increase efficiency in the production of meats and livestock products, including dairy and poultry commodities. Economical production is one of the surest and best means of maintaining a healthy volume of domestic trade and of meeting foreign competition. Success in both these fields is necessary to support a livestock industry of sufficient size to meet the future food needs of the country and, through animal fertilizer and other by-products, develop a well-balanced agriculture.

Basis for Nation-Wide Campaign
The nation-wide campaign of livestock improvement now being undertaken is in response to popular sentiment and to support local campaigns undertaken through state, community and individual initiative. The plans on which the nation-wide effort is conducted embody no essentially new features of livestock improvement. On the other hand, they have been developed from successful policies already used on a smaller scale.

ADVANCED REGISTRY TESTING

S. G. Judd, Dairy Specialist at the University of Vermont, has the following to remark about advanced registry testing.

I know from talks with breeders of purebred dairy cattle in different parts of the state that many of them are holding back from starting their good cows on advanced registry test because of their own inexperience in testing work. The following abstract of a story in the June 15th issue of the Guernsey Breeders' Journal should be a source of encouragement and inspiration to all beginners:

In December, 1920, C. J. Hinds of Springfield Center, Atsego county, New York, purchased with eight other registered Guernsey females the cow Dorothy of Brookdale, No. 103307.

His son, George C. Hinds, was then in school. On his first trip home he became so interested in these Guernsey cows that his father offered to sell him a half interest. The deal was made.

Three of the bred cows were fitted for testing on a grain ration consisting of oil meal, ground oats, bran and hominy. George finished his course at school in March, 1921, came home and started Dorothy of Brookdale on the test which she completed on March 23, 1922.

The record when completed by this good heifer totaled 15927.7 pounds of milk and 764.51 pounds of butterfat. The record was made in Class F (two and one-half and three-year-old) and gives her fourth place in this class.

During the year Dorothy of Brookdale consumed a daily average of fifteen pounds of grain, three pounds of beet pulp, one pound of molasses, twenty-five pounds of mangels and all the alfalfa hay she would eat. Her average test for the year was 4.8 percent. She consumed one pound of grain for each 2.9 pounds of milk produced. At the end of the test she weighed 1,300 pounds, which is 200 pounds more than she weighed at the start. She carried a calf over four months of her record.

The two other cows on test have not quite completed their records. One will finish with better than 660 pounds of butterfat and the other with at least 650 pounds.

While these cows were well fed **YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To learn the art of cutting granite. Plant is operated under the American Plan. Sheds well heated and ventilated. No lost time. Wages as follows: \$3.00 first six months; \$3.25 second six months; \$3.50 third six months; \$4.00 fourth six months; \$4.50 fifth six months; \$5.25 last six months. In applying please state age, weight and kind of work heretofore done. Cross Bros., Northfield, Vt.

50c pays for 13 weeks in Vermont.

DAIRY HINTS

REDUCE EXTENT OF DISEASE

Testing Cattle for Tuberculosis and Cleaning Up Infected Herds Having Effect.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That testing cattle for tuberculosis and the cleaning up of infected herds are having a permanent effect in reducing the extent of the disease is shown conclusively by figures recently collected by the United States Department of Agriculture from inspectors in charge of the eradication work in various parts of the country. The inspectors were asked to supply figures on the results of three or more tests on badly diseased herds, those that had not less than 10 per cent of reactors on the first test. The first test on more than 58,000 cattle in these bad herds showed that 26 per cent had tuberculosis. Another test six months later on the same herds, from which the reactors had been removed, showed only 6.9 per cent of the disease. By another six months the percentage had gone down to 2.8. A fourth test on more than 25,000 of these cattle showed only 1.8 per cent of tuberculosis.

The reports from which these figures were taken show that under normal conditions herds very badly diseased may be established as relatively free in a short time. They also show that eradication work can be carried on without destroying the cattle industry as is sometimes thought. Erratic results were obtained on a very few of the 1882 herds tested, the list of this class containing less than 100. Out of the 126,608 herds under



A Dairy Herd Certified by the Department of Agriculture as Free From Tuberculosis.

observation December 1, 1921, there were only a very few that had not shown satisfactory improvement as a result of testing.

COWS REQUIRE MUCH WATER

It Should Be 20 Degrees Above Freezing Point and Same Temperature Every Day.

During the winter, when cows are stalled the greater part of the time, they should be watered two or three times a day, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them at all times. The water should, if possible, be 15 degrees or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day. When water well above freezing temperature is stored in tanks and piped directly to the cow, there is probably little occasion for facilities to warm it. When it stands in a tank on which ice often forms, it usually pays well to warm it slightly. This can be done by a tank heater, by live steam, or by hot water from a boiler. If a boiler is used for running a separator or for heating water to wash and sterilize utensils, steam from it can readily and cheaply be used to warm the water.

CREAMERY TAKES SAFE MILK

Vermont Association Accepts Product Only From Herds That Have Been Tested.

Increasing interest in the tuberculin testing of cattle is evident from reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from many parts of the country. This tendency applies not only to milk used directly, but to manufactured dairy products. A co-operative creamery association at Barre, Vt., accepts milk and cream only from herds that have been tuberculin tested under federal and state supervision.

The products of the association's dairy plant are butter, cheese, ice cream, milk and cream, the products being sold both wholesale and retail. Specialists in the bureau of animal industry regard the increasing interest in tuberculosis eradication as an important development in the dairy manufacturing industry.

Warm Quarters for Cows.

Cows in winter should have access to warm quarters during stormy weather although they require exercise and should not be stalled all the time. Warm water is a great help in keeping the animals in good winter condition.

Cow Needs Vacation.

After a season of steady, high-pressure work, the dairy cow needs a six or eight week's vacation—not at the shore or in the mountains, but in the quiet of the back pasture.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend,

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK DIRECTORY

We aim to keep a list of the Farm Bureau members who have purebred females in their herds and would like to have this list as complete as possible. Any of the members who have purebred females will do the Editor a favor by sending the information in and himself another favor by letting the other breeders, who have the same kind of stock as he has, know about it.

Jerseys	
Gerald I. Towne, Morristown.....	32
E. B. Gale & Son, Stowe.....	27
T. N. Gary, Morristown.....	60
W. F. Sinclair, Johnson.....	7
A. R. Denton, Morristown.....	6
J. N. Colgrove, Wolcott.....	37
T. H. Cochran, Wolcott.....	27
Lewis Lutuch, Stowe.....	11
Harry Davis, Cambridge.....	4
C. B. Whittemore, Eden.....	8
R. S. Page, Hyde Park.....	26
C. M. Eldridge, Wolcott.....	6
W. C. Mudgett, Cambridge.....	12
F. L. Kendall, Elmore.....	3
Homer Holmes, Johnson.....	33
Luce Bros.....	7
E. M. Houston, Stowe.....	26
Lee S. Allen, Morrisville.....	21
J. S. Carpenter, Morrisville.....	3
W. H. Ellsworth, Morrisville.....	9
Ernest Mudgett, Johnson.....	3
Hines Bros., Hardwick.....	7
Holsteins	
Linus Leavens, Cambridge.....	26
G. K. Marsh, Cambridge.....	20
D. N. Safford, Cambridge.....	18
Willey Bros.....	26
G. E. Bartlett & Son, Wolcott.....	4
Earl Gray.....	3
George Thomas, Morrisville.....	7
Ayrshires	
G. C. Young, Johnson.....	35
A. D. Cutting, Cambridge.....	59
S. R. Hooper, Cambridge.....	34
Guernseys	
N. J. Nye, Cambridge.....	15

During the summer and were in stanchions throughout the year with the rest of the herd. In the winter they were turned into the yard twice daily to drink from a tub. By these records made by an inexperienced boy, the attention of the Guernsey world has been turned to this little herd established less than two years ago.

COUNTY N. E. M. P. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the county New England Milk Producers' Association at the hall of the Grand Army Post in Morrisville, November 23, the same officers were elected as last year: J. B. McKinley of Stowe president and Bert Campbell of Morristown secretary-treasurer.

Fred C. Warner, in charge of the Providence district, gave a pleasing address and showed why the different groups of producers in New England who are marketing dairy products should get together for protection and mutual advantage. There was a very good discussion at this meeting, although the attendance was small. It was voted unanimously to support a plan for the organization under one head of all the present cooperative dairy products marketing associations in New England.

There would be more justice in our courts if the cases were not so often tried before the jury hears the evidence.

Put it in black and white

—use printer's ink—it will help you

M. B. WHITE & CO., Hyde Park
Successors to E. R. Lilley.
Undertakers and Funeral Directors
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English Plum Pudding

One-half pound raisins, one-half pound chopped suet, three cups bread crumbs, one-half cup brown sugar, grated rind of one-half lemon, one-fourth orange peel, minced, one-half cup flour, one-half pound currants, one-fourth nutmeg, grated, two eggs, on-half cup milk.

Mix the dry ingredients thoroughly. Beat the eggs; add them to the milk and pour over the dry mixture. Mix thoroughly; pack in greased tins, leaving space of one inch at the top of each. Tie on the lids and boil for ten hours. Keep in a cool place until needed. Serve with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce

One-half cup butter, one cup powdered sugar, whites of two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, grated nutmeg.

Beat the butter to a cream; add the sugar gradually; then the whites, one at a time, and beat until stiff and frothy. Add flavoring; beat again; then heap on a glass dish and sprinkle with grated nutmeg.

Farmers' Fruit Cake

Three cups dried apples, two cups molasses, one cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup seeded raisins, one and one-half cups milk, two eggs, four cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, three teaspoons mixed spices.

Soak the apples over night; chop and cook slowly with the molasses until tender. Cream the butter and sugar; add the eggs, then the cooked apples and molasses, raisins and milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and spices and beat well while adding to the other ingredients. Pour into a well-greased pan and bake in a slow oven.

Molasses Candy

Two cups molasses, two-thirds cup sugar, three tablespoons butter, one tablespoon vinegar.

An iron kettle with a rounding bottom (Scotch kettle) or copper kettle is best for candy making. If one has no copper kettle, a granite kettle is best for sugar candy.

Put butter in kettle, place over fire, and when melted add molasses and sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved. During the first of the boiling stirring is unnecessary, but when nearly cooked, it should be constantly stirred. Boil until, when tried in cold water, mixture will become brittle. Add vinegar just before taking from fire. Pour into a well-buttered pan. When cool enough to handle, pull until porous and light colored, allowing candy to come in contact with tips of fingers and thumbs, not to be squeezed in hand. Cut in small pieces, using large shears or a sharp knife, and then arrange on slightly buttered plates to cool.

\$1.00 pays for 26 weeks in Vermont.

LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF MARY CADY MORGAN. STATE OF VERMONT, District of Lamolle, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the district aforesaid:

To all persons interested in the estate of Mary Cady Morgan, late of Johnson, in said district, deceased.

GREETING: WHEREAS, said court has assigned the 2nd day of January next for examining and allowing the account of the executor of the estate of said deceased, and for a decree of the residue of said estate to the lawful claimants of the same, and ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing this notice three weeks successively previous to the day assigned, in the News and Citizen, a newspaper published at Hyde Park and Morrisville, in said district.

THEFORE, you are hereby notified to appear at the probate office in Hyde Park, in said district, on the day assigned, then and there to contest the allowance of said account; if you see cause, and to establish your right as heirs, legatees and lawful claimants to said residue.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of December, 1922.

NOYES G. WOOD, Judge.

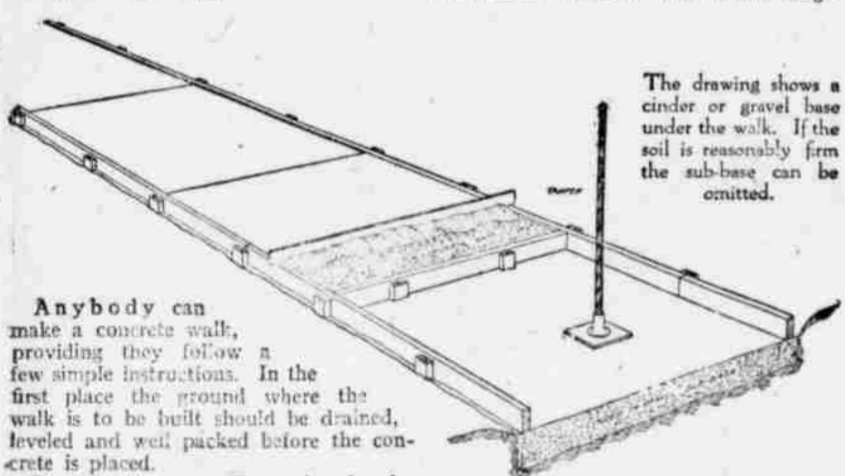
Hints on Sidewalk Construction

By W. G. KAISER
Agricultural Engineer

A BROOM is one of the necessary pieces of equipment around the house. It is usually detested because it is such a back-breaking job to use it. Much necessary cleaning-up work about the house is eliminated when walks are built between the house and barn and other buildings.

Of course the farmer's wife will benefit most by a walk, but it also appeals to the men folks who get little pleasure from wading through mud.

crushed rock. A sack of cement holds a cubic foot. Bank-run gravel, or gravel as it comes from the bank should not be used unless it is run over a 1/2 inch mesh screen and the sand and pebbles mixed with cement in a 1:2:4 proportion as explained before. The sand to be used should be clean and range from the smallest particles to those which will just pass through a 1/4 inch screen. The pebbles or crushed rock should be clean and should range



The drawing shows a cinder or gravel base under the walk. If the soil is reasonably firm the sub-base can be omitted.

Anybody can make a concrete walk, providing they follow a few simple instructions. In the first place the ground where the walk is to be built should be drained, leveled and well packed before the concrete is placed.

Forms are most easily made of 2 by 4-inch lumber set on edge and held in place by stakes, as shown in the drawing. This will make a walk 4 inches thick which is ample under ordinary conditions. Nothing could be more simple to make than a sidewalk. It is laid in a single thickness and no reinforcing is required. Where driveways cross the walks it is a good plan to increase the thickness to 6 inches. In making forms the tops of the 2 by 4's should be the height of the walk so that they will serve as a guide, for a 1 by 4 straight edge to be used as a template in leveling the concrete when filling.

After the concrete has been carefully struck off with a template, the surface should be finished with a wooden float in order to give it a gritty surface. A metal float makes a smooth slick surface which is not desirable because it is likely to become slippery in wet weather.

For practically all concrete sidewalk construction a 1:2:4 mix is recommended. This means that each sack of cement is mixed with two cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of pebbles or

in size from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches. Only enough water should be used to give a quaky or jelly-like consistency, after thorough mixing.

Concrete sidewalks may be made of both one or two courses but the former is recommended. By one course construction we mean that the same concrete mixture is placed the full thickness of the walk at one time while in the two course construction the walk is made in two layers. The lower layer is a lean mixture and four or five inches thick while the top, one inch, is a rich mixture. Due to the difficulty of getting a good bond between the two layers there is danger of the top layer cracking.

A few hours after the walk has been finished, it should be covered with moist earth or straw and kept wet for at least one week. At the end of this time the walk can be put into service.

Concrete sidewalks besides being attractive and convenient and saving much hard work for the farmer's wife, are permanent. In other words they will not need any care in maintaining them

Material needed for a sidewalk 4 inches thick and 100 feet long.			
WIDTH	CEMENT	SAND	PEBBLES
2 ft. 6 in.	15 sacks	1 1/2 cu. yds.	2 1/2 cu. yds.
3 ft.	10 sacks	1 1/2 cu. yds.	3 cu. yds.
3 ft. 6 in.	23 sacks	1 3/4 cu. yds.	3 1/2 cu. yds.
4 ft.	26 sacks	2 cu. yds.	4 cu. yds.
4 ft. 6 in.	30 sacks	2 1/4 cu. yds.	4 1/2 cu. yds.
5 ft.	35 sacks	3 cu. yds.	6 cu. yds.

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