

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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PERRY ACT AND THE DOCTORS.

An Open Letter Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 3, 1916. Raymond Trainer, Sec. & Treas. Vermont Local Option League, White River Junction, Vt.

My Dear Mr. Trainer: Your letter of the 23rd ult. addressed to the Physicians of Vermont regarding the Perry Prohibition Referendum bill and local option, and asking their views regarding the two measures at hand. You are asking the physicians, "whether they are opposed to or in favor of the prohibition of liquors which would eliminate alcohol and liquor from their consideration in their practice of medicine and take from them their right to direct its use in proper cases." You also mention quite an impressive list of uses for which the Perry act forbids the sale of liquors. Just what the Perry act says and all it says prohibiting the sale of liquors without elaboration is as follows: "No person shall furnish, or sell, or expose or keep with intent to sell any intoxicating liquor." All the rest of the bill relates to the interpretation, modification, and administration of the foregoing sentence from the bill.

I do not find anything in the bill that refers directly to any of the uses of liquor mentioned in your letter or that interferes in any way with the right of a physician to direct its use in proper cases.

I do not find anything in the bill that forbids any person from procuring, having, and using liquor for any purpose for which they can lawfully use it. It simply eliminates the traffic in liquor, which to all intents and purposes means the local option saloons. Both whiskey and brandy are dropped as internal medicines from the forthcoming edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the national standard for medicinal substances. The period of alcoholic intoxication medication by the medical profession generally has passed. Alcohol is used somewhat externally as a palliative and can continue to be used if the Perry bill passes. If intoxicating liquors were positively necessary in medical practice, as once thought to be, it would by no means be necessary to have the local option saloons in order to secure them. There is no evidence that alcoholics increase the longevity of the people but on the contrary their use materially shortens life and has a pernicious influence transmitted to the children of drinking parents.

Doctors for many years has had a rigid state prohibition law that is endorsed by all the political parties in the state, and the health of the people is such that the death rate is only one per cent of the population annually.

Local option is claimed by your league as a temperance measure to be superior to state prohibition. Our former prohibitory law was said to be a failure. We admit that its administration was very elastic. The number of persons committed to all the jails in Vermont under that law during the last four years of its existence for intoxication was 2175—altogether too many—but under the local option law—the so-called temperance measure—during the first four years of its existence the number of persons so committed for drunkenness was 5551, an increase of 155 per cent under local option. That is the way it operated as a temperance measure. There are more statistics of the same nature. The facts show that the local option law—the so-called temperance measure—where in less drunkenness than any form of license.

The internal use of alcohol is not recommended in the teaching of present day medical colleges or medical literature, but opposed. We have not heard of any opposition to the Perry bill by the medical profession of Vermont, though possibly an occasional physician may oppose it. The writer did not hear the Perry bill mentioned either in or out of the sessions at the recent meeting of the Vermont Medical Society. We feel that the medical profession of Vermont can be trusted to work out its own alcoholic problem. Neither has the public manifested apparent anxiety about liquor for medicinal use only seven of the 225 no-license cities and towns voted for the drugist license even when the Perry bill was pending in the legislature, which leaves 222 towns voluntarily under the provisions of the Perry act now, as the Perry act is exactly like the present law with the license saloon privileges cut out because the saloon is a public evil and no public evil should be legalized.

It is the local option saloons of the license towns that supply most of the drinks for the jails and we are credibly informed that a majority of the detainees sent to the state asylum for treatment come from the four towns most noted for saloons. Burlington, Rutland, Bennington and St. Albans, which have 37 of the 67 saloons in the state.

It seems to be the sole mission of the Vermont Local Option League to save the local option saloons by defeating the Perry bill. It is the mission of the workers for the Perry Prohibition bill to save humanity and the state from the blight of the local option saloon in Vermont.

These are a few of the reasons why we feel it to be the duty of every citizen in Vermont, who cares for the welfare of his fellow creatures, to vote Yes for the Perry Prohibition act on the 7th day of March next, before three o'clock in the afternoon and to vote No on liquor for his town.

N. W. if we are in error, we desire to be shown where in.

Yours for Humanity, L. W. Hanson.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Opportunity Knocks for Graham.

Opportunity knocks but once. What do you say, Horace Graham?—Burlington Reformer.

'Bert' Prouty for National Convention.

The Herald can see no objection whatever to former Gov. George H. Prouty as a delegate to the national convention at Chicago. In fact Mr. Prouty represents a very solid element of the party which ought to be recognized and which would undoubtedly strengthen the delegates in Chicago.—Rutland Herald.

Yet Some Say, "There's No Chance in Vermont."

It is good news to know that the Windsor Machine company is to do a more extensive business than ever before under its new management. Starting with 12 employes 12 years ago, the business has developed until today it gives employment to 1,200. We have heard that the stock of the company, originally of a par value of \$50, is estimated to be worth about \$1,100 a share at the present time.—Burlington Reformer.

Gen. Butte field.

The death of Gen. Franklin G. Butterfield of Derby marks the passing of a Vermont of high character and genuine worth. Gen. Butterfield was born in Rockingham and spent his life in Vermont. He was a soldier of the Civil war and won a medal for distinguished gallantry on the field of battle. After the war he returned to Vermont and went into manufacturing, in which he was successful and for many years the establishment which he founded has been one of the factors of prosperity in the town of Derby. He served in both branches of the legislature, was supervisor of the federal census in Vermont, was presidential elector in 1908 and took an important part in town and county affairs. Gen. Butterfield was one of the kind of citizens that every state needs to build up its business and at the same time to maintain a high standard in other respects. While the two gentlemen were in the same office together in 1910 Gen. Butterfield and Hon. Henry L. Cushman of North Bennington were close personal friends.—Bennington Banner.

A Look Ahead in Vermont.

The taxpayers of Vermont should take time to consider the important fact that they have practically reached the limit of taxation of corporations. Our columns will bear witness to the fact that we need an increase in the taxes of railroads and other corporations to bring their rate nearer that of individuals. Having taken this step, Vermont cannot wisely increase those taxes materially. This means that the limit of income for the state outside of direct taxes has been reached. In response to popular demand, be all this as it may, it is time for the people of Vermont to consider retrenchment and economy in state expenditures as an alternative for a material direct state tax.—Burlington Free Press.

The Real Issue.

The real issue in connection with the vote in March upon the Perry prohibition measure is whether Vermont shall dissolve partnership with the liquor traffic and outlaw the saloon. This issue has been ignored and every effort made to obscure it by the advocates of license and by their organization, the Local Option League, in its advertisements in the state press, with which our readers are familiar. The advertising matter put out by the league and the utterances of the license press have presented no sound arguments why the state of Vermont should longer continue a partnership in which the liquor dealer gets all the profit and the state all the harm, in which the citizen works the cream and society gets the scum. With the addition of seven states to the prohibition column January 1, the number of American commonwealths now having state-wide prohibition is sixteen. The movement for the elimination of the saloon has been steadily gaining throughout the country particularly during the past decade. Not only is this true for the United States, but in the Dominion of Canada, noteworthy temperance gains have taken place in recent years. In the province of Quebec, once the impenetrable stronghold of the liquor traffic, prohibition victories continue to be recorded, and in that province as well as that of Ontario, the election of the first of the year still further restricted the wet territory. The experience of Vermont with the licensed liquor traffic during the past thirteen years has been an unfortunate and unprofitable one. The blight of Clemens, with its record of drunkenness, crime and misery, and with no compensating features, has been serious and far-reaching and should not longer be suffered to afflict the body politic. A business that works injury to every legitimate and worthy state interest, and good to none, that touches the electorate, incites to crime and crime, destroys health, happiness and comfort and promotes accident should be repudiated by every citizen. Vermont.—Essex Standard.

What is a Placer?

A placer is an unconsolidated deposit accumulated by mechanical processes, carrying one or more minerals in commercial quantities. All placers are secondary deposits—that is, the material of which they are composed was originally derived by erosion of bedrock. Although it is undoubtedly true that under certain conditions nuggets of placer gold have been enlarged through chemical precipitation, yet this action is a negligible quantity in placers. Placers may be derived solely by rock weathering without water sorting, but more commonly are the result of water transportation, sorting and deposition. Many of the richest placers are those formed by the erosion of older placers and the reconcentration of their gold.

HAPPINESS.

A man who dedicates his life to knowledge becomes habituated to pleasure which carries with it no reproach; and there is one security that he will never lose that pleasure which is paid for by anguish of heart—his pleasures are all cheap, all dignified and all innocent, and, as far as any human being can expect permanence in this changing scene, he has secured a happiness which no malignity of fortune can ever take away, but which must endeavor to him while he lives, ameliorating every good and diminishing every evil of his existence.—Sydney Smith.

STATE NEWS.

General Dodge Leaves Norwich \$50,000 Legacy.

Norwich university in Northfield, where the late Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, received his education 65 years ago, receives an immediate bequest of \$50,000 in the general's will. Besides that the institution is made a residuary legatee for at least a quarter of a million after a trust fund for the family is dissolved in future years. The income from the immediate bequest is to be used for paying salaries of professors of civil, military, electrical and mining engineering. General Dodge was graduated from Norwich in engineering in the class of 1850, and always took a great interest in the school after he achieved fame in the Civil war and by building the Union Pacific railroad, making many donations to schools. His estate is valued at over a million dollars, and the bulk of it is left in residence to his wife and three daughters in New York and Council Bluffs. The trusteeship is to continue 21 years after the youngest grandson dies. Then the trust fund principal will be paid to the heirs and certain philanthropies, Norwich getting a quarter of the entire estate.

Municipal Forest Plan to be Tried Out by Rutland.

Rutland city is to take up forestry. For some years the community has been acquiring back farms in the mountains of Mendon and Snerburne in order to prevent pollution of the water supply and now it is up to the city authorities to advise some means to make this land pay, at least for its taxes. There are some meadows in the 3,000 acres now in the possession of the city, but the hay cut is of inferior quality and the situation of the fields is such that they will rapidly grow up to stubble and briars like the acres of woodlands which surround them. Mayor B. L. St. John believes that Rutland is in a position to take advantage of some of the opportunities offered by the state forestry department and has asked State Forester A. F. Hawes of Burlington to explain how the worthless mountain lands can be made to produce timber for the next generation. Mr. Stafford has ascertained that it will cost about \$10 an acre to set out young trees in the tract and he will receive the expenditure of a few hundred dollars a year for several years, using water rent receipts exclusively, to reforest the lands which were entirely stripped of timber many years ago and now grow nothing but sprouts and brambles.

State Buys More Land

The Vermont Forestry department has just concluded the purchase of a tract of about 2,000 acres lying on the east side of Mount Mansfield. This property, added to the one acquired last year on the west side of the range, makes the total area about 5,000 acres. The Mansfield forest thus becomes not only the largest state forest in Vermont, but next to the Crawford Notch forest in New Hampshire, the largest in New England. It is understood that the state of New Hampshire paid \$100,000 for the Crawford Notch property of 6,000 acres; while the Mansfield forest will cost Vermont about \$13,500. However, in the former case the timber was included in the purchase, whereas funds were not available for the Vermont Forestry department to purchase the magnificent timber. A fairly satisfactory arrangement has been made by the state forester with the grantors; they agree not to cut spruce and fir trees which are less than ten inches in diameter; and hemlock and hardwoods less than 15 inches (all trees to be measured at breast height). On certain areas no cuttings are to be made and the time limit will make it impossible to cut close. The legal arrangements for the purchase were made by State Attorney Maurice de Lamolle county.

Vermont Notes.

The absorption of the Windsor Machine company by the National Acme company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced. The Windsor company control is to be secured through purchase of the company's 2,270 outstanding shares at \$1.10 each, amounting to \$2,497,000. Its sales last year aggregated \$2,404,000, and it is reported to have \$2,750,000 orders ahead. It manufactures automatic screw machinery, as does the National Acme company.

Harry Day of Vernon, unmarried and about 50 years old, was leading a Jersey bull from the barn to the watering trough in the barnyard, when the animal, which is said to have manifested an ugly disposition previously, rushed upon him, crushing one side of his chest, getting him in the thigh, breaking both bones in his left leg so that the bones protruded through the flesh and hurling him through the air. The injured man landed in the snow outside the fence and it was an hour before he was found.

The new high school building in Bennington suffered a \$10,000 damage by fire Sunday night. The fire is thought to have started in a closet of the laboratory where chemicals are stored in the second floor of the two-story brick building. Part of the roof was burned and some of the partitions, the bigger part of the damage being caused by water as it was necessary to flood the building to prevent its destruction. Insurance of \$20,000 is carried. It has been occupied since November, 1914, and cost \$90,000.

TURNBULL'S ADDRESS TO DAIRYMEN.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

of anything that has been invented for a long time. It has saved him many dollars in butter fat that Bradwise would have been wasted. At the same time I think all will admit that since the separator has come into general use the quality of the product has not improved. This should not have been so. It should have worked out an improvement in the quality. There is nothing about the separator but what under proper care should make the product decidedly better. If milk just drawn from the cow is immediately run through a clean separator it takes out at least part of the impurities that might happen to get into it. On the other hand if good clean milk is run through a dirty separator it is bound to be contaminated. Now what is the remedy? I think our efficient commissioner of agriculture, Mr. Brigham, is doing good work in the way of inspection of creameries, farms, etc., and I think it is needed in creameries as well as farms. But the secretary of the legislature of 1912 realized the importance and magnitude of this law regarding inspection, and how much it would cost to enforce it, when they enacted it. One inspector, no matter how hard he works, can do very little compared with what there is to do. He should have assistants enough to see that the law is enforced. There should be a penal for running raw milk through a dirty separator, or one that was not washed the last time it was used.

The dairy interests should use great care before they give their consent to a law that does away with the tax on colored oleomargarine. I understand that the secretary of the treasury in his annual report to the present Congress recommended revision of the federal taxes on oleomargarine, so that it be on the amount of its hands they present Congress has on its hands they may find time to work considerable mischief with the dairy industry. I do not wish to be on your guard. I hope it will be discussed somewhat before the convention adjourns.

Officers of the Dairy men's association for the coming year were elected as follows: President, H. K. Brooks, of St. Albans; first vice-president, O. L. Martin of Plainfield; second vice-president, H. B. Curtis of St. Albans; secretary, F. H. Bisford of Bradford; treasurer, M. A. Adams of Derby; auditor, F. L. Davis of Hartford.

Languages.

The verse found in Genesis II, "And the whole earth was of one language and of one people," has given rise to much speculation as to the language spoken on the earth previous to the confusion of tongues. Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam, while others spoke that Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee are simply dialects of the original tongue. The primitive languages that there were three, Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee, being the most persuasive, was used by the serpent in addressing Eve; Hebrew, being the most poetic, was spoken by Adam and Eve, and the French, being the most menacing, was employed by the angel when driving the guilty pair from the garden of Eden.

Herodotus says that Sammethichus, King of Egypt, wishing to learn the language that would naturally be spoken by a person, caused two infants to be carefully guarded and kept from all verbal intercourse. When brought before him the first word the children uttered was helos, the Phrygian for bread, whereupon it was at once ascribed the Phrygian was the primal or oldest tongue.—Philadelphia Press.

For the Ultra Precise.

Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury said at Cambridge in a talk on English: "But precision can be carried too far. The ultra precise, even when logically right, are really wrong."

"An ultra precise professor went into a hardware shop and said: 'Show me a shears, please!'"

"You mean a pair of shears, don't you?" said the dealer.

"No," said the professor, "I mean what I say, I mean a shears."

"The dealer took down a box of shears."

"Look here, professor," he said, "aren't two blades here? And don't two make a pair?"

"Well, you've got two legs. Does that make you a pair of men? And the professor smiled at the dealer triumphantly through his spectacles."

"He was logically right, but, really, he was wrong."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

What It is Like to Fly.

In "Air Craft in the Great War," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper, an answer to the question "What is it like to fly?" is brief:

"The question has lost novelty, yet it has never been answered—never, that is to say, in a manner wholly convincing. The reason is that the sensation is indescribable.—'The nothing else on earth,' has a passenger has said. If you can imagine yourself gliding over a smooth surface of ice on skates you cannot feel and which make no noise, that may convey some faint idea perhaps of the feelings you experience after leaving ground. You are supported on something, yet you are not supported. You look down, and there is nothing below you but an empty void. Yet the machine rides firmly and securely, as though you were in a motor-car on the smoothest road."

Feminine "Short and Ugly."

"You say Mrs. Gadders and Mrs. Pimly exchanged the short and ugly word?"

"That's what they did."

"Shocking! Was it 'har?'"

"No. 'Cat.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Paradoxical Condition.

Mrs. Exe—Your maid is too familiar. You should make her keep her place. Mrs. Wye—If I made her keep her place she'd quit her job.—Boston Transcript.

Another Extra Dividend (The Third Consecutive Annual)

Following its purpose to demonstrate the "mutual" feature of a Trust Co., the management of The Burlington Trust Co. is pleased to announce that an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of one quarter of one per cent. per annum will be made on February first, 1916, in addition to the regular guaranteed rate of four per cent. on all savings accounts.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Sadie—Cooking, sewing, rectoring for this county, autoing, autoing movies, studying, —7, —7

Sunday, 23d, 11.55 a. m.—Feverish rush among big and little to master the Sunday school lesson. Last Sunday teacher gave warning that "all would be called upon" today.

Monday, 24th. Boys and girls should certainly learn their lessons. Remember what one fond mother said: "I did not raise my bread to be a pudding."

Tuesday, 25th, 8 p. m., Entertainment and concert at Seaver's opera hall under the direction of the English and music departments of the high school. This is the fourth number of the lecture course. Course ticket holders will secure admission by the pink ticket.

Wednesday, 6th. "When asked, 'Are you friz?' P-plied, 'Yes, I is. But we don't call this cold in Vermont.'"

Thursday, 27th Good things to remember 1. If you want a thing done, do it yourself. 2. Don't stand talking when there is work to be done. 3. Try to be contented with what you have. Remember that you might be worse off than you are.

Friday, 28th. Did you know that Champlain named both our lake and our state? When he came down to the lake named after him, he looked at the beautiful mountains and said, "Behold the Green Mountains." Champlain named lake and state, and the name of the state translated into English is Green Mountains.

Saturday, 29th. According to one of our local authorities, (in fact, it is a member of the family), "defective lumber has knots, poars and worm holes. This may be so Jan 23d, but it isn't so today we feel certain."

Look out, the squirrels will get you.

Sunday, 30th. Thirty days ago today, with wild hurrahs, we sent cries and loud acclamations, we asserted that as youths and as maidens we would never again do those naughty and awful things which we knew were hanging as millstones about our necks,—some shapely, others manly. We turned over new leaves. But our acclamations, though at first really inspired and honestly intended to be kept, have become fainter and fainter as the days have tripped by, until now we are normal again and in our right minds. After all, to keep some New Year's resolutions is to isolate one's self from happy days, happy boys, happy girls, so let's go skating, skiing, sliding, let's hurrah for the freedom of the out-of-doors, and for the health and vigor of childhood.

Monday, 31st Throughout New England, some parts of the West, and also scattered and out of-the-way places, hither and yon, this is the last day of January.

Worms—A Danger to Children

"I gain in child's health and strength with all worms are removed. Signs of worms are: Drowsiness, loss of appetite, offensive breath, hard stool, full belly with occasional colic, pale face, grinding of the teeth, itching of the rectum, swollen lymphatic glands, slow fever. If you see any of these symptoms in your child don't lose another minute, but get a bottle of Dr. T. W. Webster's Family Laxative and Worm Expeller."

Dr. T. W. Webster's Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. Price 50c. At all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Goodro had. Foster—Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

IT'S SURPRISING

That So Many Barton People Fail to Recognize Kidney Weakness.

Are you a bad back victim? Suffer twing's, headaches, dizzy spells? Go to bed tired—get up tired? It's surprising how few suspect the kidneys. It's surprising how few know what to do. Kidney trouble needs kidney treatment. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. Have convinced Barton people of this merit. Here's a Barton case: Barton testimony. Kidney sufferers hereabouts should read it.

W. R. Goodro, High street, Barton, says: "I suffered from lameness in my back, that made it hard for me to stoop or lift. My kidneys did not do their work regularly and the kidney secretions looked unnatural. I used a box of Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Pierce's drug store, and they quickly relieved me, in fact helped me in every way. I have had no cause for complaint since."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Goodro had. Foster—Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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