33,104 FARMS.

Figures from Census Bulletin on Agriculture in State of Vermont.

$108,451,427 IN PROPERTY.

Increase in Number of Farms and Value of Products—Dairy the Principal Source of Income—Big Decrease in Number of Sheep and in Production of Cereals.

The Associated Press has already furnished the readers of the Free Press a summary of the agricultural statistics for Vermont gathered by the enumerators in the last census. Bulletin No. 162 from the census office gives the statistics more in detail and in substance follows:

A "farm," as defined by the 12th census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Vermont, June 1, 1900, numbered 33,104, and had a value of $83,671,020, of which amount $57,257,715, or 68.5 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and 25,413,305, or 55.1 per cent, the value of land and of improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was $7,558,490, and of live stock $17,841,317. These values added to that of farms, gives $108,451,427, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees (including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to as "animal products." The total value of all such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was $23,570,892, of which amount $5,409,643, or 23.0 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and $18,170,249, or 54.1 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products.

The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by $13,295,362, or 64.8 per cent. A large part of this increase is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1890. The gross farm income is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products, the value of products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899, the reported value of products fed was $1,375,530, leaving $22,195,362 as the gross farm income for that year. The percentage which this amount is of the total value of farm property, is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of income upon investment." For Vermont in 1899 it was 20.3 per cent.

The total land area of Vermont is 9,125 square miles, or 5,840,000 acres, of which 3,214,146 acres, or 55.0 per cent, are included in farms. The State lies within the Connecticut river valley on the east and the Champlain-Hudson valley on the west. The Green Mountains divide the State into nearly equal portions and render the surface everywhere irregular and broken.

Although the soil in many places is stony and sterile, much of it is productive. The valleys and the lower hills are suitable for cultivation, and the higher hills and mountains furnish excellent pasturage. Much attention is given to dairying and the raising of improved stock. The best tracts of arable land are in the western part of the State.

NUMBER AND SIZES OF FARMS.

The number of farms increased steadily from 29,703 in 1850 until the decade 1880 to 1890, when there was a decrease amounting to 8.3 per cent. In the last decade the number increased 1.6 per cent and in 1900 was 11.2 per cent greater than in 1880. The total farm acreage varied in a similar manner, but the increase in the last decade was at a greater rate, amounting to 7.5 per cent. The average size of farms was greater in 1900 than in any previous census year in the half century, and the gain was in average size. The acreage of farms in 1900 exceeded that in 1890 by 10 acres or 16 per cent. The average size of farms in 1900 was 97.1 acres, 3.1 acres greater than in 1880, 2.1 acres greater than in any previous census year.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Though the total value of farm property reported for 1900 is less than that for 1890, 1870, or 1860, there has been an increase of 37.1 per cent since 1850 and 65.7 per cent, or $36,046,057, since 1880. Of this sum $2,804,130, or 20.8 per cent, represents the increase in the value of land and buildings; $2,804,930, or 42.2 per cent, in that of implements and machinery; and $3,196,997, or 18.0 per cent, in that of live stock. The increase in the value of implements and machinery and in value of farm products are doubtless due in part to a more complete enumeration in 1900 than heretofore.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

In the last decade the changes in the number of farms have been small. Five counties show decreases, the greatest loss, 5.3 per cent, being in Chittenden county. The greatest gain, 7.6 per cent, was in Orange county.

The percentage of total land area included in farms in 1900 varied from 25.9 in Essex county to 57.0 in Orange county. The average size of farms ranged from 55.3 acres in Grand Isle county to 134.1 in Essex county. Every county shows a gain since 1890 in total farm area, except Grand Isle county, where there was a loss of 0.3 per cent. The greatest gain, 12.6 per cent, was in Essex county. The improved farm area, however, decreased in every county except Orleans, where there was an increase of .2 per cent. The greatest loss, amounting to 32.2 per cent, was in Windham county.

The total value of farms did not change greatly in the decade from 1890 to 1900. Only four counties report losses, the greatest being in Lamoille county, where it amounted to 8.0 per cent. The greatest rate of increase, 11.6 per cent, was in Caledonia county. All counties report large increases in the value of implements and machinery, and but four counties report smaller values for live stock than in 1890. The greatest increase, that in Franklin county, amounted to 25.5 per cent.

The average expenditure per farm for labor, including the value of board furnished, varied from $63 in Lamoille county to $152 in Chittenden county. All counties show much larger amounts expended for fertilizers in 1899 than 10 years before. The average per farm in 1899 varied from $3.34 in Grand Isle county to $18.73 in Windham county.

FARM TENURE.

In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the number of farms operated by owners decreased, but in the last decade there was an increase of 1.7 per cent, which, however, was not sufficient to bring the number up to that of 1880, the 20 year period showing a net decrease of 8.0 per cent. The number of cash tenants has increased in each decade, while that of share tenants has decreased, indicating a growing sentiment in favor of cash tenure. In 1890 the per cent of farms operated by "owners" was 85.4. In 1900 the aggregate number of farms operated by the four sub-classes comprising "owners" constituted 85.5 per cent of all farms. Consequently there has been no material change in the decade in the relative number of farms operated by owners and by tenants although in the preceding decade there was a decrease from 86.6 per cent to 85.4 per cent.

Of the farmers of the State, June 1, 1900, 78.5 per cent were "owners;" 4.1 per cent, "part owners;" 1.0 per cent, "owners and tenants;" 1.9 per cent "managers;" and 14.7 per cent were tenants.

No previous census has reported the number of farms operated by "part owners," "owners and tenants," or "managers," but it is believed that the number conducted by the last named class is constantly increasing.

OWNERSHIP OF RENTED FARMS.

The ownership of 4,504 of the 4,820 rented farms was ascertained by the enumerators; that of 316 was unreported. The titles to the 4,504 farms are vested in 4,167 owners, an average of approximately 108 farms to every 100 owners. Of the 4,167 owners, 3,927 possess 1 farm each; 238, from 2 to 6; and the remaining 2 own 7 and 19, respectively.

Of the 4,167 owners, 3,666, possessing 3,986 farms, reside in Vermont, and the owners of 3,561 live in the county in which the property is located. Of the non-resident owners, 422 live in the North Atlantic States; 25 in the North Central States and 10 in the South Atlantic States; 1 in a South Central State and 10 in foreign countries. The total value of the 541 farms owned by non-residents is $1,286,161, an average of $2,467 per farm, as compared with an average of $1,384 for all farms in the State.

Farms operated by cash tenants have the smallest average area, 120.5 acres, and those operated by managers, the largest, 232.7 acres. Many of the latter are farms of public institutions, while others are conducted by wealthy individuals in connection with their summer homes. Such farms, as a rule, are favorably located and highly improved, and the average values of the several classes of farm property are generally higher for this than for any other group of farms classified by tenure. The ratio which the gross income of these farms bears to the total value of their farm property is, however, smaller than for the other groups. This is due to the high average valuation of land and buildings and to the fact that many of these farms are not cultivated primarily for profit.

Of the 161 farms containing 1,000 acres or over, 97 are operated by owners, 11 by managers, 8 by part owners, 6 by cash tenants, 1 by share tenants, and 2 by owners and tenants.

FARM CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

The group of medium-sized farms, comprising from 100 to 174 acres each, comprise a greater number of farms and a larger aggregate farm area and farm value than any other group. With the exception of a slight variation in the case of buildings, the average values of the several forms of farm property advance as the size of farms increases. For farms of less than 50 acres each, the value of buildings exceeds that of the land and improvements other than buildings.

The average gross income per acre for the various groups are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, $101.56; 3 to 9 acres, $24.77; 10 to 19 acres, $12.60; 20 to 49 acres, $7.80; 50 to 99 acres, $5.69; 100 to 174 acres, $5.16; 175 to 259 acres, $4.55; 260 to 499 acres, $3.97; 500 to 999 acres, $3.03, and 1,000 acres and over, $1.62. The high gross income per acre for farms of less than 3 acres is due to the fact that the group is largely composed of florists' establishments, vegetable farms, and city dairies, the incomes of which are determined not so much by the acreage of land used as by the capital invested in buildings, implements, and live stock, and the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Farms are classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive 40 per cent of their income from any one class of farm products.

Dairy produce farms led in number (16,589) with live stock farms second (7,329), miscellaneous third (5,520) and hay and grain fourth (2,519).

The 153 farms reporting no gross income in 1899 vary in size from less than 3 acres to 299 acres. Of this number 106 are operated by owners. The high average values of farm property for this group indicate that many of these farms were summer homes, held for pleasure and not for profit. Some, however, were partially abandoned farms, while others were farms that had changed hands shortly prior to the enumeration, and the persons in charge, June 1, 1900, could not give any definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete exhibit of farm income in 1899.

LIVE STOCK.

The total value of all live stock on farms was $17,841,317, of which 42.1 per cent represents the value of dairy cows; 15.6 per cent, that of other neat cattle; 20.8 per cent, that of horses; and 11.2 per cent, that of all other live stock.

As in other New England States, the value of steers 2 years old and over is comparatively high; this class includes the valuable working oxen still used in some parts of the State.

No reports were received concerning the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals had higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the total value of all live stock in the State, exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, would be approximately $19,320,000.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK KEPT ON FARMS.

Since 1850 there has been a steady increase in the number of dairy cows, the gain for the half century being 84.9 per cent, and for the last decade 16.8 per cent. The number in 1900 was 570,194. The 101,584 calves reported in 1900 are included with "other neat cattle," making 231,746. It is uncertain whether calves were included under this head in the reports for previous census years. If not, they should be deducted from the total given for 1900 in making comparisons with previous reports. A decrease would then be shown in the number of "other neat cattle" in keeping with that shown for each decade since 1850, except the decade from 1870 to 1880.

The number of horses reported in 1900 was 85,531, being 4.9 per cent less than in 1890, but 40.1 per cent greater than in 1850. Mules and asses are few in number (256) but show a steady increase since 1860. Sheep were about one-sixth as numerous in 1900 as in 1850, the figures being 182,167 in 1900 and 1,014,122 in 1850. The decrease has been continuous, amounting to approximately 25 per cent for each decade up to the last, when the rate of decrease was 45.5 per cent, almost double that of any previous decade. The number of swine decreased from 1850 until 1870, after which date there was a rapid increase until 1890. The last decade shows a gain of 3.3 per cent, the number being 95,090.

In comparison the poultry report for 1900 with that for 1890, it should be borne in mind that in 1900 the enumerators were instructed not to report fowls less than three months old, while in 1890 no such limitation was made. This fact explains, to a great extent, a decrease in the number of turkeys, ducks, and geese and the small increase in the number of chickens. Compared with the figures for 1890, the present census shows decreases in the number of fowls as follows: Turkeys, 68.6 per cent; ducks, 32.3 per cent; and geese, 52.1 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The animal products of the State in 1899 were valued at $15,409,643, or 45.9 per cent of the value of all farm products and 70.9 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 60.5 per cent represents the value of dairy products; 26.9 per cent, that of animals sold or slaughtered on farms; 10.7 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; and 1.9 per cent, that of wool, mohair, honey and wax.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The steady growth of population and the increasing popularity of its summer resorts have largely increased the demand for dairy products in Vermont. The present importance of this industry is shown by the fact that in 1899 the proprietors of 16,700 farms, or more than half of the farms of the State, derived their principal income from dairy produce. The production of milk in 1899 was 51,529,993 gallons greater than in 1889, a gain of 56.6 per cent. The quantity of milk sold in 1899 was 57,566,012 gallons, or approximately nine times as great as in 1879. The quantity sold in 1889 was not separately reported.

Of the $9,321,589 given as the value of all dairy products in 1899, $1,310,960, or 41.4 per cent, represents the value of such products consumed on farms, and $8,010,629, or 85.9 per cent, the amount realized from sales. Of the latter sum, $4,262,877 was derived from the sale of 57,566,012 gallons of milk; $3,111,783, from 15,822,671 pounds of butter; $595,092, from 1,301,257 gallons of cream; and $39,077, from 374,240 pounds of cheese.

The production of butter on farms increased steadily from 1850 to 1880, but since that date has decreased, the rate for the last decade being 19.2 per cent. The production of cheese has decreased steadily and rapidly since 1850 and was in 1899 less than one-twentieth that reported for 1850. These decreases are due principally to the establishment of creameries and cheese factories and to the increased consumption of milk and cream in cities.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899 was $1,649,674, of which amount 41.8 per cent represents the value of fowls raised and 58.2 per cent that of eggs produced. Since 1889 the number of dozens of eggs produced has increased 1,756,760, or 48.9 per cent.

WOOL.

The production of wool has decreased steadily for half a century and the clip of 1899 was little more than one-third that of 1849. The decrease in the last decade was 781,650 pounds, or 37.0 per cent. The average weight of fleeces, however, has increased from 5.8 pounds in 1879 to 7.0 pounds in 1899, indicating an improvement in the grade of sheep kept.

CROPS.

Of the total value of crops, hay and forage contributed 58.0 per cent; cereals, 13.5 per cent; forest products, 11.6 per cent; vegetables, including potatoes and onions, 9.4 per cent; maple sirup and sugar, 3.5 per cent; fruits and nuts, 3.0 per cent, and other products, 1.2 per cent.

The average yield of hay and forage was 1.3 tons per acre and the average values were $7.89 per ton and $10.48 per acre. The quantity grown was 1,538,496 tons, valued at $10,544,825. Forest products come next in value, $2,108,518. The acreage devoted to hay and forage was 80.7 per cent of the total area in crops, but yielded only 58.0 per cent of the total receipts. The average values per acre of other crops were as follows: Flowers and plants, $1,541.45; nursery products, $676.61; small fruits, etables, $70.68; potatoes, $47.01; cereals, $20.62; onions, $182.52; miscellaneous vegs. $15.38; and orchard fruits, $10.53. The crops yielding the highest returns per acre were grown upon very highly improved land. Their production required a relatively great amount of labor and large expenditures for fertilizers.

Maple sugar and syrup were reported in 1899 by 9,811 farmers, the average value of the product per farm being $61.05. Orleans, Franklin, Caledonia and Lamoille were the leading counties, and reported over one-half of the total production. The production of 1899 was but one-third that of 1889, each county showing a decrease of at least 50 per cent.

CEREALS.

The steady decreases shown in the production of wheat and rye indicate that the decreases in the acreages devoted to these grains have been continuous since 1850. The acreage in wheat has decreased from 20,748 in 1879 to 1,796 in 1899 and the number of bushels produced has decreased from 335,958 in 1849 to 34,650 in 1899. The beginning of the decline in the production of other cereals, however, is more recent, the highest point for oats having been reached in 1879, and that for barley in 1889. In the last decade the acreage under corn increased 46.1 per cent, while other cereals show decreases as follows: Barley, 20.0 per cent; buckwheat, 26.2 per cent; oats, 27.8 per cent; rye, 23.0 per cent; wheat, 78.6 per cent. The total acreage in cereals decreased 13.4 per cent.

In 1899, 47.8 per cent of the total area in cereals was devoted to oats; 37.9 per cent, to corn; 7.6 per cent, to barley; 6.2 per cent, to buckwheat; 1.4 per cent, to rye; and 1.1 per cent, to wheat.

The acreage given for cereals does not include 17,924 acres of grain cut green for hay, nor 39,520 acres devoted to corn, nonsaccharine sorghum, and similar crops grown for forage or ensilage.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

The value of the orchard products of 1899 was $459,429. The counties whose orchard products were valued at more than $25,000 are: Windham, $117,935; Bennington, $49,596; Windsor, $42,806; Rutland, $34,086; Washington, $30,371; and Orleans, $25,067.

In 1899, 97.7 per cent of all fruit trees in the State were apple trees, and in 1900, 95.9 per cent. The number of apple trees decreased 3.1 per cent in the decade, the counties showing decreases being Franklin, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham and Windsor, the leading apple-growing counties.

Apricot trees were very few in 1899, and still fewer in 1900. Cherry trees have greatly increased in number, all counties except Caledonia sharing in the gain. In 1899, 98.6 per cent. of all peach and nectarine trees in the State were in Windham county.

FOR M'CULLOUGH.

Jericho Republicans Unanimous in Their Selection for Governor.

CAUCUS WELL ATTENDED

The Muddle in the Essex Caucus Discussed — French-Canadians Who Have Never Been Naturalized Allowed to Vote—Proctor Men Asked That Democrats Vote.

Jericho Center, May 15.—The republican caucus to elect delegates to the State, district and county republican conventions was held here this evening. It was largely attended and the best of feeling prevailed, not a vote being cast against the delegates pledged to support Gen. J. G. McCullough.

The following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved, That it is the sense of the republican voters of Jericho that the delegates to the republican State convention be instructed to vote for Gen. J. G. McCullough for governor, first, last and all the time.

The delegates elected are N. V. Willard, E. C. Fay, F. S. Whitcomb, Jr., and F. H. McGinnis; alternates, Frank W. Pease, E. B. Jordan, I. A. Irish, D. E. Rood.

Delegates to county convention: Dr. George B. Hulburd, George Willard, E. C. Hawley, Elmer Irish, Davis Bissonette, James Morse, Simeon Palmer, W. E. Luxton, Eugene Herrick, Henry Hall, T. J. Nash, S. M. Packard; alternates, George L. Perkins, Walter Howland, L. Jackson, Irving Gleason, Eugene Curtis, Frank Kinney, Henry Curry, B. A. Donaldson, N. B. Small, Edgar Barber, William Bentley, Ralph Church.

Delegates to district convention: L. H. Chapin, Lewis P. Roscoe, R. G. Brown, C. H. Hayden; alternates, Fred S. Tomlinson, Glen Booth, F. S. Ransom, Charles E. Ayers.

THE ESSEX CAUCUS

The Newly Elected Town Committee Issues a Statement.

The newly elected town republican committee of Essex have forwarded the Free Press the following statement for publication:

Essex Junction, May 15.—Harmonious caucus at Essex last night.

The largest attendance gathered at Memorial Hall last evening in caucus recorded in the history of the town. Everything passed off in perfect harmony.

An organization was unanimously agreed upon by the friends of both candidates, and elected by acclamation.

The vote stood as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	411
Necessary for choice	206
Of which Proctor delegates received	218
McCullough delegates	193

Consequently the Proctor delegation was declared elected.

GEORGE B. DRURY,
W. S. TEACHOUT,
F. W. HALL,
Town Committee.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SPEAKS

Evidently There Was Much Irregularity in the Essex Caucus.

To the Editor of The Free Press:

The Burlington News of the 15th has a long article regarding the Essex caucus held the previous evening headed the "McCullough Forces Routed."

The Proctor supporters have put up a howl from the time the caucus was called that it was a snap game on the part of the McCullough managers in calling the caucus so early after the call for the State convention. Why are not the voters in Bolton and Huntington who held theirs the same evening and Jericho, Richmond and Georgia, who have already held or called theirs howling a snap game and fraud.

I understand that the calling of the caucus was accomplished as follows: The chairman of the town committee, Frank Ayers, write W. S. Teachout, another member of the committee, that he was to be out of town and to call the caucus for Wednesday evening. Mr. Teachout prepared the call and took it to George Drury, the other member of the committee, who signed it without protest. Later after the call had been issued Mr. Drury joined with the other Proctor men in crying "snap caucus."

Tuesday evening a conference between the McCullough and Proctor forces was held and it was agreed that S. A. Brownell, a Proctor man, should be chairman and J. S. Reynolds, a McCullough man, should be secretary of the caucus. The Proctor men then proposed that the democrats be allowed to vote in the caucus. Guy Bailey, a McCullough man, protested against this but was voted down.

The facts are the bed the Proctor party has made here, is a hard one for them to lie on. It is hard work for them to explain to the satisfaction of not only their townsmen, but thousands of interested people throughout the State. Why at a republican caucus held in the evening, the vote—when many elderly citizens would not come out, should exceed the total vote of the town at the September election in 1899 by 37, which was called a very large vote.

While we like to admit that Essex is a growing, prosperous town, we don't think the coming election will prove this gain, nor do we believe that the French Canadians who came this spring from Canada to work in the Drury brick yard and have no legal residence here, never having been even naturalized, will be allowed to vote for governor at the September election, as they were allowed to do at Wednesday evening's caucus. They and the recent arrivals from New Hampshire and California are likely to discover before then that they are not entitled to vote here.

This is the fourth town I have attended caucuses in, besides several in Burlington and never did I witness any such management as at this. Not one suggestion nor instruction from the State committee was carried out in the caucus. Democrats and republicans voting alike, as at the general election and scores of names added to the list during the time of voting, without even questioning the legality of doing so. These facts can be substantiated by a score or more of the leading citizens of the town and they all unite in deploring such an exhibition of unfair partisanship by the political leaders who are responsible for it. These leaders rather than the presiding officers, who were men of good standing, are the ones most censured in this matter.

ONE WHO LIKES FAIR PLAY.

Essex, May 15.

THE HUNTNGTON CAUCUS.

Owing to inability to hear correctly over the telephone Wednesday evening the names of the delegates were not correctly given in last week's list. A correct list of names is given below.

The meeting was called to order by H. W. Norton, chairman of the republican town committee and the Hon. O. H. Ellis was elected chairman, M. E. Brewster secretary. Town committee,, the Hon. O. J. Tomlinson, G. W. Sayles and F. G. Bagley.

Only one ticket was presented and that was for J. G. McCullough by G. W. Sayles and the following delegates were elected:

Delegates—F. D. Falby, S. J. Randall, N. A. Carpenter.

Alternates—Henry Brewster, F. V. Fitch, E. O. Gorton.

County delegates—F. R. Strong, M. E. Brewster, G. W. Sayles, Nelson Bashaw, F. H. Beane, J. S. Sweet, B. P. Gorton, J. W. Johnson, P. K. Jones, L. L. Dwire, E. A. Fuller, R. D. Johns, F. G. Bagley, G. W. Brewster.

District delegates—B. F. O'Brien, H. H. Brewster, H. C. Shattuck.

Alternates—Warham Brewster, R. A. Norton, Osman Kenyon.

HOMEOPATH DELEGATES

Those Chosen at 52d Annual Convention Just Adjourned.

Montpelier, May 15.—The 52nd convention of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical society closed to-day. These delegates were elected to the American Institute of homeopathy: E. L. Lyman of Manchester Centre, and C. A. Gale of Rutland; New York, G. I. Forbes of Burlington; Maine, W. H. Weeks of East Hardwick; Connecticut, E. T. Smith of Bradford; New Hampshire, J. E. Shattuck of Wells River; Rhode Island, N. C. Dow of Glover; Massachusetts, Edward Kirkland of Bellows Falls. Bureau of materia medica and then to the different bureaus, George I. Forbes of Burlington, E. A. Stanley of Waterbury and A. F. Moore of Rutland; clinical medicine, J. F. Shattuck, G. E. Sparhawk and F. H. Everett of Castleton; surgery, Sam Sparhawk of Burlington, E. E. Whittiker of Newport and F. E. Stelle of Gaysville; obstetrics and gynecology, F. G. Gale of East Calais, E. B. Richardson of Rochester and E. H. Cliff of Fair Haven; sanitary science, E. T. Smith of Bradford, Edward Kirkland of Bellows Falls and S. H. Sparhawk of St Johnsbury; psychological medicine, E. L. Wyman, T. R. Waugh of St. Albans and C. A. Gale of East Calais.

A new bureau was adopted at this meeting, that of electro-therapeutics and the following officers were appointed to it: H. S. Boardman of Montpelier, A. C. Norton of Middletown Springs and C. A. Libbey of Danville.

The members of the society convened at 9:30 o'clock this morning and the remaining subjects on the programme were discussed. Resolutions were adopted on the death of the late Dr. J. H. Derby of Lunenburgh and were ordered put upon the records of the society. The semi-annual meeting will be held in Burlington.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

Caledonia County Cases Argued Thursday.

Montpelier, May 15.—In supreme court this morning the arguments in the case of Gilman Bros. vs. George W. Williams, apt., which were begun yesterday afternoon were concluded. The next case taken up was another from Caledonia county, Fred W. Estabrook vs. Union Casualty and Surety company. The plaintiff was superintendent of a grist mill and insured against accident by defendant company in the sum of $25 per week. Plaintiff went to his father's farm to temporarily look out for the haying and was injured by getting caught in the gearing of a horse rake. Defendant claims the assured was at the time of the accident engaged in another occupation classed as more hazardous than that of the grist mill and that under the policy he can recover only such indemnity as the same premium would have purchased in more hazardous occupation which would be $10 a week for the nine weeks. Judgment was rendered pro forma for plaintiff to recover the $25 a week. Dunnett and Slack for plaintiff and E. H. Deavitt for the defendant.

The case of Joseph Drouin vs. Connecticut & Passumpsic River Railroad company Boston & Maine railroad and Citizens Savings Bank & Trust company was next heard. This is a bill in chancery brought by the orator as he says to remove a cloud from the title to the land on which his house and other buildings stand. The railroad claims the land under condemnation proceedings in 1856 which the orator claims were illegal. The land in dispute lies in St. Johnsbury between Railroad street and the defendant's railroad. The orator further claims he has gained title and right against the defendants by estoppel. The defendants claim besides the condemnation proceedings the orator's deed does not give the land to him. May and Simonds for the orator and Young and Blodgett for the railroad, the bank not being represented.

WORKMAN FALLS 27 FEET.

Richmond, May 15.—Frank Larock, while at work slating Albert Stevens's barn this morning, fell from the roof, 27 feet, to the ground and was badly injured. It is thought no bones were broken. The rope that held the staging broke, and the staging and slate came down with him. He was in the employ of Mr. Hathorne of Burlington.

NO OPPOSITION

Gen. J. G. McCullough Delegates Elected in Richmond and Charlotte.

Charlotte, May 16.—One of the largest caucuses ever held in this town occurred to-night when four delegates and alternates to the State convention to be held at Montpelier, June 19 were elected. Perfect harmony prevailed andonly one list of delegates was voted for and they are for McCullough. The caucus unanimously voted to instruct the delegates to stand by Gen. J. G. McCullough for governor "clear to the end." The men elected are:

Delegates—W. H. H. Varney, Charles D. Cook, Percy Bylington and M. F. Mazey. The town committee elected were D. C. Foote, Charles D. Cook and Charles N. Johns.

The caucus to elect delegates to the republican district and county convention will be held next Saturday evening, May 24.

RICHMOND IS UNANIMOUS.

Richmond, May 16.—The republican caucus to elect delegates to the State republican convention proved to be a veritable love feast. It was largely attended and only one list of delegates was presented. They are unanimously for Gen. J. G. McCullough for governor. The delegates elected are: M. S. Whitcomb, F. H. Sheperson and Samuel Bashaw; alternates, W. F. Walker, E. L. Freeman and William White.

A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to vote for Gen. J. G. McCullough for governor, first, last and all the time.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BANQUET.

Rutland, May 16.—The fourth annual reunion and banquet of Camp Harold S. Foyles Spanish-American War Veterans was held in this city to-night. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Commander, H. R. Dorr; vice, B. H. Stickney, junior vice, R. S. Hyland; adjutant, C. H. Harrison; quartermaster, J. F. Mossey; officer of the day, A. P. Joubert; officer of the guard, Charles Dowling; chaplain, C. A. Ball.

The annual reports showed the camp in good financial condition and the annual dues were reduced from $2 to $1. Four new members were initiated. The camp voted to accept the invitation of the Grand Army to participate in the Memorial day observance. At the banquet served later in the Bardwell House 30 men were present. After an elaborate collation during which Koltonski's orchestra furnished music, Toastmaster H. R. Dodd called upon the following: Capt. C. H. Landon, Capt. W. R. Tossing, Maj. H. E. Dyer, Capt. B. H. Stickney, all of this city, and Dr. C. L. Holcombe of Castleton, formerly with the Nineteenth infantry in the Philippines. There were remarks from other veterans of the Spanish war during the post-prandial exercises.

The French railway companies have just decided upon an interesting reform, by which the colors of all railway tickets will be unified. For the future all first class tickets will be yellow, second class green and third class brown. The colors of the return tickets, dog tickets and half-tarifs will be unified in a similar manner.

All Eyes on Texas.

Great is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvellous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Tex., of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Eager, "which caused a most obstinate cough and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and $1.00.

NO SETTLEMENT

Evidently There Will Be a Long Struggle at the Howe Scale Works.

STRIKERS MAKE NO ADVANCE

Say They Can Stay Out a Month—Were Paid Off Thursday—Young Boy Has His Head Crushed under a Cart Wheel—P. W. Clement Addresses Barre Audience.

Rutland, May 15.—The situation at the Howe Scale works, where about 425 men struck for a nine hour day Wednesday, has assumed the form of a deadlock. Neither the company nor the men have made a move looking to a settlement of the trouble and apparently neither of them will in the near future. The prospects are that the strike will be of long duration. The strikers are confident of success and say they can stay out a month and not mind it. They are emphatic in saying that they will not make the first advance.

President John A. Mead and Carl R. Kinsman, an officer of the company, left town on the 3:30 o'clock train for Whitehall, N. Y., this afternoon, but neither would tell their destination and both used mileages to Whitehall.

The strikers marched in double file to the company's offices today and were paid off in full. They held meetings this afternoon and to-night, and initiated 17 new members in the Scale Workers' Union. The men are quiet and well behaved and seem very much in earnest. They refuse to make any statement for publication but all deny the truthfulness of some published statements made by the president yesterday.

BOY'S HEAD WAS CRUSHED.

Thrown from His Bicycle under a Heavily Loaded Cart.

Rutland, May 15.—Ford Earl Halliday, aged 11, the son of Mrs. Lulu Halliday of this city was almost instantly killed by being run over by a heavy dump cart about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

He was racing on a bicycle on Crescent street and after turning aside to pass a wagon going in the same direction from some unaccountable cause fell from his bicycle his head striking just in front of the wagon's rear wheel. The driver, Brown, heard the noise but could not stop before the heavy wheel passed over the boy's head grinding the skull to a pulp above the eyes and ears. The lad was taken home in the ambulance but died before he reached there and without regaining consciousness. He was born at Brandon and is survived by his mother, four sisters and two brothers all of Rutland. His father was killed by the cars at Fitchburg about five years ago.

CLEMENT AT BARRE

The Stone Cutters Enthusiastic over the Virtues of High License.

Barre, May 15.—The opera house in this city was crowded to its full capacity tonight when the Hon. P. W. Clement, candidate for governor on a high license platform, addressed the people of Barre. This address of Mr. Clement had long been anticipated by a large number in this city. It was a pleasant audience differ from any Mr. Clement has yet addressed. The 1,500 stone cutters in Barre who had never before had the privilege of hearing the benefits of a license law set forth were out in force and they gave the speaker the closest attention. In the gallery were noticed five of the local clergymen who came to hear, if not to be seen.

Mr. Clement arrived in his special car about 7 o'clock. He was met by a local committee and escorted to the hall. The singing of the colored quartette was greatly enjoyed. They were obliged to appear three times before the address commenced. Ex-Alderman James Mackay, manager of the new granite exchange introduced the speaker.

During the two hours that Mr. Clement was speaking hardly a person left the hall and he was often interrupted by long continued laughter and applause, his pat stories caused many a laugh while his description of the working of the prohibitory law in city and justice courts and his peroration in arraignments of that law were greeted with a round of cheers. After the lecture knots of men gathered in public places to discuss some of the things they had heard which were a revelation to them.

Mr. Clement's visit to Barre was not in vain. Already talk of a Clement delegation to Montpelier is in the air.

THE OLDEST CHURCH BUILDING IN VERMONT.

The notice in the last Missionary of the claims of Windham and Bennington to the oldest church buildings, the former having been built in 1767 and the latter in 1805, has called out remonstrants from two other places. The first is from Windsor. The writer says: "The old South Church in Windsor was erected in 1776, 'at a cost of about $700.' Spooner's Vermont Journal of October 15, 1776, states that the Legislature 'met in the new meeting house.' The reference is also to be found in 'Governor and Council' Vol. IV., p. 247, note 1. The centennial of this building was observed in 1876.

The second claim reads as follows: "In the last number of the Vermont Missionary we notice that it is claimed that Bennington has the oldest church building that has been in constant use as such in the State. Let me put in a word for Thetford. The record reads: 'In 1787, after much contention in regard to location, the present house was erected on the west side of the common. In 1836 it was removed to its present location and the belfry added and the old square pews removed. The society again made extensive repairs in 1858.'

"Let me add that, with the exception of the times when repairs have been in progress, we have never missed a Sabbath morning service in the house since it was erected in 1787, and when repairs were being made the morning service has without exception been held in the Academy hall. So we claim, 1st: A church building that has been in constant use since 1787. Second, that as a church we have not missed holding a morning service in this village since that date, and probably not since the first log meeting house was erected in 1761. How many churches can show a better record?"

Among the competitors for age, as the building now stands, the old house in Rockingham Centre, not far from Bellows Falls, must not be passed by. It has not been in constant use up to date, and now is occupied only for occasional service in the summer months. But the exterior has been put in thorough condition with paint and shingles, and it stands out in its old square lines without spire or belfry, a good specimen of early construction. The gallery and floor arrangement of aisles and square pews is unchanged. The high pulpit has given place to an enclosure for officers for convenience of holding town meetings, and there are some old box stoves with ancient pipe, otherwise the interior is as of old. Many years ago the town meetings were transferred to Bellows Falls, but every precaution has been taken for the preservation of the structure, and it bids fair to stand for many a day.—Vermont Missionary.

A REPUTATION.

How It Was Made And Retained In Burlington.

A good reputation is not easily earned, and it was only by hard consistent work among our citizens that Doan's Kidney Pills won their way to the proud distinction attained in this locality. The public endorsement of scores of Burlington residents has rendered invaluable services to the community. Read what this citizen says:

Mrs. O. Oclair, who lives at 86 First street, says: "I was not well for a couple of years. I could not think what was the matter with my back. It ached constantly. I felt a pain at first below the shoulder blades and then it ran down the loins. Often at night it kept me awake by its persistent aching. Toss or turn as I pleased I could not rest easy in any position and if I fell asleep I awoke in agony. I often felt like giving up. The wretch dness and misery I endured was something awful. I don't know how long this thing would have lasted if I had not got Doan's Kidney Pills at W. J. Henderson's drug store. The backache or kidney ache or whatever it was it soon disappeared."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Marble, Granite, and Stone Work.

*J. W. GOODELL