HUMAN PROGRESS HAS ENDED

Man a Finished and Perfect Product of Evolution

Has Been No Change for a Million Years and Not Likely to Be Any for an Equal Length of Time

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Although you may never have suspected the fact, you are a finished and perfect product of evolution. The next time you have a cold or a bunion or a toothache, or your mechanism is otherwise on the blink, comfort yourself, if you can, with the reflection that you are nature's masterpiece.

All of which is a way of saying that, according to J. W. Gidley, paleontologist of the National Museum, man's anatomy has reached a stage where it will probably never change any more—or at least not for about a million years. Neither its body nor its mind has man made any real progress in that time. It is only his culture—the accumulated result of all the efforts of many generations—which really changes, and which makes man appear to change. The popular idea that man is evolving, is all wrong. Biologically speaking, human progress ended a million years ago.

According to theories of evolution, if an animal eats nothing but grass, its teeth will in time be modified in shape so that they are efficient for nibbling, but they will probably not be much good for tearing flesh. In the same way, a bird that does not use its wings will in a few geologic ages lose all power of flight. But this principle holds good only so far. When an animal has become specialized and adapted to his environment as far as his structure will permit without endangering the balance necessary to existence, he usually stops changing and finally, it is supposed, loses power of development.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether man has reached the point where he is best adapted to his surroundings, or whether he will continue to evolute. Mr. Gidley says that man's present mechanical arrangement is permanent. He refutes the suggestion that man's jawbone will shrink and his teeth drop out because he eats more soft foods and does not chew so vigorously as his cave-man ancestors. Man knows enough about chemistry to understand what kind of food are necessary to insure health, and there is little prospect of his jaw disappearing on a balanced ration.

OUR TOES ARE SAFE

Nor does Mr. Gidley think we need worry over the prophecy that our descendants' heads will be all brain—not by present indications.

We have been further warned by some men of science that our toes, all except the big one, are already useless from lack of exercise, and that eventually they will grow shorter and disappear altogether, like the horse's long discarded toes. This fear, too, Mr. Gidley regards as groundless, for while the muscles of the shorter digits are not particularly flexible in modern shoes, yet we do use them in balancing. Statues of the old Greek gods and athletes show that they poised themselves on the inside of the foot, a method which gave both the appearance and feeling of lightness. Had the Greek ideal persisted, the outer toes of man might by now be almost atrophied, probably to the improvement of human posture.

If such a change were taking place, and a few scientists insist that it is, we would not be aware of it, so slowly does nature progress. For instance, it took the horse a few million years to grow hoofs which he needed for speed. As the horse was not built for fighting, he had to be always poised on the tips of his four—toed feet ready to escape when an armored dinosaur or a megatherium came lumbering on him. If you go into almost any big museum, you can see the bones of the horse's foot at different stages of his development. Geologists have unearthed the bones of horses that lived 4,000,000 years ago. These horses were about the size of a dog and had four toes. Before that it is believed that there must have been five. Three million years later, there were only three, and the middle digit had by that time become large and resembled a hoof, while the bones of the toes on each side had shortened until they did not reach the ground.

MAN A WEAK ANIMAL

Because he specialized in speed, the horse can now run as fast as 32 miles an hour, while man at his swiftest can make only about 20. Man is not a specialized animal. It has been pointed out to his confusion that a flea can jump 1,000 times its height, whereas a man needs a pole to go only twice his six feet. In proportion to his size, man has not as much lifting power as an ant; he cannot walk so fast as a fly. He has not learned to see in the dark like the cat.

But it is lucky for man that his ancestors did not concentrate on beating the monkeys at tree athletics or the horse at foot racing. If they had, we should not to-day be much farther advanced than the animals we might have emulated.

Man's progress is supposed to be due to his use of his brain, and the fact that he developed two hands and two feet instead of four of one or the other. The oldest clues to ancient man so far discovered are part of a skull, a thigh bone, and two teeth. These were found in Java, and, judging by the stratum of soil in which they were lying, geologists decided that the man lived 500,000 years ago. Pithecanthropus, as the scientists called the antique Javanese, was a fully developed man, though with rather apelike features.

The Javanese man of a half million years ago is a mere modern compared with some of the animals whose skeletons have been dug up and classified. Six million years ago in the age of reptiles, flourished the armored dinosaur, which to most people is the symbol of prehistoric times. But even the dinosaur is young as the age of the world goes. Dr. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution estimates that animal life started on the earth 41,140,000 years ago. Somewhere beween then and the very recent Javanese gentleman man got his start.

FATHER PITHECANTHROPUS

Science is still looking for the ancestors of Pithecanthropus, but it is not looking for a missing link between man and the modern monkey, because anthropologists do not think man is descended from apes. Darwin is often misquoted on this point. What Darwin said was that man and apes evolved from a common ancestor. Some scientists hold that there were probably a number of early animals which branched off from the unknown ape-like ancestor and that any one of them might have developed into a superior being, but that somehow all except man failed to make the most of themselves, or became the specialized beings of the jungle.

Mr. Gidley explains that in the far-off times man was not the husky giant we imagine, but a smaller creature, that he lived in trees and used his hands to cling by, and his voice for vague chatterings. Then for some unknown reason, possibly because the forests disappeared through some change of climate, this prehistoric man came down from his trees. He was curious, and so he picked at things and examined and explored. Then he showed his fellow citizens his remarkable discoveries, thus developing communication, which is one of the greatest aids to progress. His fellow men, crude as they were, profited to some extent by the researches of the early investigators. Gradually intelligence grew, grunts and squeals were organized into speech, and in the course of a million years or so, the superior creature of to-day was evolved.

This is the story of man as pieced together from the bones that science has dug up and the bones it hopes some day to find. It is to most scientists the only plausible theory, though there are still some people who hold out that seeing is believing and that when they see the animal that man descended from they will put more faith in evolution.

Meanwhile, if man has no immediate prospect of growing a third leg or a second crop of hair, he is said to be changing in another way. Professor Gidley says that the tendency is for the races of the earth to blend as civilization spreads. The Bushmen and Igorots may in the next few aeons develop into desirable mates for races now far in advance of them in civilization, and finally, in the course of the next million years, it is thought possible that all the races of the earth may be merged into one composite type. It is an exciting thought—until we reflect that none of us will be here to see the world citizen of A. D. 1,001,920.

JOHNSON NORMAL

Commencement Address by Dorothy Canfield Fisher

At the Johnson Normal commencement June 23, diplomas for two year work were awarded as follows: Special primary course, Mable Louise Hurley, Evarts; Florence Grace Middlebrook, Vergennes; general graded course, Grace Mildred Beverly, Lawrence, Mass.; Janie Marie Chapman, Johnson; Hope Rogers, West Newbury; special art course, Harriet Mildred Collins, Johnson; Maefred Louise Partridge, Barre; Mildred Sarah Flint, Randolph; general rural course, Nellie Pearl Sweet, Johnson; certificates for one year and a summer term were awarded as follows. Louise Eleanor Black, Hyde Park; Effie May Cole, Lunenburg; Alice Q. Davis, Johnson; Mable Eliza Gray, St. Johnsbury; Belle Thomas Grace, Burlington; Lucy Agnes Wright, Newport Center. A diploma of the Johnson Normal School was also awarded to Miss Caroline S. Woodruff in recognition of her many years of service to the schools of Vermont and of a course of study pursued during the past year. The program included an address by Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington on "The Training of Children in France and in the United States."

Announcement was made that the scholarship awarded by the Boston University to a senior of the Johnson Normal School had been awarded to Miss Mable Louise Hurley of Evarts. Another student, Miss Janie Marie Chapman of Johnson, had been considered worthy of the honor, but it had been learned that she would be unable to make use of it the coming year. The class of 1921 is divided among the courses as follows: Ethel C. Gray, St. Johnsbury; Ilvah A. Griswold, Hyde Park; Arline M. Hunt, North Troy; Edna Parsons, Bethel; Jeanette A. Ayer, St. Johnsbury are taking the general rural course. Fredia B. Darrah, Waterville; Eva B. Domingue, Westford; Freda B. Stearns, Orleans; are taking the special primary course. Immediately following the graduating exercises a delicious luncheon was served to the alumni in the vestry of the Congregational Church by the ladies of the Congregational Ways and Means Committee. The guests were seated in groups according to the principal under whom they had studied and the luncheon hour was enlivened by cheers for Johnson, its various classes and principals and with Normal School songs, led by Miss Arline Hunt, '21, of North Troy. Seats were provided for 260 guests and a number from the classes of 1918 and 1919 who could not be seated during the lunch hour came later to the program. The toastmistress was Helen M. Winslow of Boston. At the close of the program Miss Louise Partridge of the student body, Miss Blanche A. Pratt of the faculty, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington, and Mrs. M. D. Chittenden of Burlington spoke in appreciation of the work done by Miss Goodrich during her four years in Johnson. Among toe guests present were Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mr. John A. Fisher and Jimmie Fisher of Arlington; Merritt D. Chittenden, superintendent of schools, Burlington; H. O. Hutchinson, State supervisor of Junior High Schools; the Rev. F. W. Hazen and Mrs. Mary Paddock Hazen of the Congregational Church, Johnson. Letters and telegrams from many unable to be present had been received and as far as time permitted, were read to the entire group at the luncheon. Among the telegrams was the following from the Hon. James Hartness, long a member of the State Board of Education:

"Out of the stress of administration of educational affairs of the State must ever arise the human appeal for recognition of the fact that there is something more than the material; that the spirit of true education is inspiration. If the Johnson Normal spirit is true to the best it is immortal. The alumni and others who have felt its beneficient influence are its natural custodians. It will always be a great benefit to real Vermont—the boys and girls, the Vermont of to-day and to-morrow. Its custodians must stand together and have faith in our representative form of government, co-operate in an effective way, without animosity, to the end that all may know the supreme importance of this spirit and of the desirability of a material home for it." At the business meeting of the alumni association which followed the luncheon, the following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. M. S. Hill; vice-president Mrs. L. P. Holcomb; secretary, Mrs. D. F. Collins; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Maxfield; executive committee, Mrs. C. H. Willey, Mrs. F. L. Dodge, Mrs. William Sinclair; banquet committee: Mrs. R. G. Prentiss Mrs. J. D. O'Dell, Mrs. C. H. Stearns; student loan fund committee: M. S. Hill, Miss Hendrick, C. F. Hayford; trustees of loan fund: H. M. Maxfield, W. E. Tracy, Bessie Bacon Goodrich. Because of the unfavorable weather conditions "The Tempest" scheduled for Monday evening, was postponed to Tuesday evening. Rain having interrupted Tuesday's performance the play was repeated and successfully completed Wednesday evening. The cast was an unusually strong one and the work of each member showed the splendid training given by Miss Madeline Randall, of St. Johnsbury. Special mention should be made of the interpretations of the characters of Prospero, by Miss Grace Beverly, of Miranda, by Miss Arline Hunt, of Ariel by Mrs. Belle Grace, and of Caliban by Miss Freda B. Stearns.

KATZ-GLADSTONE

A pretty wedding took place Sunday evening in the Hebrew Free School when Miss Sara Gladstone, daughter of John Gladstone of this city, and Samuel Katz of Hartford, Conn., were united in marriage by the Rev. A. Mowsovitz. The bride was becomingly gowned in white georgette crepe, with a full length veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried bridal roses. Following the wedding ceremony, a supper was served at the dining hall of the school, at which a large number of relatives and friends of the couple were present.

After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Katz will make their home in Hartford. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

ST. GEORGE VOTERS COMPLETE TESTIMONY

Supreme Court to Decide Who Will Preside at Town Meetings and Who Will Draw Emoluments Attached to Office of Town Clerk.

The entire male adult population of St. George, with the exception of four voters, has completed its testimony before J. P. Ladd, master in chancery, in the case of Charles Turrell versus M. W. Hinsdale in the contest over the office of moderator of the town, and in the parallel case of Lawrence Wellinger versus George F. Peet, in the contest over the office of town clerk. The case is another of the lengthy disputes which arise with great frequency as the result of voting in St. George. The expense of allowing an entire population an opportunity to tell what it knows about a thing will amount to many hundreds of dollars, and will be borne by one of the contesting parties or by the town of St. George. In the latter event, much as they dislike each other, the voters will all chip in because every one in the town belongs to one side or the other.

This particular altercation between the freemen of St. George started over the use of a check list. It seems that if Hinsdale's list is used, his side is sure to win. On the other hand if another check list is used his side is just as sure of losing. There happen to be within one of the number on Hinsdale's side which believe in the other list. They could outnumber Hinsdale's crowd by one if two men, who they declare are disqualified to vote, were taken from the list. Their list, which they believe to be a great improvement over Hinsdale's, has the advantage of not having those two names on it.

The male population of this home began talking one morning and continued for seven entire working days, with recesses of a day at a time for recuperation. When the last word had issued from the mouth of a St. Georgian and the account had been written up, the talk was found to fill a volume of 486 typewritten pages.

Yesterday, by agreement, the case was taken up to the May term of supreme court, which is still in session and the voters hope for a decision soon so that they may know who is entitled to manage the affairs of their town.

A similar dispute was threshed out last winter when an entire week of the Legislature was occupied in an attempt to ascertain who the town representative was. After a lengthy investigation the people at Montpelier decided the vote was a tie and so long as Earl Ayer was there anyway and doing pretty well they voted the honor to him for the Legislature is the last court of appeal in a case of that kind.

ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs Guests of University

The second annual State Achievement Day for the boys' and girls' clubs of Vermont was held at the University of Vermont last Friday and Saturday, with 31 active members of the boys' and girls' clubs present, 10 of these being boys and 21 girls. This number included seven State champions in project work.

An excellent program was worked out under the management of E. L. Ingalls, State boys' and girls' club leader, and in cooperation with the extension service of the University of Vermont. This program included a welcome by Dean Hills of the College of Agriculture, and others of the extension service, attending the class day exercises at the University the ball game between Vermont and the Boston Collegians, inspection of the University campus and buildings, awarding of State championships and achievement medals, and many other interesting events.

Those eligible to attend this achievement day were State club champions of all years from 1914 on; State and county club leaders; teams and leaders, Eastern States Exposition and Camp Vail, 1916 to date; teams and leaders at Vermont State Fair, 1919; teams and leaders winning in county contests, 1919; officers Vermont State Bankers' association, 1920; invited guests.

Many of these young people were provided a free trip from their respective homes to Burlington and return by their county farm bureaus. Some, however, paid their own transportation. Nearly all came by automobile. All were gests of the University while in the city, taking their meals at Grassmount, and the boys having rooms at Converse hall, while the girls roomed at Campus House.

Most of the program was carried out at Morrill Hall. The registration was the first event, followed by introduction of members and a basket lunch for the noon meal. Dean Hills then welcomed the visitors on the part of the University. There were announcements, and the boys and girls then went to the front campus, where they attended the class day exercises of the University. This was followed by a trip to Centennial Field, where they saw the University team win from the Boston Collegians.

Supper was taken at Grassmount, and was followed by a trolley ride to Queen City Park, where a marshmallow roast and ride on the lake took up the evening. At 9.30 assignment was made to dormitories.

On Saturday, the program started at eight o'clock in the morning, with a tour of the University grounds and buildings. At nine o'clock, the visitors gathered in Morrill Hall, where short addresses were made by Thomas Bradlee director of extension service; Mrs. Pearl Randall Wasson, dean of women; Miss Charlotte Pierpont, leader of home demonstration agents; Joseph E. Carrigan, county agent leader; Superintendent P. R. Leavenworth of Castleton, member of the Rutland county Farm Bureau; Miss Hazel Cassidy, home demonstration agent for Chittenden county; Miss Emma Fuller, demonstration agent for Addison county; Miss Miriam MacKenzie, county club leader for Rutland county.

The addresses were followed by awarding of the achievement medals by E. L. Ingalls. Responses were made by champions and other achievement members. Then there were announcements, and the meeting was closed with "Bon Voyage" by Miss Marjorie Luce, assistant State club leader.

The State champions who were present were: Evelyn Blanchard, White River Junction, State canning champion, 1918-1919; Robert Creed, Pittsford, calf champion, 1919; Norman Laird, Cabot, maple sugar champion, 1919; Austin Dickerman, Pittsford, poultry champion, 1919; Philip Neill, Warren, sheep champion, 1917-1918; Elsie Mudgett, Pittsford, sewing champion, 1919; Ruby Dunham, East Berkshire, sewing champion, 1916. Miss Cecilia Bliss, West Rutland was county champion in sewing, in addition to State championships named above.

Champion teams named are as follows: Thomas Carrigan of Pittsford Mills, Vernon Creel of Pittsford and Joe Candon of Pittsford Mills, representing the Pine Hill Hustlers Garden Club, gave an "oat smut demonstration." Marion Doane and Kathryn Selby represented the Brandon Girls' Garden Club, the best garden demonstration team in Rutland county and at the Vermont State Fair, also represented Vermont at Camp Vail and Eastern States Exposition, where it won two places.

Francis Timbers, John Conroy and Clinton Pratt represented the Rural Rushers Poultry Club of Pittsford, champion poultry demonstration team of Vermont, and champion of the 10 northeastern States at Camp Vail, 1919.

Elaine Mudgett, Miriam Fitzpatrick, Fannie Jones and Caroline Bogue represented Uncle Sam's Workers' Sewing Club, Pittsford, the best sewing judging team at the Vermont State Fair, and representing Vermont at Camp Vail, 1919.

Harriet Grant Genevieve Louther and Cecelia Bliss represented the West Rutland Handy Canners' Club, best canning demonsration team in Vermont, which won third place at Camp Vail, 1919

Beatrice Hughes, Marjorie McCarthy and Pauline Towers are the Castleton canners (formerly "Kan the Kaiser Klub"), champions in canning demonstrations, Rutland county, 1918, tied with West Rutland Handy Canners for first place in 1919, and representing the county at the Vermont State Fair

Ruby Dunham, East Berkshire, Julia Fassett, Hallie Rublee and Mary Fassett, Enosburg Falls, are the officers of the "Can All You Can" club, Enosburg. Dorothy Wright, Myrle Bristol, Marion Farr, all of Bristol, make up the "Sure Luck" Canning Club, champions of Addison county, 1919. Pearl Berry, Richmond, who was present at the meeting, is a member of Vermont's best sewing demonstration team, at Vermont State Fair, which won second place at Camp Vail, 1919.

Others present at the meeting were Miss Margaret McDonough, local leader "Handy Canners", West Rutland, and Miss Ackerly, home demonstration agent for Rutland county.

There was a total attendance of 44, of whom 26 were here for the first annual Achivement Day, in 1919.

One girl expressed the sentiment of all when she remarked: "This trip has been worth a thousand dollars to our team." Each one left for home determined to work this year to break his own record and to win a trip next year to the Third Annual Achivement Day.

RING CASE SETTLED

Plaintiff Bacon Secures Diamond for a "Small Consideration"

The "ring case," as it has come to be known in County Court, being the case of Joseph Bacon against Alice E. Corkins and Martin S. Vilas, her attorney, was settled Friday, the plaintiff securing the diamond ring in question for "a small consideration." The case developed out of the pawning of the ring by the plaintiff several years ago. Following this, the husband of Mr. Corkins redeemed the ring, through a certain agreement with the plaintiff.

The ring was placed in the Howard Bank, to remain there, it is said, until the plaintiff should redeem it by the payment of a note which was given. In the meantime, Mr. Corkins died. After his death, Attorney Vilas, acting for Mrs. Corkins, secured the ring from the bank and placed it in his safe, so that when the plaintiff paid the note and went to the bank for the ring, it was not there.

The plaintiff then demanded the ring of Mrs. Corkins, who would not give it up, claiming that the full amount on it had not been paid. Not knowing at that time whether the ring was in the possession of Mrs. Corkins or Mr. Vilas, the case was brought against both of them.

The case was set for trial Friday morning, but before the court got to it a settlement was made, as above noted.

TO AID BOYS

Bennington Man to Make Up to Others What He Lacked as Youngster

Montpelier, June 25.—Trustees of the Olin Scott Fund, Inc., of Bennington have filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State for the purpose of handling the funds left from the estate of Olin Scott, late of Bennington. He sets forth in his will that when a small boy he did not have the advantage that other children had because of the lack of means and that he has received considerable pleasure out of giving to young boys, therefore he wants a corporation formed to provide for boys and that endowments may be received in addition to the residue of his estate. In the meantime, until the corporation has enough to work on a larger scale he wants the income spent for assistance of boys. There is no capital stock. The trustees appointed are Henry D. Fillmore, Homer H. Webster, and F. H. Sibley of Bennington, appointed by the probate court.

GET CARNEGIE MEDAL

Georgia Girl Saved Man from Drowning and Is Now His Wife

Georgia, June 25.—Mrs. Hilda (Clark) King, daughter of the Rev. S. A. W. Clark, a native of Georgia, and granddaughter of Dr. R. K. Clark, former practicing physician of that town, has been awarded a Carnegie hero medal. Of 85 persons mentioned for the honor Mrs. King was one of 10 to receive the reward. In 1916 at the risk of losing her own life she saved the life of a fellow student at Oberlin College. A party was in bathing in Lake Erie and Mrs. King, who is an expert swimmer, was on the beach when the man several hundred yards from shore was seized with cramps. He called for help, but no one offered to go to his assistance. Mrs. King ran into the water and swam rapidly to his aid arriving as he was going down for the last time. She managed to bring him ashore unassisted. As for the romantic touch in this little story the man she saved is now her husband, but to Miss Hilda Clark and not Mrs. Hilda Clark King goes the Carnegie medal for bravery. Mr. King is soon to graduate from Johns Hopkins University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

VERMONT DEMOCRACY AS SEEN BY IRVIN COBB

Irvin Cobb, the humorist, wiring the New York World while on his way to the San Francisco convention said:

"The adjoining car to ours contains the entire Vermont delegation. When you snatch eight resident Democrats out of Vermont at one fell swoop, so to speak, you make an awful hole in the embattled Democracy of that State, especially as the Democrats in Vermont have already suffered two severe party losses this year. One died and the other got tired of being regarded by his neighbors as an eccentric character and moved to Indiana.

"Another theory advanced to account for his departure was that in the last local election in this county the Democrat ticket polled two votes, and he was afraid he might be arrested for repeating. However, the Vermonters with us are most enthusiastic over the prospects for November up their way. They have hired two seven-passenger cars and expect to get about the full strength of the party on election day. If all twelve of them keep their health a spirited campaign is predicted."

Some merchant is having a sale and is giving remarkable bargains in just the items you need. He is telling all about it in today's ad. Have you seen it?

THREE BILLION SNEEZES

Hay Fever Fraternity Preparing to Do Battle With Flowers

An Aristocratic Ailment That Attacks Only the Super-Aesthetic, But Nevertheless No One Willingly Acquires This Malady of Distinction

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The time for the annual hay fever sneezefest is approaching.

Togged in close fitting goggles to protect their eyes, with cotton filters in their noses, and with lips tightly closed against invading irritants, the old guard of the hay fever fraternity are already preparing to do battle with the flowers that bloom in the summer and fall.

Of course they know that they will be unsuccessful in their resolve not to sneeze once this year. They know that they will soon be saying, "I'd's a beaudiful bording," instead of talking in their usual bell-like tones. They even foresee that their eyes will be puffed up like a frog's, and their noses will be red, and their faces in general will suggest traces of violent emotion. But they prepare to suffer with the dignity befitting one who is afflicted with an aristocratic ailment.

For the high character of hay fever is now universally acknowledged. Doctors who have studied the disease most carefully testify that it attacks only the super-aesthetic. It is a malady of distinction, and one which you can well afford to cultivate, if you don't mind being thoroughly miserable while displaying your superiority.

When hay fever first became prevalent, about the time of the Civil War, sufferers went about sneezing, and weeping and weighted down with a sense of appearing ridiculous. Hay fever was then a joke and a mystery. Now that science takes it seriously, the million or more people who sneeze at the mention of weeds are coming to glory in the idea that they are souls apart, endowed with hypersensitive noses and perfiously high-strung nervous systems.

ARISTOCRATIC AILMENT

Some of the H. F. V. (which stands for hay fever victims) claim to be so delicately balanced that they lose their equilibrium completely if a stalk of ragweed sprouts within half a mile. Others go them one better by insisting that they have had attacks of sneezing brought on by looking at an oil painting of goldenrod and daisies.

It is a well established fact that the exciting cause of hay fevers is the pollen of any of a hundred or more plants and grasses carried about on the wind. Because the wind cannot be depended on to carry each grain of pollen to the right flower to promote fertilization, a great many extra grains are produced, so that some will be sure to fulfill their purpose. Thus, in the case of ragweed, it is estimated that several million grains of pollen are scattered on the wind for every grain which lands on a ragweed plant.

These straying atoms of pollen sometime travel five or six miles on the wind. They are in the air we breathe. Ninety-nine people in a hundred have them in their nasal passages, and the membrane is efficiently proof against irritation, so that no harm is done. But in the hundredth nose the mucous membrane is extra-sensitive. The poison enters the membrane and starts an irritation. Meanwhile the possessor of the hundredth nose is getting wireless messages to his brain about a violent conflict in his nasal passage. He sends back an order not to surrender, but by this time the attacking enemy is reinforced by some more pollen grains and defeat is inevitable.

Susceptibility to hay fever is a mystery. Some people respond only to ragweed; others to the pollen of corn and rye. A great many think that goldenrod is their particular nemesis, but science has showed that the pollen is so heavy that it cannot be blown any distance by the wind, and that therefore goldenrod can cause a hay fever spasm only when the pollen is inhaled from the plant itself. As few fevorites ever allow themselves to come within this danger zone of goldenrod, the plant's evil reputation is obviously undeserved.

WEEDS TO BLAME

Some people are victims of hay fever from childhood. Many, however, develop the disease later, some as late as fifty years of age. One reason for this seems to be the fact, just mentioned, that different people are susceptible to different plants. Thus, people whose noses would not think of having hysterics over field grasses or honeysuckle, and who are invulnerable to the deadly cockle-bur, may suddenly to laid low if they travel to a different section of the country where the air is loaded with different pollen poisons.

Whether every nose is vulnerable to some pollen toxin is not yet known. It is certain that a great many people escape hay fever only because they never happen to get within range of pollens which would affect them.

Once the malady attacks you, the doctors say that you will most likely have it every year at the same time for the next decade or so. Of course you may be able to avoid it by seeking out some weedless place, or if you know what plants are antagonistic to your eyes and nose, you have simply to spend your summers where those particular plants are unknown. The majority of H. F. V.s respond violently to numerous plants. Some of them seek refuge on the high seas, or on the top of a mountain peak, in the heart of a city, or in the depths of our few remaining virgin forests.

A few resorts, notably those at high altitudes and on the sea coast, do seem to be comparatively free from wind-borne pollen. Up in New England, the H. F. V.s have a retreat which they claim is completely organized against the disease. At the boarding houses of this village the dining-tables and parlors are bare of flowers. Not even artificial flowers bloom here, for the power of suggestion is strong, and, then too, artificial flowers are great collectors of dust. No dancing is allowed tin the hotels lest dust start some one sneezing and bring on an epidemic of kerchoos. The swiftest growing weeds scarcely get their leaves above ground in the neighborhood before they are destroyed.

A SNEEZELESS CITY

In this specially treated atmosphere the convention of the hay feverites meets yearly. There is a good deal of fun, for the delegates can see the humour of hay fever—as exemplified in their fellow delegates. The main purpose of the convention is, however, serious. Talks on remedies are given, and experiences are exchanged. Persons supposed to be cured testify for the benefit of the rest, and others immediately rise to say that they tried the same thing for years and it is a failure.

There are about eighty cures on the market, ranging from the really beneficial to the dangerous. Some of the remedies with the best records for "cures" contain enough cocaine or morphine to make drug addicts of the persons taking them. For this reason the hay fever brotherhood always advises members to take nothing without first consulting a reliable physician.

The most important development in treatment of hay fever in recent years is the pollen toxin. About fifteen years ago, a German scientist named Dunbar inoculated horses with the toxin from grass-pollen, and from the counter-poisons which developed he obtained a serum, which he found to be beneficial in preventing hay fever and in arresting irritation in persons already suffering from it.

Since then, Dunbar's experiments have been carried further, and toxins have been produced from various combinations of pollens. In some cases these toxins have cured the patient for the entire season. Then again, no improvement occurred, possibly because the toxin was composed of the wrong pollens for that particular case.

Though the toxins have proved a valuable remedy, they have not driven out hay fever as it was prophesied. In fact, the disease is said to be on the increase. It is not contagious, but the nasal condition favorable to it is sometimes inherited. The advance of hay fever is ascribed partly to the fact that so many city dwellers live in the suburbs where weeds usually grow abundantly.

Hay fever statistics are vague but impressive. Members of the hay fever association estimate that there are now at least 1,000,000 hay fever sufferers in this country, and that during the sneezing season, averaging forty-two days, they sneeze on an average, seventy-six times a day each. Equipped with these undisputable estimates the statisticians proceed to show that these organized sneezers produce 3,192,000,000 sneezes every year. Luckily for the United States, the sneezers have not organized to the extent of agreeing to set off their seventy-six daily sneezes at regular times. The reverberation of a million simultaneous kerchoos would surely bring our skyscrapers toppling down about our ears and deafen the country with their resounding echoes.

BOTH WANT DIVORCE

But Are Not Agreed on Reasons for Dissolution

A contested divorce case and cross-bill, Mary E. Averill against Dr. Charles A. Averill, a well-known Burlington dentist, took up the day in county court Thursday. Mrs. Averill is seeking for a divorce on the grounds of intolerable severity, while Dr. Averill claims that his wife deserted him in January, 1918. Dr. Averill is represented by V. A. Bullard, while W. R. Austin and J. J. Enright appear for Mrs. Averill.

Mr. and Mrs. Averill were the chief witness Thursday. Dr. Averill has been twice married and his first wife divorced him. After their separation, he went West and met his present wife in Denver, Col., and they were married near that city in the early part of 1913.

The present Mrs. Averill had some money at the time they were married, and she let him have money to come back to Burlington and fit up an office here to get started in business. Altogether, she let him have about $4,565, including $2,000 toward buying an automobile. She claims that this money was loaned to him and that he was to pay it back to her. Averill claims that it was given to him outright and that there was nothing said about paying it back.

Mrs. Averill testified that Dr. Averill treated her fairly well as long as she had any money, but when he found that her money was gone, he began to abuse her. She stated that on several different occasions he had choked her and otherwise abused her, and that he had threatened her life, so that she became afraid of him and her nervous system was in such a condition as a result of this treatment that she had to leave him. She also claims that he did not give her enough money to properly run the house and clothe herself, and that she used her own money for clothing until it was all gone.

Dr. Averill was closely questioned by attorneys for Mrs. Averill Thursday as to his present financial condition. His books were brought into court and he was asked to give information regarding his income and the property which he owns. Dr. Averill, besides maintaining an office with four dental chairs in Burlington, has another office in Rutland, with two dental chairs. The case was not completed Thursday and will be taken up at a later date.

EVIDENCE COMPLETED

Averill Divorce Cases Now With the Court—Son Testifies for Father

Evidence in the divorce proceedings of the Averill family, in which Dr. Charles A. Averill of this city is suing his wife, Mary E. Averill, for a divorce on the grounds of wilful desertion, and she seeks a divorce from him on the grounds of intolerable severity, was completed in County Court Friday morning. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Dr. Averill's elder son, Clement, was called as a witness for his father and testified that he and his step-mother had never gotten along well together.

He told of a number of times when there had been difficulties between them, and he declared that he had never known of any time when his father had choked Mrs. Averill or misused her in any way.

Later, Mrs. Averill took the stand and testified in regard to this matter. She said that she had never had any hard feelings against the children of Dr. Averill, that she had loved them, in fact, but that the elder boy, especially, had given here a great deal of trouble. He had a great many bad habits and, when she tried to help him and tell him what he should do, he was very disrespectful and even impudent to her, and his father let him do as he pleased.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

Steps Taken Towards Forming Vermont Branch of Association

At a meeting of representatives of the alumnae of the University of Vermont, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and the Intercollegiate alumnae, held at Grassmount Tuesday afternoon, steps were taken toward forming a Vermont Branch of the Associate Collegiate Alumnae, the University of Vermont having been recently recognized as one of the colleges whose women can be admitted to the Associate Collegiate Alumnae of the United States.

At a recent meeting of the U. V. M. Alumnae club of Burlington, it was voted to do what was possible toward starting a movement to organize a branch of the Associate Collegiate Alumnae in Vermont, and this meeting yesterday was a result of this action. A committee was appointed to draw up a tentative constitution, and further steps toward organization will be taken when college opens in the fall.

Those present at the meeting included Mrs. Thomas Bradlee, vice-president of the U. V. M. Alumnae club of Burlington, Miss Elizabeth C. Isham, and Miss Ruby Tuthill, representing the University of Vermont; Mrs. Frederick Tupper, representing the Intercollegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Pearl Randall Wasson, representing the alumnae of Wellesley; and Miss Katherine Worcester, representing Mount Holyoke.

GAVE IT TO CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

Mrs. V. M. Katz, 502 Armondale St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I gave Foley's Honey and Tar to my little grandson when he had a bad cold and it did him lots of good. I used a lot of it when my own children were small." It must have merit to hold the leadership generation after generation. J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church St.—Adv.

Community service. That is what the merchant advertisements are. They serve you and the community by giving you the late "thrillers" in news of prices and places to buy.

STATE PHARMACISTS IN ANNUAL MEETING

Deputy Collector Says Volstead Law Was Not Made by Internal Revenue Department but it Must Be Enforced, Nevertheless—New Officers Elected

The 27th annual meeting of the Vermont State Pharmaceutical association began yesterday morning at the New Sherwood hotel. The entire day was given over to business and last evening and to-day will supply the pleasure part of the program.

There was a good attendance of druggists and ladies from all parts of the State. The morning session was called to order at ten o'clock by President Fred D. Pierce, now of Boston. Alderman C. H. Beecher gave the address of welcome, in the absence of Mayor J. Holmes Jackson and the response was made by President Pierce. Following that came the President's address and the reports of the officers. The report of Secretary Lambert showed the membership of the organization to comprise about 90 per cent of the druggists in Vermont, or 232 members. There was a gain in membership during the past year and the report of the treasurer showed a similar prosperous condition.

One of the principal speakers of the day was Eugene C. Brockmeyer, attorney for the National Association of Retail Druggists and representative for the association in Washington. Mr. Brockmeyer took up the subject of handling narcotics and alcohol, and enlightened the druggists on some of the knotty problems which continually arise in that branch of the business.

Dean T. J. Bradley of the Massachusetts Institute of Pharmacy was another speaker, and he spoke on his school's relation to the business. Another speaker was Prof. E. H. La Pierre of the same school. Other speakers spoke briefly, including J. E. Kennedy, internal revenue collector.

Deputy Collector Niebold spoke to the druggists in regard to the enforcement of the Volstead law. He wanted them to remember that the law was not made by the internal revenue department and said that it differed from other laws in a hundred different ways, but it was the law and it was the business of the department to enforce it. He said that he did not think a druggist in Vermont was handling Jamaica ginger illegally. If this was being done the department had not heard of it. He wanted to make clear the situation in regard to pepsin, and said that pepsin, which was compounded with alcohol, must contain at least eight grains of pepsin to the ounce or it would be classed as an alcoholic drink. When the mixture was perhaps two years old a large amount of the pepsin had been assimilated and the article would be pretty nearly alcohol. He also took up the subject of getting reports in on time and accurately, promising trouble for those who did not.

The election of officers closed the business of the day. The officers are as follows: President, Harris Alexander of St. Albans; first vice-president, E. B. Hyde of Brandon; second vice-president, A. O. Austin of Orleans; third vice-president, C. N. Shaw of Bellows Falls; secretary, John B. Lambert of Burlington; treasurer, W. E. Terrill of Burlington; trustees of the permanent fund, W. F. Root of Brattleboro, O. W. McShane of Poultney and W. B. Shangraw of Rutland.

Last evening an entertainment was held in the New Sherwood, when Romeo's orchestra furnished the music and James B. Thrasher and Bennett Springer of Boston entertained with a program.

CATHEDRAL WEDDING

Miss Marguerite Brunelle Married to Armand J. Chastenay

A pretty wedding took place Monday morning at eight o'clock at St. Mary's Cathedral, when Miss Marguerite Pauline Brunelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Brunelle of 154 South Champlain street, became the bride of Armand Joseph Chastenay, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Chastenay of 52 Hyde street. The Rev. T. J. Liddy performed the ceremony. The fathers of the bride and groom gave them away.

The bride wore a gown of white georgette, with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She received many beautiful gifts.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride following the ceremony, and in the evening a reception was held at the home of the groom, after which Mr. and Mrs. Chastenay left for Manheim, Penna., where they are to reside.

CLAIM COMPENSATION

Petition Brought by William and Dora Hall for Loss of Their Son

Montpelier, June 24.—John S. Butthes, commissioner of industries, went to St. Johnsbury yesterday for a hearing relative to compensation in the petition of William and Dora Hall vs. Fairbanks & Co., in which the petitioners claim compensation for death of their son. There was also another case against Fairbanks company but John Campbell, who lost the use of one hand while employed by the company, has settled by receiving one-third compensation for the total loss of the hand, the arm seeming to have recovered its activity. Other hearings that take place this week are: Island Pond, Arthur L. Burke vs. the Champlain Realty company for injuries; Dora Clark vs