

MONTPELIER.

Montpelier vs. Moretown Case Decided in Favor of Plaintiff.

The case of the city of Montpelier against the town of Moretown to recover for the support and funeral expenses of Joseph Bover, was heard yesterday in city court and was decided in favor of the plaintiff, judgment for \$88.90, the amount named in the declaration, being entered as well as the costs of the case. Several witnesses appeared for Montpelier but none for the town of Moretown. It was shown to the satisfaction of the court that Moretown was the home of the man, and that he had owned property there on which he paid taxes. He lived the greater part of his life in the Jones brook district, close to the Berlin line. When the verdict was announced, the defendant appealed to county court, so the case will come up at the March term. Bover is the man who was living in the Swasey block in filthy quarters and whom the city took at last to Heaton hospital, where he died within a few days. The city had notified Moretown at various times that the care of Bover should devolve upon them as he was not a legal resident of Montpelier, but the Moretown authorities paid no attention to the notice. The bill brought against the town in the present case, itemized, is as follows: Account during Bover's life, \$20.64; funeral expenses, \$33.75; Green Mount cemetery, \$7; Heaton hospital, \$3; rent, \$29; A. D. Farwell company, \$4.00; total, \$88.90.

William Boyle was arraigned in city court yesterday and fined \$5 and costs of \$7.54 for intoxication.

Mrs. James Thompson was tendered a surprise party last evening, it being her birthday anniversary. Instrumental and vocal music furnished entertainment and refreshments were served.

The most successful K. of P. dance ever held here occurred last night, when seventy-one couples attended in masquerade costumes. A supper was served by the Pythian Sisters and the music was furnished by the Montpelier band orchestra.

Henry Murray and William Nesbit, sentenced last Friday to sentences at the house of correction, were taken to Rutland yesterday by Sheriff Tracy. Murray was found guilty of breaking into and robbing the summer home of L. D. Taft and Nesbit was sentenced for perjury.

Sergeant Cody of the first infantry, U. S. A., who is detailed for the purpose of instructing the militia of Vermont, is in Montpelier for a week teaching Company H as to guard duty and conducting a school of instruction for non-commissioned officers. He has been stationed most of the time at Norwich university.

Articles of association have been filed at the office of the secretary of state by the Amos W. Scott company of St. Johnsbury. The company is formed to deal in real estate and in clothing, furnishings, dry goods and all other wares and merchandise. The capital stock is \$80,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The subscribers are Frank A. Scott, Fred J. Babcock and Amos W. Scott, all of St. Johnsbury.

John Swasey, the aged man who has been living in a pitiable condition in rooms in the Swasey block, because he would not allow himself to be moved to other quarters, is to be cared for at the home of Harvey Johnson on Loomis street. Mr. Swasey finally consented to leave the place today. A few years ago he was well off but lost all his property and is now a city charge.

Robert Burns Lillie died yesterday at the home of his son, Dean K. Lillie, of old age. He was born in Bethel 72 years ago and 45 years ago married Miss Josephine Kellogg. Mr. Lillie was a painter by trade and about ten years ago moved to Montpelier. He was a



\$37.00 buys a good Team Harness at Colton's. We sell a Heavier Strapped one for \$42.00. Orange County and N. E. Phones. COLTON, Vehicles and Harness. 84 State Street, Montpelier, Vt.



FOR THE TOILET. We Are Up-to-Date In Everything. Not only in drugs and medicines but Sundries. Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Thermometers, Face Powders and Lotions, Atomizers, Flaying Cards, Sponges, Teething Rings and Nipples. Syringes and Hot Water Bags, Toilet Paper, Choice Confectionery, Shaving Material, etc. Everything usually carried in an up-to-date drug store. Quality the best—prices moderate. D. F. DAVIS 'The Druggist' 262 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

ALL STOMACH DISTRESS AND DYSPEPSIA WILL GO

Misery from Heartburn, Gas and Indigestion Vanish and Your Stomach Feels Fine Five Minutes Later. As there is often some one in your family who suffers an attack of indigestion or some form of stomach trouble, why don't you keep some Diapiesin in the house handy? This harmless blessing will digest anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort and overcome a sour, gassy stomach five minutes after. Tell your pharmacist to let you read the formula, plainly printed on these 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapiesin, then you will readily see why it makes indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and other distress go in five minutes and relieves at once such miseries as belching of gas, eructations of sour, undigested food, nausea, headaches, dizziness, constipation and other stomach disorders. Some folks have tried so long to find relief from indigestion and dyspepsia or an out-of-order stomach with the common, every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of nervousness, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach or cancer. This, no doubt, is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, gas and stomach poison, which putrefy in the digestive tract and intestines, and, besides, poison the breath with noxious odors. Instrumental and vocal music furnished entertainment and refreshments were served.

MARSHFIELD.

Mrs. Herbert Emery has been quite ill since Saturday but is reported as much better. Mary Martin is helping Mrs. Emery.

David K. Lucas was taken very ill Sunday morning with a complication of liver trouble and stoppage but is more comfortable at this writing.

Little Dorothy Hudson is gaining from her nine weeks' illness with a serious form of eczema, being able to sit up in bed, but is still a great care.

Mrs. E. A. Rosebrook was called to Groveton Tuesday by the illness of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sam. McLeod, who sustained a severe stroke last Saturday.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Mark Meers next Thursday, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Dinner will be served at noon. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

Miss Emery Benton, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Anna Towne, in Boston for three months, returned home last week Thursday. Miss Benton will remain in the home of Mrs. O. D. Cole for several weeks before opening her home.

The Village Improvement society will have an entertainment in the village hall next Monday evening, Feb. 6, when the dramatic club of Montpelier Seminary will present "The Time of His Life," under the direction of Miss Mabel Hamilton, teacher of elocution and physical culture at the seminary. Admission will be 25c, 35c, for reserved seats.

Let everyone remember the lecture in village hall Wednesday evening, by State Superintendent of Schools Mason S. Stone, assisted by Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer of Montpelier. An interesting and profitable program has been arranged by Town Superintendent of Schools Miss A. L. Burnham. Admission to the entertainment will be free.

NORTHFIELD.

Mrs. Lucy Cross, One of Town's Oldest Residents, Died Last Week.

Lucy A. Cross, widow of the late Albert S. Cross, died last week Wednesday at her home in Northfield Falls, after a long illness. She was born in Orange, May 29, 1831, coming to Northfield with her parents in 1842. She was one of the oldest residents of this town. The funeral was held from her late home Saturday afternoon, Rev. G. F. Fortier, pastor of the Universalist church officiating. Mrs. Cross leaves three children, Herbert N. Cross of Springfield, Mass., Ernest L. Cross of Northfield and Estella, wife of John B. Riley of Springfield, Mass. She also leaves a sister, Mrs. Helen Robbins of Montpelier.

One of the most elaborate pieces of statuary ever carved from Barre granite has just been completed and shipped by the Brusa Granite company of this town. The figure represent Christ at prayer.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Lamont Musical Comedy Co. at Barre Opera House Friday.

The original cowboy minstrel, Messrs. Bert La Mont, Sidney Craven, Howard Mack and George F. Allen are one of the principal features with the Lamont Musical Comedy Co., which comes to the opera house on next Friday night, these talented artists having just returned from a two year's engagement in Europe, where they appeared in Paroli's musical production in all the principal theatres throughout the continent, being well known in this country, having appeared in leading comedy and singing roles in "The Red Feather," "The Prince of Pilsen" and many other of the foremost musical comedies. Their appearance with "Boys and Girls" inaugurates a new policy in the way of introducing for the first time to the American public the high class musical comedy as popular prices. "Boys and Girls" is one of those bright, bubbling musical introductions that have gained a strong hold upon all theatregoers, this particular one being far above most and on a par with the class of attractions that one has been accustomed to paying the one fifty prices to witness, fun, music song and revelry being the watchword with "Boys and Girls."

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Public Meetings in Orange, Windsor and Washington Counties Arranged by Commissioner of Agriculture.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Martin has arranged for farmers' meetings in Orange, Windsor and Washington counties, as follows: East Corinth, Monday afternoon and evening, January 30, in grange hall; South Royalton, Tuesday afternoon and evening, January 31, in grange hall; Rochester, Wednesday afternoon and evening, February 1, in grange hall; Waitsfield, Thursday afternoon and evening, February 2, in village hall; Waterbury Center, Friday evening, February 3, in grange hall; Shady Hill, Middlesex, Friday evening, February 3, in grange hall; East Montpelier, Saturday afternoon and evening, Feb. 4, in village hall.

Included in the list of speakers will be: B. W. McKeen, lecturer Maine state grange, Fryeburg, Me.; H. D. Hemenway, Northampton institute, Northampton, Mass.; W. F. McSparran, farmers' institute specialist, Furnis, Pa.; E. S. Brigham, potato and soil specialist, St. Albans, A. F. Hays, state forester, Burlington; William Lee Amos, farmers' institute director of state of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

At all evening meetings where electricity is available, the lectures will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Valuable Information. "What has your boy learned at school this session?" "He has learned that he'll have to be vaccinated, that his eyes aren't really mates and that his method of breathing is entirely obsolete."—Pittsburg Post.

Feeling a Fakir. A story used to be told at Cairo of Sir Richard Owen during one of his sojourns in Egypt. The great naturalist was seated in the shade on the veranda at Sheppard's hotel when the inevitable snake charmer came to him and produced from his bag a lively specimen of the horned asp—the deadly cerastes. The professor gazed and, nothing daunted, stepped and plucked the horns from the head of the reptile wriggling at his feet, remarking to a bystander that the man would probably think twice before trying to pain off upon any one else a harmless snake as a cerastes by the aid of a couple of fish bones. With anybody else the charmer would probably have succeeded. He had tried it on the wrong man.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork in Good Demand

FRESH EGGS ARE LOWER

Lambs Firm and Butter Plenty at 25c to 26c for Dairy and 27c to 28c for Creamery—Potatoes a Little Lower.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 1, 1911.

Dressed pork in good demand. Lambs firm. Fresh eggs lower, butter plenty.

Wholesale quotations:—Dressed pork—9@9 1/2c. Cakes—10@12c. Lamb—11@12c. Butter—Creamery 27@28c. Dairy—25@26c. Fresh eggs—25@26c. Potatoes—45@50c.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Milkers \$5 to \$10 Per Head Lower, Hogs 1/4 Cent Lower.

St. Johnsbury, Feb. 1.—Reports from W. A. Ricker's market show that milkers are \$5 to \$10 lower, beef shades better and hogs are 1/4 cent lower. Receipts for last week were: Poultry—12000, 10@12c. Lamb—3@5c. Hogs—75, 6 1/2@7 1/2c. Cattle—10, 2@5c. Calves—100, 3@7c. Milch cows—10, \$45@60.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Price of Eggs Higher, Steady Butter Market.

Boston, Feb. 1.—There is little change to chronicle in the local market for dairy products, save that eggs are firmer. Eggs have reached a level where consumption is heavy, and as the receipts for several days have been very light, supplies are not sufficient and prices have worked up a little. The scarcity of fresh stock causes more interest in storage goods, but holders of these are willing sellers and not disposed to advance prices. There is a fairly good demand for fine butter, both fresh and storage, and on this grade, the market is steady. No improvement, either as regards the demand or supply, is noted in the lower grades, however. The cheese market continues in buyers' favor, as supplies are large and they are not decreasing as well as dealers could wish.

HAVANA AND HALLADAY LEAF

Letter Proving Profitable For Those Able to Prime Their Tobacco Crops.

The illustration reproduced from the New England Homestead shows two types of tobacco grown on F. M. Arnold's farm in Southwick, Mass. One is the Halladay tobacco; the other is Havana. The Halladay type of tobacco, which was originated only a few years ago, is holding true to type and proving a profitable tobacco for those who are in position to prime their crop. It will be remembered that the Halladay type of tobacco was first found

on Edmond Halladay's farm in Suffolk, Conn. The presence of this sport or new variety was due to the breaking up in the third generation of a cross between Havana and Sumatra tobacco. The plant was saved, self pollinated and guarded.

The result of several years' selection is as pictured here, a broad, rather short, round, pointed leaf, which is closely set on the stalk. The veins are rather small, and the tobacco is pronounced by those who are growing it this year to be a marked success.

Depth to Cultivate. At the Wisconsin experiment station cultivation three inches deep left the ground more moist below the cultivated layer than cultivation one and one-half inches deep, and these results have in the main been confirmed by similar experiments at the Utah station.

The Hum of the Hive. Injury is done beekeepers by spraying fruit trees with poisonous substances before the petals fall. The use of comb foundation has made possible the production of straight brood and extract combs and marketable comb honey. It's nice to have your supers all clean, with the foundation fixed in the frames and sections. When the bees need them put them on. Some beekeepers use a trap at the entrance of the hive. This trap allows the workers to pass, but catches and holds the queen when the bees swarm. Did you ever think that an ounce of wax is worth nearly 2 cents, that it does not take a very large piece to weigh an ounce and that there are always a demand and ready sale for it? If you keep your smoker in the honey house cut an old five gallon can in two and nail half of it to the wall near the door in which to place the smoker when you have emptied out the coals after using it. Should a few stray sparks remain in it there will be no danger of them dropping out to something combustible and starting a fire.

Farm and Garden

At present prices conservative bonds net the investor from 4 to 5 1/4%. We will send a list of such investments on request.

Arguments For and Against Planting in the Orchard.

The large majority of California fruit growers do not grow marketable crops between the trees, says a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture. They believe in clean culture, except where leguminous crops are used to renovate and fertilize the soil. From the standpoint of the large commercial orchard and the well to do proprietor this practice has much to recommend it. The planting of such an orchard is regarded as a long time investment. Little if any returns are expected for the first few years, but when the trees approach maturity and are in full bearing the anticipated profits are supposed to compensate the owner for all the lean years. Any treatment, therefore, which tends to rob the soil of its plant food when the trees are young or to retard their growth is pretty certain to lessen the yields and the consequent profits in later years. Professor E. J. Wickson, director of the California experiment station, says: "All intercultural care a loan made by the trees to the orchardist. The term may be long and the rate of interest low, but sooner or later the trees will need restitution to the soil of the plant food removed by intercultural."

Notwithstanding all this, the poor man must needs make the loan or his children may starve, says the bulletin. The settler on a small tract set out to young trees cannot afford, if his means are limited, to wait four or five years for the first returns. He must produce crops between the rows, and the question for him to consider is how this can be done with the least possible injury to the trees. A plentiful supply of water and a deep, rich soil are the essentials of intercultural. In districts that depend on a meager rainfall of 15 to 20 inches per annum, or where irrigation water is both scarce and costly, the practice becomes of doubtful value under any circumstances. In most of the fruit districts of the west water for irrigation is still reasonably low in price, and the extra amount required for intercultural represents but a small part of the net gains from such crops.

Our Farm Machinery Abroad. Scarcity of labor in many countries is forcing the farmers to adopt labor saving machinery, according to the bureau of manufactures. A bulletin it has issued shows that nearly \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery was exported from this country in the fiscal year recently ended, Russia and Argentina being the best markets.

Dairy Doings. Good pasture is the cheapest cow feed, and green soiling crops are next. Don't expect a dairy cow to give satisfactory results on half rations. The half fed cow never pays. With the dairy farmer it should not be a question of building one silo, but whether or not two should be built. A mixture of salt, two parts, and ashes, one part, should be put in the silage box at least once each week. The ashes should be rich in charcoal. The cows require a great deal of charcoal and cannot do their best without it. Promiscuous cross breeding never leads to desirable results. It is only by persistent clinging to the characteristics of any of the dairy breeds and by careful breeding to fix those characteristics that the herd is materially built up. Do not oppose the cow's appetite. She knows what it takes to make a balanced ration better than any feeding standard. If she does not like bran and corn give oats and corn. If she is tired of fodder by all means try a little clover hay. The thermometer should be used while churning and the temperature kept down to from 55 to 60 degrees. If conditions are favorable the butter should be granular and should require not more than from twenty to thirty minutes for churning.

SETTING A CLEFT GRAFT. (From left to right: A stub with grafting tool in place when split ready to insert scion. The same stub with scion in cleft. A side view of same after being waxed.—From American Cultivator.)

ed by H. D. Hemenway of Hampshire county, Mass., for the state board of agriculture. With a clean, sharp saw remove the end of the branch to be grafted at a point where the stub will not be over two inches in diameter. Much care should be taken to prevent the bark from splitting down on one side when the branch is cut off. Place the grafting hook so that the chisel part is over the center of the cut and drive it down with the hammer, splitting the stub into two parts through the center. Remove the tool and drive the wedge part into the end of the split stub, so as to hold the edges open. Select a scion and make a double wedge shaped cut on the lower end of it. Make it wedge shaped lengthwise, so as to fit into the cleft, and wedge shaped horizontally, so that the inside of the scion inserted in the cleft is almost cut away, while the outside which comes in contact with the cambium layer of the stub forms an arc of the original circle of the twig. When the stub is more than two inches in diameter place a scion on each edge of the cleft, so that the in-

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ed by H. D. Hemenway of Hampshire county, Mass., for the state board of agriculture. With a clean, sharp saw remove the end of the branch to be grafted at a point where the stub will not be over two inches in diameter. Much care should be taken to prevent the bark from splitting down on one side when the branch is cut off. Place the grafting hook so that the chisel part is over the center of the cut and drive it down with the hammer, splitting the stub into two parts through the center. Remove the tool and drive the wedge part into the end of the split stub, so as to hold the edges open. Select a scion and make a double wedge shaped cut on the lower end of it. Make it wedge shaped lengthwise, so as to fit into the cleft, and wedge shaped horizontally, so that the inside of the scion inserted in the cleft is almost cut away, while the outside which comes in contact with the cambium layer of the stub forms an arc of the original circle of the twig. When the stub is more than two inches in diameter place a scion on each edge of the cleft, so that the in-

ner bark of the scion and of the stock will coincide. Remove the grafting hook. When the stub springs back it will hold the scions firmly in place. All exposed surfaces should be well covered with grafting wax to prevent evaporation. Let the wax cover the upturned bark below where the scion is inserted, as well as the top of the cut. When the stub is one inch or less across but one scion should be inserted. In the second season one of the branches should be removed if both scions grow. If both were allowed to grow a fork would be formed, which would weaken the tree. The scions should be wrapped in moist cloths to prevent them from drying out. Cleft grafting is successfully done in the spring when the buds are swelling. It is most successful on bright, warm days, free from cold or drying winds.

Our Farm Machinery Abroad. Scarcity of labor in many countries is forcing the farmers to adopt labor saving machinery, according to the bureau of manufactures. A bulletin it has issued shows that nearly \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery was exported from this country in the fiscal year recently ended, Russia and Argentina being the best markets.

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