



Canadian Gleaner

Huntingdon, Q., August 20, 1908

NOTES OF THE WEEK

At the late session of the Saskatchewan legislature a bill was passed affecting its representation. There had been a large increase in population, so instead of 25 electoral divisions 42 were made. That the new divisions might elect members the government dissolved the house. The elections took place on Friday, and resulted in the government being sustained by a majority of 12. Among the defeated were two ministers, which must be vexatious to Premier Scott, who may have difficulty in finding seats for them.

The announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is going to address a series of open-air meetings in different parts of Ontario has given new force to the expectation that there will be a general election this Fall. Evidently the Conservatives are taking no chances, and have candidates selected for nearly every constituency. What the premier may do is still uncertain. The present parliament has another year to sit and he may decide to leave well enough alone.

The strike of mechanics on the C.P.R. has not affected traffic and the company reports it is adding daily to the number engaged in its workshops. In a semi-official statement is this sentence—

The unions have forced the point practically as to whether they or the company shall control our shops. We propose to control them in future, and shall do so, if we have to replace every man who has struck.

From this position the company is not likely to recede. It treats the strikers as dismissed employees, and gives permanent employment to all competent applicants.

The C.P.R. reports a falling-off in its profits during the 12 months ending June 30 of over 4 million dollars. Had it not been for receipts from land-sales the surplus, after paying dividends, would have been small. The shrinkage in the Grand Trunk's receipts has been greater, for it has been unable to pay interest on all its bonds and the manager says either the freight rates have to be increased or wages of employees reduced. The loss on both roads was caused by the failure of crops.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was the scene of a race-riot Friday night. The report of an alleged misdeed by a negro started the lower class of the city to raid the negro quarter. The blacks tried to defend their homes but were overpowered, when 26 houses were sacked and then set fire to. Two negroes were lynched, but the whites did not escape without loss. The police being unable to restore order, the governor called out the militia, and they overawed the rioters. Saturday night there was an attempt to renew the disturbance, when the soldiers had to fire, wounding several. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln, and there is a monument commemorating the abolition of slavery. As a matter of fact the majority of its citizens have no regard for the negro, and as fierce a feeling prevails against him as in any Southern city. The talk is of revenge for the whites killed so soon as the militia are withdrawn.

The revolution in Turkey goes on; just what is being done or what the leaders are aiming at is not known by the outside world, for every move is done secretly. Obnoxious officials are done away with and changes made in administration. The direction of the revolution is in the hands of the army, which raises a doubt as to its ultimate outcome being to advance liberty or secure a poorer administration.

England is enjoying its periodical scare of invasion. They have been rare of late years. When Disraeli felt his popularity was waning he would sound the bugle, pose as the patriot who would save the nation, overwhelm opponents at the polls, and get parliament to vote millions for fortifications, the army and navy. In his day the bogey was always French, now it is German, and men who profess to be sane talk in frenzied language of German spies, of massing of German troops on the coast, of flotillas to convey them across the channel, and of England's unpreparedness. It is in such fits that incidents occur which precipitate war, for the Germans cannot be expected to listen tamely to the wild talk that pervades England. The Socialists are to the front with a queer remedy, namely, that the government supply every able-bodied man with a rifle. Armed Socialists are to be more dreaded than German invaders.

The U.S. fleet, on its voyage round the world has reached New Zealand and has had a reception of most gushing character, but which the Australians will do their best to eclipse. There is no mistaking the belief that pervades the population of Australia that for their protection from the yellow peril they have to look to the United States.

bring with him on his return one of Scotland's fair daughters as his bride, the wedding having taken place on the 20th inst.

**St. MARTINE**  
Wednesday, the 12th inst., the delegates of the county of Beauharnois: Treffle Monpetit, Alexis Lemieux, and Jos. Arthur Pilon met here with the delegates of this county: Arthur Beaudin and John McGerrigle. Mr Desrosiers was absent at Huntingdon acting as arbitrator appointed by the court. The object of the delegates' meeting was to examine a proces-verbal drawn by Thomas Winter, as special superintendent appointed by the county council of Chateauguay, to act upon a petition signed by Hugh B. Patton and others asking to verbalize the watercourse called the "McClintock creek" and its branches, running through the lands of fourth, third, second and first concessions of Ormatown, and draining parts of two lots in St. Stanislas de Kostka, in the county of Beauharnois. With a slight correction by the superintendent as to width, the proces-verbal was homologated without amendment; Mr Mallette, secretary of the county council, was appointed to draw the apportionment for the costs of same.

The agricultural society has made arrangements with the G.T. R. for a special train to leave the Bonaventure station at 9 o'clock a.m. on the day of the show, the 8th of September, and going to Beauharnois on her arrival here to accommodate people from Valleyfield and Beauharnois, and will return them about 5 o'clock p.m. before leaving for Montreal. Fare will be, single first-class ticket good to return from Montreal, St. John, Hemmingford and Fort Covington; also one rate fare on stock coming to show, which means return free.

**ORMSTOWN**  
Rev. Mr Coates being absent union services were held by the Rev. Dr. Morrison Sabbath morning in St. Paul's, and in the Methodist church in the evening.

Grain in this locality is now pretty well cut; not very much has been housed on account of the catchy weather.

The new system of brick-drying, installed by the Crown pressed brick works, not having given any kind of satisfaction, the whole works are now closed, pending negotiations between the Martin Co., who installed the system, and the Brick Co.

Donald McNair, who has the contract for the new cement walk on Main-st., commenced operations this week, and the work will be rushed ahead.

**HOWICK**  
New oats are being handled at the station, and sold for 48c for 40lb. One dollar per bushel is asked for new potatoes. Tomatoes have fallen in price from 35 to 10c per dozen.

James Crawford is building a sleeping apartment on wheels for the men employed in running his threshers.

The council is absolving itself from all responsibility for accidents to the heavy engine and thresher on bridges by notifying the owner to that effect.

A few proprietors are objecting to sign an agreement to uphold the new macadamized road opposite their property. No work will likely be done on said roads.

Repairs are being made on the Houle hotel building by Lefebvre & Mahon, the new owners.

Mrs McArthur is completing a comfortable dwelling-house for herself next to Miss Gordon's house, on the bank of the English river.

Several young men from this section will take an agricultural course at the Macdonald college this fall and a number of young ladies are entering for the other courses.

Mr George G. Stewart, who is

Mr Markland Molson, vice-president of the Montreal Cotton Co., who was on his way up the lake with a party of friends.

The council having decided to grant a loan to J. F. Howard for the establishment of a foundry with exemption from taxes for 20 years and to J. Nap. Malo for a shoe factory, the ratepayers will be called on Monday to vote on the by-law. The loan will be repayable on the basis of \$500 per annum, the works to be in operation by May, 1909, and to employ at least 100 men.

Last week, one of the city shoemakers was the victim of a joke, by which he may not be a loser. On his arrival at his shop Monday morning, he found that all the entrances to his premises had been blocked with cordwood, while two buggies had been placed on the roof. Our good natured shoemaker immediately got to work, drawing the wood into safe-keeping, along with the carriages. The owners of all this stuff are now asking for recovery of their goods, which the new proprietor refuses to give up, until the 'night birds' are found. He laughs best who laughs last.

A sudden death occurred at the cotton mills on Monday morning, which was supposed to be at first an electrocution. George Larry, an electrician of the Montreal Cotton Co., was found dead at his work Monday afternoon. The coroner, Dr. Besner, held an inquest, but as no burns were found on the body the coroner concluded that the deceased died from weakness of the heart. The body was taken to his residence on Victoria-st. Mr Larry was a middle aged man and leaves a wife and family.

**LAGUERRE**  
Good harvest weather. If it keeps dry till Saturday night there will be quite a lot of grain in the barn. Late oats are better than the early sown. At Rankin's point I saw over 50 stooks of timothy, cut with the binder. The heads would average from 4 to 5 inches in length, so my friend will have grass-seed for next spring. Long ago farmers grew their own hay seed, and if they had more than they had need of they would sell it at Fort Covington for 12s 6d, or as we have it now-a-days \$2.50.

Blackberries are growing in the Pine Plains as in days of yore, and as keen to scratch a fellow's hands as ever.

We have the Rev. Mr Towney at LaGuerre this summer. He is not married, but occupies the manse, his sister keeping house for him. He has formed a singing class which meets every Wednesday evening.

Henry Stewart, our postmaster, has trees so well loaded that some are breaking down.

The LaGuerre still keeps high and we have no scarcity of water—such as it is.

Golden Glow, Golden Rod, and dahlias are in full bloom, adding beauty to the surroundings.

**HEMMINGFORD**  
The following are the prize-winners at the competition for farms and crops in Franklin—  
Farms—1st W. J. Murphy, 2nd W. W. Gordon  
Wheat—1st W. J. Murphy  
Oats—1st W. J. Murphy, 2nd Mrs W. Briscoe, 3rd W. W. Gordon  
Barley—1st W. J. Murphy, 2nd Mrs W. Briscoe, 2nd W. W. Gordon.

Enslage—2nd W. J. Murphy  
Indian Corn—1st W. W. Gordon, 2nd Mrs W. Briscoe.  
Potatoes—1st Mrs W. Briscoe, 2nd W. W. Gordon, 3rd W. J. Murphy.  
Mangold Wurtzel—1st W. W. Gordon  
Turnips—1st W. W. Gordon  
Carrots—1st Mrs W. Briscoe, 2nd W. W. Gordon.

The ladies of Trinity Episcopal church will furnish the dinner on show day, their tender for dining hall and stands being the highest.

the total production per cow stands at 2741b. milk and 99.2 lb. fat in the one case, and 4793lb milk, 165.3 lb. fat in the other. This shows even a greater difference than during the comparison of one month, namely 76 p.c. One moment's thought will indicate the tremendous possibilities for Victoria county if its 19,000 cows were 76 per cent. higher in their returns than they are at present. Why should they not be? There is possibly a difference in the adaptability of the districts to dairying, but there is certainly a more pronounced difference between the individuality of the owners of the herds. One might consider the personality of the farmer, his particular interest in dairying, whether indeed he possesses the prime requisite for success, a love for stock-raising. Some are better adapted by nature for grain or fruit-raising. A real affection for the dairy cow means better care of her, and, consequently better returns financially.

**COW TESTING**  
At the Dairymen's convention held at Ormatown, the following address was made by Chas. F. Whitley, of the Ottawa department of agriculture, disclaimed the title of professor and asked to be known as Mr Whitley. He congratulated the convention on being the first assembly of farmers to place on record their gratitude to Sir Wm. Macdonald for his generosity in establishing St. Anne college. The farmer found in dealing with nature he was surrounded by mysteries, and it is our duty to endeavor to unlock them, and so obtain greater enjoyment of life. This was what Sir William was trying to do, and I trust many farmers will avail themselves of his generosity by sending their sons and daughters to study at St. Anne, where they will learn much that they could never do at home. But to come to his subject. As they were aware, his department had been to encourage cow-testing, as a means of getting rid of culls and of increasing profits.

There was a marked increase in the work during 1907, there being 52 associations instead of 16 in 1906, 876 members in place of 297, while the number of cows increased from 3950 to 9160. Better than the mere growth numerically is the enhanced interest taken in the work. The weighing of the milk has been more regular, the samples seem to have been more carefully taken and have been sent in more promptly for testing, while the work, generally speaking, has been continued longer, so that more records for longer periods are available than last year. Further than this, there has been a greater disposition evinced on the part of the members to meet the men doing the testing so as to ask questions on all manner of subjects pertaining to dairying. This is an indication of what could easily be accomplished with most beneficial results, namely, to make the cheese factory or creamery a real centre of dairy education. One or two associations further, at the suggestion of the department, arranged for an occasional meeting of their members to discuss the records and take steps for the improvement of their herds. This feature is one of great promise as "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Probably the greatest advantage of records of dairy cows is the opportunity offered for comparisons. One is naturally led to enquire what is the difference in yields in various districts, in the yields of herds in the same associations, but most important between individual cows in the same herds under the same management. This brings into prominent thought the ultimate aim of the work undertaken by members of cow testing associations, namely, a study of the individual cow with the object of developing strains of animals producing abundant quantities of good milk economically. Taking the district question first, it may be noted as an example of the contrasts brought to light, that the total production of 54 cows in one association in Victoria county, during October, was 19,330lb. milk containing 751.9lb butter-fat. During the same time 106 cows in Oxford county gave 65,330lb. of milk, 2,347lb. fat, or a better yield by 70 per cent. Many men in the former association are looking for the dual purpose cow, probably all members of the latter association aim at special purpose cows. In the one district nearly all the farmers leave the whole care of the cows to the women of the house, and if they can make anything out of the cows besides keeping the house in milk, cream and butter they are satisfied. Some keep a scrub bull running with the herd, and do not know when the cows should freshen. The other is a real wholehearted, progressive, money-making district. Taking other records from the same two counties it is found that in the six months, May to October, 1907,

fact that in any breed there are so many departures from the characteristics and particular type that may be expected, the difference in the animal's ability to use feed, their variation in yield of milk and fat under similar conditions, the persistency in milking, all emphasize the tremendous importance of continuous investigation, unceasing and close vigilance. To illustrate some of these points, one does not usually expect to find a high fat content in Holstein milk. Here and there have been noticed this season some individuals of this breed testing over 4.04 fat. Are there any more to be discovered? Why should we rest content with so many cows testing only 2.5, 2.2, and even 2.0? Is it fair to other patrons at the cheese factory to let the burden of making up the milk to a decent standard of quality as regards fat, rest on their better cows? There is certainly virtue in inherited tendencies, the transmission of dairy quality is possible, judicious selection aims at this. Heavy milking ancestry is a very live factor in the capabilities of animals of the present generation. A twelve year old grade calved October, 1906, gave in eight months, January to October, 1907, over 8360lb. milk, testing 3.8 every month. She had no special treatment, but comes of good milking stock. Selection pays. Blood will tell. It has been stated that if the shrinkage per month in milk yield for the first six months is not over 10 per cent. of the previous month it is not abnormal. Very few, indeed, of the animals we have on record show as little as that. Some few go 13 to 16 per cent., but a very great many have a shrinkage of 20, 30, and even 35 per cent. There is certainly room for improvement at this point. One cow was noticed giving in 3 consecutive months 930, 434 and 238lb. milk. This is a shrinkage of 53 and 45 per cent. In one herd are found cows calving in spring giving only 500lb. milk in September, and others calving the same time that, in September, were still giving 900, 1000, and 1100. These are the animals to breed from. The evident preference of the cow for methodical habits has been vigorously commented on by some of our members. The establishment of a perfect sympathy and mutual understanding between "bossy" and the milker, and not only that, but the regularity as to the hour of milking is insisted on by our best men, who find that careful attention to these details pays, and pays well. Couple this attention with a study of the feed problem and we have an insight into the radically different returns from some herds in the Brockville association. During 5 months one lot of cows in the hands of a careful dairyman averaged 4194lb. of milk each, but another lot yielded only 2727lb. each. If the earning capacity of the latter had been equal to that of the former they would have given 16,130lb. of milk more than they did in the 5 months. In this age of firing individual responsibility, the real student of cows seeks for those returning maximum profit. Taking it for granted that it costs about \$30 to feed a cow, are we to take that as the total cost of maintenance? Surely there are other expenses. They may be classed as interest on the value of the cow; decline in value which charge provides for purchase of successor; interest and taxes on the necessary buildings, and cost of carrying for the cow. The sire has to be maintained, the cost of which is offset by the value of the calves raised; and the manure should be credited. These charges will vary, but looking through some Ohio records it is found that \$21 is taken as the average in dairy sections. Taking these figures as a basis for comparison and applying them to two cows in a Quebec herd, we arrived at this conclusion. A good cow producing 350lb. fat and 7000lb. of skim milk, has a total value of product of \$99.55. Less

feed and these other expenses, the net profit is \$48.55. An average cow in the same herd producing 205lb. fat and 3700lb. skim milk has a total value of product of \$56.85. Deducting feed and the charge for other expenses, the net profit is but \$5.85. On this footing one cow gives 3.3-10 times as much profit as the other. Now, to obtain \$1000 net profit would necessitate only 20 of the one kind, but 171 cows of the other kind. The work of cow testing associations enables these forcible comparisons to be made, and is a powerful argument for their formation. Seeing their value, it is strange the dairymen of Quebec have not wakened up to it. Often the cows you guess to be your best, when tested are shown to be your worst. The test gives you definite knowledge of what your cows are doing for you, in place of mere guess work. The test takes no cow under 5 and no farrow cow. Taking up the figures obtained by the Ormatown dairy testing association, he compared them and pointed out the remarkable differences between the performances of cows in the same herd. One instance was that of a cow that gave \$49 worth of milk, while two others only averaged \$22 apiece. The one good cow was worth more than the two.

W. F. Stephen—How do you arrive at the value of the milk?  
Mr Whitley—I value the butter-fat at 25c a pound. At Cowansville the best cows in three separate herds gave respectively 3400 lb, 2700lb, and 9500lb—the last worth to the farmer more than the other two. Is feed the only item of expense in keeping a cow? I go to an hotel for dinner and pay 40c. To the hotel-keeper is the food I ate the only item of cost? Not at all, there is the cost of cooking, of serving, the waste, the maintaining of the house. Good cows are worth \$60, in six years you sell them for \$20. If you allow \$30 a year for feed, you will find barn-room, attendance, and other expenses cost you \$21. Unless you average \$50 per cow you are keeping them without profit. The poor milker costs you as much for housing, attendance, and feed as the good cow that pays her keep and adds a profit. There is no worse proposition than a poor cow, and you can get rid of her by actual test.

**COVEY HILL**  
The summer meeting of the Pomological society and Fruit Growers' association was held here on the 13th inst. The meetings were fairly well attended. The speakers handled their subjects well, especially Prof. W. S. Blair of Macdonald college. Mr G. P. Hitchcock read a lengthy paper on "Roses," which was interesting to the ladies, of whom there were quite a number present. The proceedings were relieved by choice selections of music.

**HUNTINGDON DAIRY BOARD**  
August 14.—Eight factories boarded 279 boxes white cheese. Nine factories boarded 269 boxes colored cheese. Eleven factories boarded 257 packages butter. All offerings sold. White and colored cheese, 12.5-16c. Salted butter, 23.5-8c. Corresponding prices last year: Cheese 11 to 11.1-16c; butter 21.3-4c.

White Cheese  
Ayer—Bayview 32, Burnbrae 25, No. 3 Lily Vale 15, Powerscourt 28.  
Gunn—Dwyer 32, Kilbain 42, Ormatown 50.  
Olive—Fulford street 55.

Colored Cheese  
Ayer—Delmont 30, Fertile Valley 50, Glenrose 20, Lake Shore 24, Maplemore 15, Mountain View 30, Riverside 38, St. Charles 38, Tatehurst 24.  
Butter  
Olive—Brooklet 20, Clearview 26, Keiso 15, Kensington 30, No. 1 Lily Vale 30, No. 2 Lily Vale 20, Beaudin 117.  
Gunn—Kilbain 5.

At Malone Sam Rushford was sent to jail for 30 days for pulling and stealing onions from the garden of D. E. Fayette.

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Olive—Fulford street 55.

the total production per cow stands at 2741b. milk and 99.2 lb. fat in the one case, and 4793lb milk, 165.3 lb. fat in the other. This shows even a greater difference than during the comparison of one month, namely 76 p.c. One moment's thought will indicate the tremendous possibilities for Victoria county if its 19,000 cows were 76 per cent. higher in their returns than they are at present. Why should they not be? There is possibly a difference in the adaptability of the districts to dairying, but there is certainly a more pronounced difference between the individuality of the owners of the herds. One might consider the personality of the farmer, his particular interest in dairying, whether indeed he possesses the prime requisite for success, a love for stock-raising. Some are better adapted by nature for grain or fruit-raising. A real affection for the dairy cow means better care of her, and, consequently better returns financially.

There was a marked increase in the work during 1907, there being 52 associations instead of 16 in 1906, 876 members in place of 297, while the number of cows increased from 3950 to 9160. Better than the mere growth numerically is the enhanced interest taken in the work. The weighing of the milk has been more regular, the samples seem to have been more carefully taken and have been sent in more promptly for testing, while the work, generally speaking, has been continued longer, so that more records for longer periods are available than last year. Further than this, there has been a greater disposition evinced on the part of the members to meet the men doing the testing so as to ask questions on all manner of subjects pertaining to dairying. This is an indication of what could easily be accomplished with most beneficial results, namely, to make the cheese factory or creamery a real centre of dairy education. One or two associations further, at the suggestion of the department, arranged for an occasional meeting of their members to discuss the records and take steps for the improvement of their herds. This feature is one of great promise as "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Probably the greatest advantage of records of dairy cows is the opportunity offered for comparisons. One is naturally led to enquire what is the difference in yields in various districts, in the yields of herds in the same associations, but most important between individual cows in the same herds under the same management. This brings into prominent thought the ultimate aim of the work undertaken by members of cow testing associations, namely, a study of the individual cow with the object of developing strains of animals producing abundant quantities of good milk economically. Taking the district question first, it may be noted as an example of the contrasts brought to light, that the total production of 54 cows in one association in Victoria county, during October, was 19,330lb. milk containing 751.9lb butter-fat. During the same time 106 cows in Oxford county gave 65,330lb. of milk, 2,347lb. fat, or a better yield by 70 per cent. Many men in the former association are looking for the dual purpose cow, probably all members of the latter association aim at special purpose cows. In the one district nearly all the farmers leave the whole care of the cows to the women of the house, and if they can make anything out of the cows besides keeping the house in milk, cream and butter they are satisfied. Some keep a scrub bull running with the herd, and do not know when the cows should freshen. The other is a real wholehearted, progressive, money-making district. Taking other records from the same two counties it is found that in the six months, May to October, 1907,

fact that in any breed there are so many departures from the characteristics and particular type that may be expected, the difference in the animal's ability to use feed, their variation in yield of milk and fat under similar conditions, the persistency in milking, all emphasize the tremendous importance of continuous investigation, unceasing and close vigilance. To illustrate some of these points, one does not usually expect to find a high fat content in Holstein milk. Here and there have been noticed this season some individuals of this breed testing over 4.04 fat. Are there any more to be discovered? Why should we rest content with so many cows testing only 2.5, 2.2, and even 2.0? Is it fair to other patrons at the cheese factory to let the burden of making up the milk to a decent standard of quality as regards fat, rest on their better cows? There is certainly virtue in inherited tendencies, the transmission of dairy quality is possible, judicious selection aims at this. Heavy milking ancestry is a very live factor in the capabilities of animals of the present generation. A twelve year old grade calved October, 1906, gave in eight months, January to October, 1907, over 8360lb. milk, testing 3.8 every month. She had no special treatment, but comes of good milking stock. Selection pays. Blood will tell. It has been stated that if the shrinkage per month in milk yield for the first six months is not over 10 per cent. of the previous month it is not abnormal. Very few, indeed, of the animals we have on record show as little as that. Some few go 13 to 16 per cent., but a very great many have a shrinkage of 20, 30, and even 35 per cent. There is certainly room for improvement at this point. One cow was noticed giving in 3 consecutive months 930, 434 and 238lb. milk. This is a shrinkage of 53 and 45 per cent. In one herd are found cows calving in spring giving only 500lb. milk in September, and others calving the same time that, in September, were still giving 900, 1000, and 1100. These are the animals to breed from. The evident preference of the cow for methodical habits has been vigorously commented on by some of our members. The establishment of a perfect sympathy and mutual understanding between "bossy" and the milker, and not only that, but the regularity as to the hour of milking is insisted on by our best men, who find that careful attention to these details pays, and pays well. Couple this attention with a study of the feed problem and we have an insight into the radically different returns from some herds in the Brockville association. During 5 months one lot of cows in the hands of a careful dairyman averaged 4194lb. of milk each, but another lot yielded only 2727lb. each. If the earning capacity of the latter had been equal to that of the former they would have given 16,130lb. of milk more than they did in the 5 months. In this age of firing individual responsibility, the real student of cows seeks for those returning maximum profit. Taking it for granted that it costs about \$30 to feed a cow, are we to take that as the total cost of maintenance? Surely there are other expenses. They may be classed as interest on the value of the cow; decline in value which charge provides for purchase of successor; interest and taxes on the necessary buildings, and cost of carrying for the cow. The sire has to be maintained, the cost of which is offset by the value of the calves raised; and the manure should be credited. These charges will vary, but looking through some Ohio records it is found that \$21 is taken as the average in dairy sections. Taking these figures as a basis for comparison and applying them to two cows in a Quebec herd, we arrived at this conclusion. A good cow producing 350lb. fat and 7000lb. of skim milk, has a total value of product of \$99.55. Less

feed and these other expenses, the net profit is \$48.55. An average cow in the same herd producing 205lb. fat and 3700lb. skim milk has a total value of product of \$56.85. Deducting feed and the charge for other expenses, the net profit is but \$5.85. On this footing one cow gives 3.3-10 times as much profit as the other. Now, to obtain \$1000 net profit would necessitate only 20 of the one kind, but

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Held their annual meeting on the 12th and 13th. The first day they met at Hemmingford, the second at Covey Hill, Mont. Brodie of the island of Montreal presiding.

J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis en Bas, read a paper on "The Planning of a Family Orchard in Eastern Quebec." He advocated the family orchard, as he believed that fruit should form part of the diet of a family all the year round.

A light soil must be selected, rather than a heavy one for the orchard, and let it be protected against east winds.

In the first and second rows apple trees should be planted; in the third, cherries; in the fourth, small fruit; in the fifth and sixth, blueberries; in the seventh and eighth, Alexander; ninth and tenth, Fameuse; eleventh and twelfth, Wealthy. These varieties had been a success in the eastern part of this province for 20 years.

At the evening session Prof. O. Blair, of Macdonald college, S. E. Anne de Bellevue, gave an orchard talk, in which he dealt with location of the orchard, soil, planting of the tree and caring for it during the early part of its life.

The question of injurious insects was also taken up, such as the railroad worm, the canker worm, the apple maggot, etc., and the best methods of getting rid of the pests was discussed.

Covey Hill, Aug. 14.—Prof. Macoun who spoke on "The development of experimental work," summed up the work done by expert horticulturists throughout the world, and gave some idea of what they were trying to do for the betterment of horticulture.

He also suggested methods by which ordinary horticulturists might assist each other and at the same time benefit themselves. Among the latter was co-operation, which he believed was one of the most important steps made in recent years.

Considering the lack of facilities at Covey Hill for getting the horticultural crop harvested and marketed, it would be a splendid thing if six or ten were to organize, so as to gather and market their crops in the most expeditious manner.

He spoke of the specialization to which the work of horticulture was now being subjected, and briefly traced the history of gardening from early times. He then went on to say that with the 18th century there dawned a new era for horticulture, and investigations were taken up which could not be made but by the use of the microscope and by the aid of chemistry.

By means of these important principles had been discovered with reference to the composition of soils, the use of particular fertilizers, etc., and unless the future horticulturist was well grounded in chemistry, plant physiology and physics, he would not be likely to make the highest success of his business.

More than sixty colleges and experimental stations in America were receiving government grants and were carrying on experimental work in horticulture for the good of the country.

Domestic experimental farms were established in Canada a little more than twenty years ago, and while some of the work done had been of an experimental character only, the larger part of the work undertaken at the Central experimental farm had been done with a view to ascertaining causes and finding out results.

The college at Guelph had done much for agriculture, and the Macdonald college at St. Anne de Bellevue was carrying on investigations which should be of great value to horticulturists in this province and other parts of the Dominion.

Prof. Swaine, of the Macdonald college, gave a very practical talk on "Orchard insects and their control," in which he pointed out that there were two kinds of these pest-biting insects and sucking ones. The former fed upon the leaves of plants and trees, and the latter sucked up the juices and deprived vegetation of its vitality.

He enumerated several of these enemies to the orchard, briefly sketched their life history, mentioned the parasites to which some of them are prey and gave formulae for remedial measures that might be adopted in other cases, laying special emphasis on thorough spraying at particular seasons, and pointing out that by the adoption of the latter a very large percentage of fruit which was now practically worthless, could be made a valuable market product.

In a paper on "Roses," Mr G. P. Hitchcock, of Massawippi, gave some interesting historical details concerning this much admired flower, of which he said there were between three and

four hundred species, and the cultivation of certain of these for commercial purposes gave employment to thousands of people. He then touched on the culture of roses, mentioning the kind of soil, fertilizers, etc., required for their successful cultivation; referred to the different means of propagation, touched on the insect pests to which the plants are liable, and named varieties which he considered might be fairly easily grown and give much satisfaction.

Prof. Blair, of the Macdonald college, followed with a practical talk on "Orchard work," particularly with regard to the planting of trees and the care of the orchard in the earlier stages of its growth. He also pointed out that in horticulture, as in any other business, a man must take a deep interest in his work, must keep in touch with up-to-date methods, and do nothing slovenly or by rule-of-thumb, if he would make a success of the occupation in which he engaged.

CANADA

Toronto, August 14.—The sanitary conditions of the cheese factories throughout the province, according to the statement of G. Putnam, superintendent of farmers' institutes and director of fair institutes, has very much improved this season. It has been found necessary, however, to warn several factories that unless they fix up their drains, repair their tanks, and put their premises generally in a better sanitary condition, steps will be taken to compel them to do so.

Quebec, August 16.—Thirty-six actions for damages were issued on Saturday against the Quebec Bridge Co. and the Phoenix Bridge Co., the plaintiffs being the widows or tutors of some of the victims of the bridge accident in August last. Most of them are from Caughnawaga. The amounts claimed vary from fifteen hundred dollars to twenty thousand dollars.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The minister of railways today appointed the board of engineers which is charged with the duty of preparing the plans for the new bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec to replace the structure which fell. The board will consist of Maurice Fitzmaurice, one of the most eminent engineers in England; H. E. Vautelet, of Montreal, formerly on the engineering staff of the C. P. R. and Mr Ralph Modjeska, of Chicago.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 13.—Two excursion trains of harvesters from the Maritime provinces were stalled in Chalk River for an hour today, in consequence of a slight freight wreck ahead. During their stay in Chalk River the hotel was looted, the proprietor carried outside and over one thousand dollars' worth of liquors and cigars carried off on the excursion train. Even the cellar was ransacked, and a car-load of beer, in kegs, stolen. On the trains riotous scenes ensued, water tanks were emptied and filled with beer. Fighting became general, and one man had his nose split and sustained other injuries. One policeman is with each train, but no attention was paid to him, guarantee obtained from guarana. Dr Rivers' experiments indicate, therefore, that a moderate use of tea and coffee in cases of hard mental and physical work is helpful. But they indicate the peril of excess in the use of tea and coffee more clearly than has ever been shown before.

Nearly fifteen hundred miles of new track will be available in the west to handle this year's wheat crop—the largest increase on record since the construction of the C. P. R. Nearly half of this new mileage is supplied by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and while it will not be available for passenger business or ordinary freight, arrangements are under way, by which the new line will be available for wheat carrying between Winnipeg and Battle River, a 673 miles. The line will be operated by the construction department, as it has been for the

handling of work trains, and it is estimated that about five million bushels of wheat will be brought to Winnipeg by this route.

Thomas Clement, of the produce firm of Clement & Company, with houses in London, Glasgow, Manchester and Montreal, who is now in the city, states that Canadian butter and cheese are steadily strengthening their hold upon the English market and as far as butter is concerned the market for the Canadian article is almost without limit as for the quantity that can be disposed of. When a greater quantity than usual of Canadian butter is sent to the English market the producing countries elsewhere send more to the continent. What is now helping Canada, he added, is the fact that France, which was formerly an exporting country, now consumes all the butter she raises. Denmark and Holland still send a great deal of dairy produce to the British market.

TO MAKE THE U.S. CATHOLIC Rome, August 8.—Father A. P. Doyle, the rector of the Apostolic mission house at the Catholic university, in Washington, has succeeded in stirring up the generally calm waters of the vatican. With the optimism of the prophets and proselytizers, he predicted that, through the work of the mission house, in a few years the Roman Catholics in the United States will be four times as many as they are now, reading the figures of 60,000,000, 75,000,000, so that America will be practically a Catholic country. If, in the meantime, Archbishop Bourne of Westminster shall have organized, through Father Herbert Vaughan, who is studying the plan of the mission house, with a view to a similar institution in England, the whole of the English-speaking peoples will, in expectation of Father Doyle, in a short time be converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Father Doyle has submitted his plans of organization to the Pope, and Cardinal Merry del Val, and to other members of the Sacred college, and has succeeded in impressing all with the enthusiasm he has for the success of the enterprise. According to his calculations, if he were to receive the support needed, in ten years from now 200 million more English-speaking people will have joined the Roman Catholic church. Cardinal Merry del Val, in speaking of Father Doyle, said that he had followed with the keenest interest the growth of the work since its beginning ten years ago, and that he seemed to have a comprehensive knowledge of the wonderful results secured by arousing among the priesthood an all-consuming zeal for convert-making by sending trained missionaries to address non-Catholics and by instituting centres of missionary energy. The cardinal thought the question box as used in missions provided an admirable way of getting in touch with the minds of non-Catholics. When Father Doyle ventured to remark that "the holy father knew what way to teach the catechism the question box furnishes a way which would probably have recommended it in his recent encyclical on teaching the catechism, the cardinal said that he had made practical use of it himself in a series of lectures. The secretary of state thinks that the time is particularly ripe for an aggressive propaganda among English-speaking peoples. Many observant non-Catholics had told him that very many English-speaking people would be prepared to accept in their entirety the teachings of the Roman Catholic church did they but know them as they were. The cardinal worked by refusing to allow any of the immense corruption fund accumulated

States shows that it had been inspired with the ripest wisdom. The non-controversial spirit is a measure of great prudence. There undoubtedly is on the part of non-Catholics a desire to know what the Catholic church teaches. Non-Catholics are looking to the Catholic church as one which speaks with authority. It is a great mistake to attack Protestantism. Rather it is wiser to ignore all denominations and simply present the teachings of our church in the most attractive form. The purely expository method is by all odds the best."

London, August 10.—General Wm. Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation army, sailed on Saturday afternoon from England for Cape Town on a three months' tour of South Africa. The aged Salvationist—he is almost eighty years old—has mapped out an itinerary that would tax the strength of a much younger man. He intends to penetrate to many out-of-the-way points which can be reached only by driving for many days in the bullock wagons of pioneer times.

London, August 11.—The council of Protestant alliance that raised such a storm in parliament and elsewhere at the time King Edward visited the Pope, is again agitated over the announcement that His Majesty intends ceremoniously to audience the Papal legate, Cardinal Vannutelli, at the forthcoming eucharistic congress in London. The alliance has sent a memorial to Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, calling attention to this projected violation of the Protestant constitution of the United Kingdom and urging that steps at once be taken to prevent the King from paying this compliment to the Catholic prelates of Europe and America, who are coming to attend the congress. Sir Edward has done nothing more than formally acknowledge the receipt of the memorial.

A burst of eloquent indignation from Mr Bourassa's journal shows that a questionable thing was done in combining the Plains of Abraham with the tercentenary of Champlain. The French of Quebec, those at least who have not been brought under the official or social influence of Ottawa, are still French, and would not be likely to be much more disposed to join in celebrating the capture of Quebec than would their brethren in the mother country be disposed to join in celebrating Waterloo. Imperialism thought it would take advantage of the tercentenary of Champlain to win the French-Canadian heart. It was probably misled by the official and Anglicized French at Ottawa. The mistake must have been aggravated by the great display of soldiery, which surely in any case was rather needless and out of place. Happily the French at Quebec seem to have done credit to the proverbial courtesy of their race. Their royal guest appears to have been perfectly well received.—Goldwin Smith.

Joe Martin is on a visit to England and addressing the free trade convention, said: I was myself a member of the Dominion house for three years prior to the general election of 1896. Since the Laurier government came to power I have been frequently to Ottawa and have asked old colleagues of mine on the Liberal side how they could stay in parliament and see the government depart from the policy of the party as it was understood when they were in opposition. The answer has always been that the government would take the earliest opportunity of putting them out of business. This would be done, they explained to me, by refusing to allow any of the immense corruption fund accumulated

ed by the government from railway subsidies and the manufacturers of Canada to be used in their particular constituency. When any Liberal member of parliament has been courageous enough in spite of all these matters, to stand up and speak for Liberal principles in the house, the government have sooner or later closed his career, making it clear that they would prefer to have in parliament a straight opponent rather than an independent supporter.

FOOD SALE will be held on Saturday, at 3 p.m., in St. Andrew's annex. In charge of Mrs J. Hunter and Miss C. Robb.

FOR SALE, 25 acres of Bush, on the Gore. Apply to Sam. Boyd Huntingdon. 38

LOST, on the Blueberry Rock, a gold necklet, set with purple stones; also gold locket, set with pearls attached. Finder will be rewarded by leaving with W. A. Sharpe, Franklin Centre.

To be sold by A. Philips, Auctioneer On SATURDAY, August 22nd at residence of William Thompson 2 miles east of Aulheist: 1 horse 7 years old, 1 mare 4 years old 2 brood mares with foal at foot 21 milk cows, 4 calves (2 pure bred Ayrshires), horse-power, corn binder, grain binder, mower, new horse rake, hay rack, disc harrows, iron harrows, 2 plows, seeder, manure spreader, cart, truck wagon, milk wagon, buggy, cutter, bobbleighs, set pleasure sleighs, 2 sets double harness (one set new), cart harness, 1 set express harness, corn planter, grindstone, dog power, aerator, and other dairy utensils, forks, chains, rakes, shovels, and other utensils, a quantity of hay, 12 acres of standing corn. The above stock are of a high-grade Ayrshire and suitable for winter dairy, as part of them are due to calve this fall. Sale without reserve as Mr Thompson is going west. Eleven months' credit. To begin at 10 o'clock a.m.

On TUESDAY, August 25th, at residence of James Eaton, Jr., on the Plank road, near Huntingdon: horses, 10 milk cows, young cattle, pigs, implements, vehicles, hay, oats, standing corn, &c. 11 months' credit. The farm will also be offered. To begin at one p.m. sharp.

On THURSDAY, August 27, at residence of Dennis Meade, 1.1-2 miles west of Zion church, Dundee — 2 mares rising 3 years old, 1 yearling colt, 21 first-class milk cows (one due to freshen in December), 1 grade Holstein bull, yearling bull, 8 spring pigs, 1 3-seated pleasure wagon, buggy, set lumber ploughs, new iron plow, 2 walking ploughs, barrel churn, horse power, dog power, milk cans, chains, a quantity of hay, &c. 12 months' credit. To begin at 1 o'clock p.m.

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FALL EXHIBITIONS Toronto, August 29 to Sept. 14 Sherbrooke, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5 Ste. Marline, Tuesday, Sept. 8. Huntingdon, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11. St. Louis de Gonzague, Tuesday, Sept. 15. Ottawa, Friday, Sept. 18. Ottawa, 18 to 26th Sept. Malone, Sept. 15 to 18. Chateaugay, N.Y., Sept. 22 and 23.

HUNTINGDON —The Rev. Melvin Taylor conducted services in the Methodist church on Sunday. He was placed by conference in charge of the church extension movement on the island of Montreal and, both morning and evening, presented its claims on the support of his hearers. The Rev. I. P. Bruneau of Montreal filled St. Andrew's pulpit.

The final valuations on the Trout river road rendered their award Monday forenoon, giving the objecting farmers a trifle less than the township valuator had decided on. The award was unanimous. The following lists show what the objecting farmers were tendered, what they claimed, and what they are to get.

The township valuator gave W. H. Walker \$10.62 William Black 42.10 William Shearer 110.0 Mrs Spencer 132.42 Andrew Barrie 116.70

The farmers claimed Andrew Barrie \$471 Mrs Spencer 585 William Shearer 163 William Black 348 W. H. Walker 23

What the final award gives them— William Black \$40 Andrew Barrie 115 Mrs Spencer 130 William Shearer 109 W. H. Walker 9

Archd. Hayer, who attended the centenary celebration as a trooper in the Hussars, is down with typhoid fever. He is not the only one who contracted the disease in the Quebec camp.

Mr Cameron, N.P., arrived by the Empress of Ireland on Friday much improved in health by his visit to the Old Land.

The delay in placing a mail clerk on the N.Y.C. train has ended, and one is now in charge of the mails going south on the morning train and returning in the evening. The only way-mails left off between here and the city are Valleyfield and Beauharnois.

The Ys met at Mr Angus McNaughton's Monday evening. The gathering was unusually large and enthusiastic.

The Rev J. L. George of Calvin church, Montreal, is a visitor

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN Sheriff Laberge on the 19th sold the property belonging to the estate of J. Bte. Allard. The first lot was bought by Joseph Laberge for \$325, the second was bought by Mr McCormick, K.C., on behalf of John Ogilvy, dry goods merchant, of Montreal, for \$1505.

BORN At Kensington, on July 23rd the wife of Henry A. Donnelly, of a daughter.

At Maybank Que., on August 12, the wife of Wm. McNicol, of a son.

At Martintown, on 4th August, the wife of J. J. Cameron, of a daughter.

At Allan's Corners, on August 16, the wife of John Cullen, of a daughter.

DIED At Dundee, on August 7, Joseph Lemay, aged 71 years.

At Springfield, Mass., on 15th of August, Margaret Reid, of the Ridge, Godmanchester, aged 70 years. Interment in Huntingdon cemetery.

J. C. M CONNELL Specialist in Refraction Will be in attendance in Huntingdon, at the Central hotel, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25th and 26th.

If your eyes need attention, consult him.

Rare Values In LADIES' BLOUSES Plenty of time to wear White Blouses yet, and now is your chance to get a genuine Bargain. 85c will buy a \$1.10 Blouse \$1 will buy a \$1.50 Blouse

FOR THE GENTLEMEN Now is the time to buy your NEW FALL SUIT or Overcoat, as we are closing out our Tailor shop for a time, all Tweeds going for cost price. Do not miss the chance.

Thos. Baird & Son Co ORMSTOWN

THE GAULT INSTITUTE VALLEYFIELD, Que. Re-Opens Wednesday, Sept. 2, '08 Full staff of University and Normal School graduates. Over \$300 given in scholarships and prizes.

Students prepared for University matriculation. Board and rooms at reasonable rates. For prospectus and other information apply to C. W. Ford, M.A., principal, or to Dr Sutherland, chairman of School Trustees, Valleyfield, Que. 41

FARM FOR SALE Situated on the south side of the Chateaugay river, two miles west of Howick station. Contains 100 arpents, less the piece taken for railroad; land level, and all in a high state of cultivation. Three good wells, good brick dwelling house and kitchen, water in kitchen, summer kitchen and wood-shed attached, and buildings pretty good. Water in stable. For further particulars apply on the premises to 40 Mrs R. Robertson

FOR SALE, a new calved Cow; first-class milker. Apply to Jas T. McCartney, box 29, Huntingdon

FOR SALE A 5-roomed cottage, and stable, in good order, with more or less land; very pleasantly situated on the Hinchinbrook, one mile from Herdman, which is the hub of the neighborhood. Will be sold cheap. J. R. Copland, Prop. 40 Herdman, Que.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM via Chicago St Paul or Duluth to WINNIPEG

and points west to Kamsack and Swan River, Saskatchewan, inclusive \$10

and 1c per mile additional to Edmonton and intermediate points. Going dates, August 20th and 27th, September 2 and 4, 1908. Returning up to November 30th. If certificates show service of 30 days as a farm laborer tickets will be sold at Winnipeg or any point west to Kamsack and Swan River inclusive at \$18, and from Edmonton at \$23.50, intermediate points at 1c per mile additional to Kamsack and Swan River fare

ANDREW PHILIPS, Ticket Agent.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—A stronger feeling prevailed in the market for cattle, and prices as compared with a week ago show an advance of 15 to 25c per 100lb. This was due to the fact that the supply was fully 850 head smaller, and good to choice beefs were somewhat scarce. Owing to poor pastures in some sections of the country a lot of half finished stock is coming forward, which is having a depressing influence. Choice cattle sold at 5 to 5.1-4c, good at 4.1-2 to 4.3-4c, fair at 4 to 4.1-4c, common at 3.1-2 to 3.3-4c, and inferior at 2.1-2 to 3.1-4c per lb. Lams 5.1-2 to 6c per lb; sheep 4c. Altho the supply of hogs was small, there being only 700 head on the market, a weaker feeling prevailed and prices ruled 20 to 25c per 100 pounds lower than a week ago. This was due to the fact that packers were fairly well supplied and in consequence the demand was not very keen, even at the reduction, as sellers in some cases found it difficult to find buyers, and the indications were that some would be carried over for a later market. Sales of selected stock were made at \$6.80 to \$7 per 100lb, weighed off cars.

Assets \$1584.04

Liabilities \$189.14

Due Secy.-Treas. \$131.05

\$58.09 M. M. Smith, Auditor

SHERIFF'S SALE Re George Walker vs Sarah Heron et al. C.S. No. 1567. The lots of land situated in the township of Hinchinbrook, known and designated under Nos. 24E and 24H of the 1st range of the said township, with buildings.

Sale at the parochial church door of the parish of St. Patrick of Hinchinbrook, Wednesday at noon, the twenty-sixth day of August instant, 1908. Sheriff's Office, 17th August, 1908. Philemon Laberge, Sheriff

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES Flour—Straight roller in bags \$2.00 @ \$2.10

Rolls Oats, \$2.35 @ \$2.40 W bag Cornmeal, \$1.85 @ \$1.95 W bag Oats No 2 47 to 48c @ 34lb Bran 7 ton, Manitoba in bags \$22.00 @ \$23.00; Ontario in bags \$21.00 @ \$22.00

Hay, No 1, \$14.00 @ \$14.50; No 2 \$12.00 @ \$12.50; ordinary \$9.50 @ \$10.00 @ ton in car lots. Cheese, white 12 1/2 to 12 3/4; colored 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 Butter, 23 to 23 1/2c Eggs, new laid, 20 to 23c Abattoir dressed Hogs are quoted \$9.75 heavy to \$10.00 for light @ 100lb.

HUNTINGDON FAIR THURSDAY and FRIDAY Sept. 10th and 11th 1908

Open to the District of Beauharnois and Franklin county, N.Y. Entrance—Adults 25 cents; children half-price. Double teams and driver, 75 cents; Single team and driver, 50 cents.

The ladies of St. Andrew's church, Huntingdon, will have charge of the dining hall. Entries close Sept. 5th. Single fare via G. T.R. and N.Y. C. railways.

The Colored Band of the New Sunny South Minstrel Co., Toronto, will play on the grounds both days.

Attention is drawn to the Special prizes for bread, &c., offered by John Hunter & Sons of Huntingdon, and McDonald & Robb of Valleyfield.

The following classes were omitted from the prize list for 1908, page 1— Pair of Carriage Horses, in carriage, 15.1-2 hands and over, \$5, \$4, \$3. Single Horse, 15.1-2 hands and over, in carriage, \$4, \$3, \$2. W. S. MacLaren, Secy.-Treas.

To be Sold by J. A. Ferguson Auctioneer On TUESDAY, Sept. 1st, at residence of William Almond, on Blitern Island, Chesnel, 3 miles west of Dundee: 20 first-class milk cows, 4 pigs, 1 4-year old horse, 1 3-year old horse, 1 7-year old horse. The above cows are all well-bred, 10 of them being pure-bred Holsteins, the rest are Ayrshires of a good milking strain and all the herd are from 3 to 7 years old, and will be sold absolutely without reserve as Mr Almond is giving up dairying. 10 months' credit. To begin at one o'clock p.m.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the School Municipality of Dundee for year ending June 30, 1908.

Receipts Rates collected \$954.66 Special rates collected 179.42 Monthly fees collected 32.60 Arrears collected 148.61 Government grant 128.30 McGilboun's 100.00 Advanced by Secy.-Treas. 131.05 \$1584.64

Expenditure Due Secy.-Treas. 1907... \$114.73 Teachers' salaries... 980.00 M. M. Smith, auditor... 8.00 Manager District No. 5... 9.85 Manager District No. 4... 24.35 Manager District No. 6... 4.77 Insurance on furniture, District No. 2... 1.00 Glass and glazing, No. 2... 1.00 Rent for school room, No 2 30.00 Do., 1906... 30.00 R. Sellar, advertising... 5.55 Manager District No. 1... 3.00 Freight on School maps... 1.63 Note for School maps... 125.00 Wood for Schools... 117.50 Legal Blank Printing Co. 6.05 Insurance, District No. 4 3.00 Do. District No. 6... 3.75 Manager District No. 6... 5.01 Do. District No. 1... 8.70 Secy.-Treas's commission 101.75 Contingent expenses... 5.00 \$1584.64

Assets \$1584.04

Liabilities \$189.14

Due Secy.-Treas. \$131.05

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SHERIFF'S SALE Re George Walker vs Sarah Heron et al. C.S. No.