Domestic Occurrences.

BORN.

McMACKON—At Highgate, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. David McMackon, of a son.

MARRIED.

GARDEN—BYERS—At the Methodist Church, Vepery, Madras, India, on the 1st June, 1887, by the Rev. A. W. Rudisill, D. D., Rev. Joseph H. Garden, of Bellary, eldest son of David Garden, Stratford, Canada, to Fannie, youngest daughter of the late G. W. Byers, formerly of Stratford, Canada, and lately of Calcutta.

The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, JULY, 14, 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The *World* makes a good suggestion. It wants a column added to the municipal voters' lists in which the amount of assessment might be placed opposite each voter's name.

The Lincoln Scott Act Association recently passed a resolution of strong approval of the course of Police Magistrate Young and Inspector Brothers, in the enforcement of the Scott Act in Halton.

A writing telephone appears to be the latest electrical novelty. It hails from Munich, and its inventors claim that the words of the speaker are duly written down by the apparatus as they are spoken.

Let us make their tariff and we'll soon make their politics. This is the opinion expressed by the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of the West, in a reference to the question of Commercial Union with Canada.

The *Globe* understands that it is the intention of the Government to instruct the Boards of License Commissioners to institute suit against those County Councils which decline to pay their proportion of the expenses estimated for the enforcement of the Scott Act.

A proclamation has been issued providing that the value of goods entered for duty on invoices made out in foreign currency shall be computed according to a schedule annexed to the proclamation, and that all invoices of foreign goods shall be reduced to Canadian currency at the rates assigned to the foreign currencies in the schedule.

Will farmers continue to make gambling and intemperance respectable, by lending their aid and patronage to fairs where wheels of fortune, race courses, and drinking booths furnish the chief attraction? It is not too early to begin to consider this question, and it should take only two seconds to decide it.—Western *Plowman.*

An official statement of the financial standing of the Dominion at the close of the financial year, on June 30th, shows the gross amount of our public debt to be $270,200,374 and the net indebtedness, after deducting assets, to be $225,026,762. It is claimed that the net debt has been reduced by $450,184 during the month of June.

The first expulsion that ever took place from the Toronto Board of Trade was completed at a special meeting, at which forty-five members were present, Monday afternoon. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, second Vice-President, was in the chair. The expelled member is Mr. W. R. Kent, of the firm of Gilchrist & Kent, grain dealers, Orangeville.

Rev. Joseph Cook says "I proclaim here as I proclaim there, that when a reformed drunkard sits down in a pew and finds his neighbouring church members moderate drinkers, and the pastor holding up his Bible in one hand and the glass of moderate drinking in the other, the struggling converted inebriate has not come into a place of safety. The Church is not a fold securing him from the wolves; it is no place where he can repose."

In the Mexican state of Chihuahua they have but small respect for the voter who thinks that politics is a bad business and who is too lazy to cast his ballot, and a law has been passed fining every man three dollars who does not come to the polling booth when he is able to do so. Another curious feature of the election laws of the State is that while a married man of eighteen has the franchise an unmarried man must be twenty-five before he can vote.

At a recent meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association at Louisville, it was resolved that all the distilleries in the State should stop work on the first day of July, and remain closed for one year. The reason given for this action was that it won't pay to manufacture whiskey now, because "the supply is so much greater than the demand that prices are almost nominal." The annual product of whiskey in Kentucky is from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a year.

The union of the Dominion and Industrial Exhibitions this year at Toronto will have the result of producing probably the finest exhibition that has yet taken place in Canada. An unusually large number of entries is already assured, and although over $30,000 has been expended in buildings every inch of space will be occupied with exhibits. The attendance promises to be immense. Railway rates have been secured at a lower figure than heretofore. A single fare for the double journey at any time during the exhibition will be obtainable. The special attractions are advertised as ahead of anything heretofore.

One of the minor incidents of Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration in Great Britain is a new coinage. As England, Ireland and Scotland are all represented by their arms on several British coins, the people of Wales were in hopes that they might find their existence remembered, but there is nothing on the new coins to indicate that Wales is a part of the nation. For the past half century the effigy of Queen Victoria on the coin of the realm has represented a maiden of about eighteen summers. Her Majesty, however, has had a new die prepared for all her coins; and in the effigy the Queen appears crowned and veiled, wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter and of the Victoria and Albert order.

The Prohibitionists of Manitoba have determined upon a vigorous fight for local option in every county in the Province. The campaign will be conducted under the Provincial License Act, which provides that on petition of twenty-five per cent, of the householders in any municipality a vote shall be taken as to whether or not licenses shall continue to be issued. In the case of a vote in the affirmative the penalty for selling without a license is for the first offence $250, or five times as great as for the offence under the Scott Act, and for the second offence $500, again five times as great as the penalty under the Scott Act. Some years ago a general Scott Act campaign in Manitoba was resolved upon, but action was blocked by the discovery of the fact that the counties marked out by the Provincial Government would not be recognised by the Federal authorities as counties in the meaning of the Canada Temperance Act. The new plan of campaign will be pushed forward with the greatest vigor. It is believed that Prohibition sentiment in Manitoba is exceptionally strong and that the result of the general vote will be to leave very few whiskey counties in the Province.

WITNESSES IN SCOTT ACT CASES.

It is admitted on all sides that the Scott Act should be as stringently enforced as possible while it remains the law of the county, and that it is being satisfactorily enforced is also admitted by all reasonable people. To accomplish this result certainly requires constant vigilance on the part of the officials, and while it is always desirable to secure a sufficient number of reliable witnesses to establish the charge preferred, care is necessary and should always be observed to avoid the subpœnaing of persons for witnesses whose names may have been supplied merely for the purpose of revenge, or without the knowledge that they were implicated in the violation of the Act. To people generally there is no more humiliating position than to be called as a witness in a Scott Act case. We contend that those who aid or induce another to violate the law are equally guilty with the person who sells the liquor and deserve to be placed in the humiliating circumstances they shirk from, but to call witnesses, on any pretext whatever, who are innocent of any knowledge in the case, and who are known to refrain from indulging, invariably weakens the case for the officers of the law and causes a loss of sympathy for the Act on the part of the friends of the aggrieved witness and those who are nominal supporters of the Act, but who do not feel it to be their duty to take an active interest therein. No meaner or more reprehensible way of injuring the feelings and reputation of any person could be devised than that above referred to. Several instances have lately came before us, but we sincerely hope there will be no recurrence. We refer to this matter in the interests of the Scott Act as well as in defence of injured citizens of the county, and as the platform of the FREE PRESS regarding the Act is so well known, we have no fear that our motives will be in any way impugned.

AMENDMENTS TO MUNICIPAL LAW.

Following is a summary of the more important changes made in the municipal law at the last session of the Legislature in addition to what we have previously given:—

An elector must vote for Mayor in the polling division he resides in, or, if not qualified there, then where he first votes in the municipality.

The power Councils have hitherto had in regulating size and number of doors, &c., in churches, theatres, halls or other places used for worship, public meetings, or places of amusement, are extended to hospitals, schools, colleges, or buildings of like nature; and the strength of walls, beams, joints, and other supports, are to be subject to regulation: and power is given to compel production of plans of all such buildings for inspection.

The Council of an incorporated village is given power to purchase land for a cemetery within the village on approval of the local Board of Health, ratified by the Provincial Board.

Power is given to charge a license fee on circuses, &c., up to $500 instead of $100 as at present.

Power is given to license and regulate shops where tobacco and cigars are sold, and to prevent the sale to children under fourteen, unless on the written order of their parents or guardians.

Where an action is brought to recover damages from a municipal corporation on account of an obstruction, excavation, or opening in a bridge, the corporation is to have a remedy over against the person who causes the obstruction or opening.

Where a Council, by a two-thirds vote, decide that the construction or erection of a bridge, culvert or embankment, is for the general benefit, and that it would be unequitable to assess the whole cost on the locality, they may pass a by-law and borrow money to pay one-half by the municipality.

Two hundred electors in towns, or a hundred in villages or townships, are given power by petition to compel Councils to submit by-laws for the construction of water-works.

THE QUAKERS AND PROHIBITION.

The following extract is from the Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends held at Pickering, Ont., June 24th to 30th, 1887:—

"The results arising from the traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors, have received the prayerful consideration of this meeting.

As lovers of the cause of God and humanity, we deeply deplore the manifest evils of this traffic, the poverty, crime, and premature death that attend it, and we are united in recording our judgment, that the best interests of Canada demand its suppression.

It is therefore the earnest desire of the Society of Friends in the Dominion of Canada, that the Dominion Government may, at an early date, place on statute, a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous and malt liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The clerk is directed to respectfully inform them of our mind on this subject by forwarding a copy of this minute to the Governor-General and Houses of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

Thus one by one all the religious denominations of the Dominion are nobly making their uncompromising deliverances in favor of the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Price of Apples.

Writing to one of our local apple buyers a prominent English commission firm says:—

"We are now in possession of the reports of the apple crop in various countries, and it appears that heavy crops are anticipated everywhere on the continent and in England. We expect that in consequence of these large crops, prices will rule from 35 to 40 per cent lower than last year, and it would, therefore, in our opinion be a hazardous speculation to buy apples at last year's prices. We think it is a wrong time for buying American or Canadian apples when there is a heavy crop in England, and we feel, under the circumstances, disinclined to speculate as it would undoubtedly result in serious losses."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There is much to be said in favor of the following statement:—

"The proper business of a school system for whose support the whole community is taxed is to give simple and rudimentary instruction only, such instruction as is required by the great majority of boys and girls of the town. Whatever goes beyond this is not for the general benefit, but for the benefit of the proportionately small number who can continue their training during the years required for the superior studies. It is well that it should be given but it is not a logical necessity of a school system for which everybody is taxed."

Found Dead at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, July 9.—B. Thompson, late traveler for McKesson & Robbins, chemists, New York, was found dead here last Wednesday from some cause unknown. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. He must have died at least four days before being found. His relatives all live in Ireland.

ANTI-SCOTT ACT OUTRAGE

Maltreatment of a Constable who Undertook to Serve a Summons.

ORANGEVILLE MOB LAW.

ORANGEVILLE, July 11.—About half-past nine o'clock to-night William James Hall, Constable, entered Paisley house, and calling the proprietor aside, handed him a summons commanding him to appear on Thursday to answer to a charge of violating the Canada Temperance Act. The service had scarcely been effected, when Bennett seized the unfortunate constable and plied him vigorously with his hands and boots. Hall roared piteously, and ran through the hotel, being followed up by Bennett, who struck him with the scientific precision of a prize-fighter. The Constable finally made his escape and ran up Broadway crying murder and bleeding profusely from the head and face. A little later the hotelkeepers turned out in force and searched every public place in town for Hall. They finally found him sitting in the American hotel, on the Prince of Wales road. Immediately a rather tragic scene commenced. Hall was pounced upon by his pursuers and kicked and beaten until the occupants of the hotel came to his rescue. Some of the hotelkeepers suspected that Hall was making for his farm in Mono and started hotly in that direction. They caught up to him near the outskirts of the town; but he begged for mercy so frantically that they decided not to beat him further. Threats against the inspector were freely made to-night, and it was hard to keep some of the hot-headed ones among the mob from proceeding to wreck his house. There was considerable excitement in town when the news of the rough handling of Hall became generally known, and it was a late hour when order was restored.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Business of the Board at Their Monthly Meeting.

The Board of Trustees of Acton Public Schools met on Monday evening, 11th inst. Members present, Mr. Geo. Hynds, chairman, and Messrs. Lowry, Ebbage and Francis.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Finance Committee presented their fourth report recommending payment of the following accounts:—

H. Ebbage, new roof on teachers residence	$19 82
John R. Lindsay, Int. on loan	18 00
T. J. Day, window shades, &c.	12 00
Geo. Havill, eavetroughs at teacher's residence	6 15
H. P. Moore, book, stationery, &c.	3 29
	$59 26

The report was adopted.

Moved by Isaac Francis, and seconded by Dr. Lowry, that the property committee be and is hereby instructed to repair floor in second department of the school, also to make best possible arrangement to provide water for the use of the school.—Carried.

Upon motion the Council adjourned.

SUICIDE WITH PARIS GREEN.

An Old Settler of Erin Township Takes This Means to End His Life.

On Friday morning last Mr. Neil McPhail, aged between 60 and 70 years, a well known settler of Erin Township, for over 40 years, and who resides about a mile from Everton, died from the effects of a self-imposed dose of Paris green. The old man was in his dotage, and whether he took the poison accidentally or intentionally is not positively known. He left the hay field about eleven o'clock on Thursday and walked towards the swamp. He was missed at dinner time, and a search was made for him. He was found between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, and walked home. He afterwards became sick and a physician was sent for who used every effort to counteract the effects of the poison, but without avail. Since last fall McPhail has been ill, but it was never thought his malady would effect his mental faculties. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended.

A SCOUNDREL FLOGGED.

TORONTO, July 6.—Within the Central Prison was enacted one of the scenes that should carry with it its own lesson. Grelish, the man convicted at the recent assizes for attempting to assault little school girls and sentenced to two months and fifty lashes by Judge Rose, received the first instalment of the cat in the presence of the officials, a section of the prisoners and the reporters. Grelish howled at the first lash and winced at every subsequent stroke, occasionally howling or appealing to the doctor. At the end of the twenty-five his back was a variegated hue but the skin was not broken, and he was led moaning to his cell. A fortnight before the expiration of his term he will receive the other twenty-five.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 11.—There is a good deal of grumbling anent the methods of procedure in completing the new international park, and it looks as if the work will hardly be completed before next summer. Tolls are still collected on the river bank road, and Street's Islands are still closed. The idea of removing the museum to the American side meets with strong disapproval, as it has always been one of the main attractions on the Canadian side.

KILLED ON THE G. T. R.

While Charles Buehner was jumping off No. 1 fast express at Petersburg on Sunday morning he was thrown under the wheels and had both legs taken off. He had been up west somewhere, and as that station is a flag for No. 1, it not being timed to stop, he attempted to jump off while the train was in motion and met his death.

A young man named R. H. Lefler, from Dundalk, a brakeman on the G.T.R., got one of his feet caught in a frog at Guelph on Tuesday night, and was run over and crushed so badly that he died about an hour afterwards. The unprotected railway frog continues to get in its deadly work.

Among all the rich and costly presents which Queen Victoria has received in honor of her completed half-century—it may be doubted whether any has touched her more deeply than the simple gift of two eggs from a poor Irish woman, sent by the hand of a bishop.

It is not an uncommon occurence for a minister to be presented with a purse on leaving a circuit for a new field of labor, but last week Rev. E. B. Young, of Meaford, had his coat (which hung in the hall) rifled of a purse of $21.

The Ontario Government have appointed the eldest son of the late Sheriff Paxton as Sheriff of Ontario County. The young man is well spoken of.

It is said by the New York *Tribune* that no relative, however distant, of the poet Moore is now living.

—Scotch, English and Canadian suiting in great variety, at J. Fyfe's, Acton.

MILK IN WINTER WITHOUT GRAIN.

By William Brown, C. E., Professor of Agriculture

Winter dairying is not yet a common thing in Ontario, even individually amongst farmers on any sort of system, and nowhere that I know of in the Province by any plan of co-operation. It requires no fore sight to tell of a near development of the interest through yet winter—subject, of course, to the day of milk having to take a second place to some other specialty in the cycle of events. Meantime we think it to be the duty of this Experimental Station to help the profession in those that should stand as guides or warnings for the coming years.

With this view we have carried out two experiments during the past winter, that have, we think, proved several things, which, though not unknown in a general way, have possibly not received the same systematic attention that I shall now show.

In January last we selected four well balanced seven-year old Short Horn grade cows from a lot of ten that we had held all summer, and had cost us an average of $42. They calved in March, and were again in calf the following July—thus being from six to seven months gone during the course of the testing. The winter feeding previous to this special work consisted of 8 lbs. bran, 15 lbs. timothy hay, and 40 lbs. of turnips daily per head, being equal to a nutritive ratio of 1 : 5.9.

The cows were divided into two groups, by our best judgment of form and markings, as well as by knowledge of their previous records. The groups were changed from one class of food to another, at equal terms from the 28th January to the 7th April, the experiment having thus extended over sixty-four days. Six days were allowed between terms, in order to counteract previous food influence. Every meal of food and milk was weighed, temperature of stables taken, exercise allowed, and the water drank noted. Feeding took place at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., milking at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

During January, previous to entry for experiment, Group I. weighed 2,322 lbs., and had given an average daily milking of 35 lbs.; and Group II., of 36 lbs., with a weight of 2,325 lbs., when six chemical analysis of the milk gave:

	Water.	Fat.	Solids other than fat.	Total solids.	Ash.
Group I	86.143	4.614	9.243	13.857	
Group II	86.106	4.736	9.157	13.893	

Here is evidence of a very even condition of everything, with a small difference in favor of richness of milk from Group II.

The daily rations per cow for experimentation were:

A..40 lbs. turnips, 15 lbs. hay from p. pasture, and 8 lbs. bran.

B..40 lbs. turnips, 15 lbs. hay of timothy and clover, and 8 lbs bran.

The hay from permanent pasture was made up largely of meadow fescue, perennial rye, and some red and alsike clovers, and the other hay of about equal quantities of timothy and red clover.

Group I., on ration A, gave a daily milking of 36.6 lbs., and on ration B, of 35.5 lbs., with the following analysis:

	Water.	Fat.	Solids other than fat.	Total solids	Ash
A	85.271	4.641	9.985	14.626	.758
B	85.209	4.776	9.224	14.009	.739

The cows of Group I., therefore, slightly increased in the quality of their milk from A to B ration, but yet nothing so marked as to override the usual coming and going of any cow under uniform conditions.

Group II., on ration B, gave a daily milking of 35.5 lbs., and on ration A of 36.7, with the following analysis:

	Water.	Fat.	Solids other than fat.	Total solids.	Ash.
B	86.661	4.192	9.146	13.339	.775
A	86.121	4.171	9.102	13.576	.748

Group II., therefore, more distinctly increased in the quality of their milk when changed from B to A ration—as much as twelve per cent., or say one-fourth of a pound of butter to the hundred of milk.

I have not yet obtained the exact feeding value of either of those rations, because no authorities give hay as made up of certain grasses; but, taking both as equal to the mean of meadow and timothy and clover, their average nutritive ratio is about 1.5.3. We may, consequently, anticipate that A will be somewhat higher, but not much. We have, therefore, been handling foods in kind and proportions of more than ordinary importance as usually estimated in practice, as evidenced both by their chemical standing, and evidently also from what the cows have just reported to us. Over all the changes we now obtain the following composition of the milk as influenced apparently by these foods:

	Water.	Fat.	Solids other than fat.	Total solids.	Ash
Ration A	86.345	4.550	9.053	13.603	.753
Ration B	85.921	4.481	9.231	13.719	.757

And the milk produce for the whole course stands thus:

Ration A .....21,000 lbs., or 35 1-17 lbs. per group.
Ration B .....22,470 lbs., or 35 5-6 lbs. per group.

Group I. entered with an average cow weight of 1,179 and closed at 1,222 lbs.; Group II. began with 1,150 and closed with 1,185 lbs.

The cost of production may be placed thus, per cow:

512 lbs. bran @ $12	$3.07
960 lbs. hay @ 10	4.80
2660 lbs turnips	8.55

Making the 1,135 pounds of milk per cow equal to 1 cent per lb., or nearly 2½ cents per quart.

We are now in a position to sum up, and ask what may be earned from these facts.

The prominent feature of this experiment is the uniformity in every respect of the milk from four cows during mid-winter, upon food differing only to some extent in the quality of the hay allowed. Hence we may ask if *dry fodder* has much to do with any changes in cow economy when giving milk, while she also gets a large proportion of such succulent and nutritious things as roots and bran.

Another indication of some importance is the high feeding value of our every day crops—turnips, hay and wheat bran. By a mixture of 40, 15 and 8 lbs. of these respectively per head per day, cows were not only enabled to keep up the full flow and quality of their milk, but to uphold condition until about one month of next calving.

While we did not necessarily work for an increase or even the maintenance of dairy products with cows so long after calving, it is clearly a point of very considerable importance to note how easy, comparatively, without grain proper, it has been to get milk all winter. We cannot overrate the significance of this fact as against the many examples of special cow records with so much and so many kinds of grain in these competitive times. If it shall be said that two gallons of milk per day will not pay when it costs about 9 cents and retails at 24, we have yet to learn where the profit goes. It is no creditable argument to say that this quantity of milk is equal to the *summer average* of all Ontario, but it does indicate how much could be done in winter even with the present class of cattle that are timed for summer use.

Our farmers, then, need not think of winter dairying as a system demanding of necessity much grain, and upon this really valuable question I shall have pleasure in submitting, at an early day, another experiment conducted at the same time as the foregoing.

—Subscribe for the FREE PRESS, only $1 a year.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

G. ANDREWS wishes to express his sincere thanks to the people who assisted in saving stock and furniture at the late fire; also to inform his customers that his business in Acton will be resumed as soon as possible.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY EXTENDS his grateful thanks to those citizens who worked so manfully to save his goods and machinery from destruction by fire on the occasion of the burning the Knitting Factory.

A. W. GREEN.

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE UNDERSIGNED is buying Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, at the best market prices for cash, at Moore's Cordovan Tannery, Acton.

ROBES.

Robes of all kinds tanned to order in the most satisfactory manner.

WM. RAMSAY.

Acton, July 4th, 1887.

SILVERCREEK KILNS.

MR. H. LAKE

is burning lime at the kiln of the late Mr. Murray, on the seventh line and is prepared to supply builders in Acton and Georgetown, and the farmers of Halton and Wellington with Lime at 14 cents per bushel at the kilns, on a good road. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

H. LAKE,
Georgetown P. O.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT
OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of the Infant Children of Thomas Lamb, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after Twenty days from the publication of this notice application will be made by Eliza Lamb, to the Surrogate Court of the County of Halton, to be appointed guardian of Catharine Lamb and Margaret Lamb, two of the infant children of the said Thomas Lamb, deceased, late of the Township of Esquesing, Farmer.

JOHNSTON & McLEAN,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Dated at Acton, June 28th, 1887.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT
OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON,

In the Matter of the Guardianship of the Infant Children of Thomas Lamb, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after Twenty days from the publication of this notice application will be made by Michael Lamb, of the Township of Esquesing, Farmer, to the Surrogate Court of the County of Halton, to be appointed guardian of Mary Lamb, one of the infant children of the late Thomas Lamb, deceased, late of the Township of Esquesing, Farmer.

JOHNSTON & McLEAN,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Dated at Acton, June 28th, 1887.

JAMES STIRTON, L.D.S.,
DENTIST,
Tovell's Block, opposite Post Office, Guelph
VITALIZED AIR.

Painless Extraction of Teeth

Artificial Teeth guaranteed perfect in appearance, fit and use. Fine gold work a specialty. All operations strictly first-class. Appointments made by letter.

VILLAGE PROPERTY
—IN—
ACTON AND SPEYSIDE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale Lot No. 1, Main Street, Acton, on which is erected a commodious dwelling, driving house and stable, small orchard, cistern, &c. A very desirable property.

Also the Speyside post office property and fifty acres adjoining, 12 acres of orchard, on which are erected a first-class dwelling and stable, well, &c. A good opening for a prudent grocery.

Full particulars upon application. Possession given 1st of October or November as desired. Terms easy. Apply at FREE PRESS office, Acton, or to

JAMES CONELY, P. M.
Speyside P. O.

JUDICIAL NOTICE
TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in a certain action of Gibbons v. Gibbons, the creditors including those having any specific or general lien or incumbrance upon the estate or any undivided share thereof of Thomas Gibbons, late of the Township of Esquesing in the County of Halton, Farmer, who died on or about the month of May, 1885, are on or before the Twentieth day of July, 1887, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Guthrie & Watt, Solicitors, Guelph, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the City of Guelph, on the Twenty-third day of July, 1887, at ten o'clock forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated the 22nd day of June, 1887.

(Signed) A. M. McKINNON,
Local Master at Guelph.

VILLAGE OF ACTON

TAXES FOR 1887.

RATEPAYERS

ARE hereby notified that the first instalment of Taxes for the current year will fall due on the

15th DAY of AUGUST NEXT

and if the said First Instalment be not paid on or before the said 8th day August, ten per cent. will be added thereon, in accordance with a By-law passed by the City Council.

Do not put off Payment to the Last Day.

Attention is called to the following:—When making payment present tax bill. Cheques must be marked good. All Taxes must be paid at the Clerk's Office, Main Street. By Order,

J. E. McGARVIN,
Clerk & Treasurer.

Judicial Sale
—OF A—
VALUABLE FARM
—IN THE—
TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING

PURSUANT to the Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the action of Gibbons vs. Gibbons and bearing date the Eighteenth day of May 1887, there will be sold with the approbation of A. M. McKinnon, Esquire, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Guelph by William Henstreet, Auctioneer, at Aguew's Hotel, in the Village of Acton at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on Friday the fifteenth day of July, 1887, the following lands and premises in one parcel:—

The south west quarter of lot number 24 in the Second Concession of the Township of Esquesing in the County of Halton, containing fifty acres more or less, of which 47 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation and well fenced, the remainder being wooded. The soil is a clay loam. There is an orchard of about two acres on the premises well stocked with fruit trees.

There are on the premises a log house, good bank barn about 50 x 48 with stables underneath and other out buildings and a good well. The farm is situated about two miles from Acton.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the said Master.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall pay at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors ten per cent of his purchase money and the balance thereof into Court to the credit of this action within one month thereafter.

The Vendor's shall only be bound to produce a Registrar's Abstract and such title deeds as he may have in his possession.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Guthrie & Watt, Vendor's solicitors, Guelph, John Hoskin, Q.C., Toronto, or Messrs. Coffee, Field & Wissler, Solicitors, Guelph.

Dated this fifteenth day of June 1887.

(sgd) A. M. McKINNON
LOCAL MASTER
AT GUELPH.

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COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*
RUMFORD'S, when fresh
HANFORD'S, when fresh
REDHEAD'S
CHARM (Alum Powder)*
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. 4 oz.)
PIONEER (San Francisco)
CZAR
DR. PRICE'S
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's)
LEWIS'
PEARL (Andrews & Co.)
BECKER'S
GILLET'S
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.)
BULK (Powder sold loose)
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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