

UPTON SINCLAIR ON FASTING.

I have to find fault with Mr Fletcher's system, and so I must make clear at the outset how much I owe to it. It set me upon the right track—showed me the goal, even if it did not lead me to it. It made clear to me that all my various ailments were symptoms of one great trouble, the presence in my body of the unassimilated food, and that in adjusting the quantity of food to the body's exact needs lies the secret of perfect health. It was only in the working out of the theory that I fell down, writes Upton Sinclair in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. Mr Fletcher told me that nature would be my guide, and that I must masticate thoroughly, in fact would select the foods, I found that, so far as my case was concerned, my "nature" was hopelessly perverted. I invariably preferred unwholesome foods—apple pie and toast soaked in butter, and stewed fruit with quantities of cream and sugar. Nor did nature kindly tell me when to stop, as she apparently does some other Fletcherites, no matter how much I chewed, if I ate all I wanted I ate too much. And when I realized this, and tried to stop it, I went, in my ignorance, to the other extreme, and lost 14 pounds in as many days. Again, Mr Fletcher taught me to remove all the "unchewable" parts of the food—the skins of fruit, etc. The result of this was there is nothing to stimulate the intestines, and the waste remains in the body for many days. Mr Fletcher says this does not matter, and it appears to prove that it has not mattered in his case. But I found that it mattered very seriously in my case, it was not until I became a Fletcherite that my headaches became hopeless and sluggish intestines one of my chronic complaints. I must not give the impression that I was a conspicuously hearty eater. On the contrary I ate far less than most people eat. But that was no consolation to me. I had wrecked myself by years of overwork, and so I was more sensitive. The other people were going to pieces by slow stages, I could see; but I was already in pieces. So matters stood when I chanced to meet a lady whose radiant complexion and extraordinary health were a matter of remark to everyone. I was surprised to hear that for 10 or 15 years and until quite recently she had been a bed-ridden invalid. She had lived the lonely existence of a pioneer's wife, and had raised a family under conditions of shocking ill health. She had suffered from sciatica and acute rheumatism; from a chronic intestinal trouble which the doctors called "intermittent peritonitis"; from intense nervous weakness, melancholy and chronic catarrh, causing deafness. And this was the woman who rode horseback with me up Mount Hamilton in California, a distance of 28 miles, in one of the most terrific rainstorms I have ever witnessed! We had two untamed young horses, and only leather bits to control them with, and we were pounded and flung about for six mortal hours, which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred. And this woman when she took the ride, had not eaten a particle of food for four days previously!

That was the clew to her escape: she had cured herself by fasting. She had abstained from food for eight days and all her troubles had fallen from her. Afterward she had taken her eldest son, a senior at Stanford, and another friend of his, and fasted twelve days with them and cured them of nervous dyspepsia. And then she had taken a woman friend, the wife of a Stanford professor, and cured her of rheumatism by a week's fast. I had heard of the fasting cure, but this was the first time I had met with it. I was too much burdened with work to try it just then, but I began to read up on the subject—the books of Dr Dewey, Dr Hazzard and Dr Carrington, and more especially those of Bernard Macfadden. Coming home from California I got a sunstroke on the Gulf of Mexico and spent a week in hospital at Key West, and that seemed to give the coup de grace to my long-suffering stomach. After another spell of hard work I found myself unable to digest cornmeal mush and milk, and so I was ready for a fast. The fast has become a commonplace to me now; but I will assume that it is as new and as startling to the reader as it was to myself at first and will describe my sensations at length.

I was very hungry for the first day—the unwholesome ravening sort of hunger that all dyspeptics feel. I had a little hunger the second evening, and thereafter to my very great astonishment, no hunger whatever—no more interest in food than if I had never known the taste of it. Previous to the fast I had had a headache every day for two or three weeks. It lasted through the first day and then disappeared—never to

return. I felt very weak the second day, and a little dizzy on arising, went outdoors and lay in the sun all day, reading, and the same for the third and fourth days—intense physical lassitude but with great clearness of mind. After the fifth day I felt stronger, and walked a good deal, and I also began some writing. No phase of the experience surprised me more than the activity of my mind, and I read and wrote more than I had dared to do for years before. During the first four days I lost fifteen pounds in weight—something which, I have since learned was a sign of the extremely poor state of my tissues. Thereafter I lost only two pounds in eight days—an equally unusual phenomenon. I slept well throughout the fast. About the middle of each day I would feel weak but a massage and a cold shower would refresh me. Toward the end I would grow tired in the legs, and I did not wish to lie in bed I broke the fast after the twelfth day with some orange juice.

I took the juice of a dozen oranges during two days, and then went on a milk diet. I took a glassful of warm milk every hour the first day, every three-quarters of an hour the next, and finally every half hour for eight quarts a day. That is, of course, much more than can be assimilated, but the balance serves to flush the system out. The tissues are bathed in nutriment, and an extraordinary recuperation is experienced. In my own case I gained four and one-half pounds in one day—the third—and gained a total of thirty-two pounds in twenty-four days. My sensations on this milk diet were almost as interesting as in the fast. In the first place, there was an extraordinary sense of peace and calm, as if every weary nerve in the body were purring like a cat under a stove. Next there was the keepest activity of mind—I read and wrote incessantly. And, finally, there was a perfectly ravenous desire for physical work. In the old days I had waded long distances and climbed mountains, but always with reluctance, and from a sense of compulsion. Now, after the cleaning out of the "ast" I would go into gymnasium and do work which would literally have broken me back before, and I did it with intense enjoyment, and with amazing results. The muscles fairly leaped out upon my body; I suddenly discovered the possibility of becoming an athlete. I had always been lean and dymetic looking, with what my "friends" called a "spiritual" expression; now I came as round as a butter ball, and so brown and rosy in the face that was a joke to all who saw me.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S MISTAKE

It is one of the unwritten laws of Parliament, with which it would have been thought, the older members of St. Stephen's would be familiar, that while addressing the Speaker no one must overlap the broad red line of the carpet in front of the Chamber. His failure to observe this rule brought a whole avalanche of cries of "Order, order" upon the head of Lord Hugh Cecil when he rose to ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day, and it was not until Lord Cecil, who was sitting by his side, had tugged him down by the coat tails that he recognized the breach of Parliamentary etiquette which he had unwittingly committed. The practice is a survival of days when the temper of the various parties which go to make up the body politic was far less equable than it is the case at the present day. During the Parliamentary struggles in the reign of Charles I, the debates often became so heated that members were with difficulty restrained from coming to blows. Lines were, therefore, drawn down the floor of the House within which the opposing parties were confined, and they have remained ever since.

TWO WORK HORSES EARN \$13,500.

Among recent stories of work horses, that told of two belonging to a New York contractor is especially interesting, the animals being twenty-six and twenty-five years old, respectively, their present owner having had them both for over twenty years, and neither one having cost him a penny for "repairs." Deciding that after years of service they were entitled to live forever after in the country, he sent them to his stock farm, but to his surprise they lost flesh and gave other indications of sadly missing the old routine, so that he had them brought back to east routine work on aqueduct and subway. It is estimated that the humane and intelligent treatment given these animals up to the beginning of this year has netted their owner in service the equivalent of \$13,500, and this is certainly a telling economic argument for kindness.—Vogue.

CHOOSING A BOAR.

With a Pure Bred There is an Assurance of Quality.

A prominent farmer of wide experience and much observation concerning swine says: No matter how many sows are kept on the farm the selection of the boar is of great importance. There are many pure bred sows in all parts of the country, so here is no reason for the use of a scrub boar by any one.

The character of the get of a scrub boar is guesswork, whereas with the



SEVEN HUNDRED POUND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

pure bred boar there is some assurance that his get will be uniform and of a quality indicated by his ancestors. When possible the boar should be selected on the place where he was raised.

It is best to see the methods used by the breeder of whom the purchase is made and not to vary them greatly in the care of the hog for the first few weeks in his new home. It is a mistake to buy a hog that is in show condition unless the buyer is acquainted with his quality in breeding condition.

Horse and Mule.

Moldy corn is dangerous feed for the horse. Heavy horses are not calculated for hard driving.

It is just as easy to speak kindly to a horse as to swear at him. Pure bred geldings always find appreciative buyers at satisfactory prices.

The clipped horse looks better and is easier to care for than the one with a ragged coat.

The horse that lasts longest is the horse that is not abused, especially when young.

Turn the horse that is not given regular work loose in the paddock for part of each day.

Educate the young horses. Don't break them. Severe bits often ruin the disposition of horses.

Remember that the mare must nourish the foal as well as keep her own constitution supplied.

Horses stabled in a close, badly ventilated barn will come out in the morning dull and stupid.

Raise colts, but don't try to do it with the poor, run down, overworked mares. Strong colts cannot be got in this way.

The Argentine Republic contains more horses than any other country, the proportion being about 112 to every 100 of the population.

If you want to get the full capacity out of your horses without injury use moderation at the beginning of every task imposed upon them.

The blanket is needed to protect the hindquarters from the sharp, chill winds of spring as much as during the cold of winter. Remember this when the horse has been warmed up by a long drive or a hard bit of work.

Horses Are Stupid.

Consider this paradox of animal training. There have been on exhibition at various times horses that are apparently prodigies of mathematical insight, that can do anything with numbers that the trainer can do. Yet we absolutely know that no animal can do so much as count at all. Furthermore, it is always the horse that performs these marvels, though the horse is the most utterly stupid of all the dumb creatures that man has made his friends.

That is precisely why the horse is always taken to be made into an arithmetician. He is so stupid that he can be taught anything—any habit, that is—and, having no mind to be taken up with his own affairs, can be relied on to do exactly as he is told.

Clydesdale Draft Horse.

This is the draft horse breed of Scotland and there has been bred pure for many generations. It originated in the upper ward of the county of Lanark, commonly called the Clydesdale district, and at the present time this type of horse is well disseminated throughout the country. Heavy black Flemish stallions, as with all other heavy draft breeds, were freely used to found the Clydesdale, and indisputable records show that such horses were employed as early as 1715. Ever since then great attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed and the preservation of purity of blood and records of pedigree.

Principles in Breeding.

Nearly all the great breeders of live stock have in their time made use of the prominent principles in breeding. They have been the men who formed the breeds of animals, molding them, adapting them to conditions under which they were required to thrive and to the uses for which they were intended. At the present time there seems to be very little left to be desired in this work of forming new types of animals or the originating of new breeds.

Large Hog Pastures.

The best solution of the whole hog pasture problem seems to be that of using large hog pastures and clover or grass as the pasture crop. The cost of fencing per acre is then reduced to a minimum. The area is large enough so that no difficulty will be experienced in using the regular farm implements for tillage nor in accomplishing a maximum amount of work.

MAYS LANDING, N. Y., May 25—

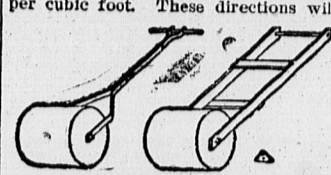
Win. Seyler, charged with the murder of Jane Adams on the Millionaire Pier at Atlantic City, last February, was tonight acquitted. The jury was out a little more than five hours.

Farm and Garden

ROLLERS OF CONCRETE.

Process for Making Cheap and Desirable Farm Articles.

A concrete roller is a very desirable article to have on a farm. One may be made at slight cost that will be quite as serviceable as an iron roller costing several dollars. Following is described a simple and practical way of making a concrete roller: The first cut shows two completed rollers, one with an iron handle, the other with one of wood; 2 by 4 should be used for side pieces. The weight of a concrete roller may be figured at about 150 pounds per cubic foot. These directions will

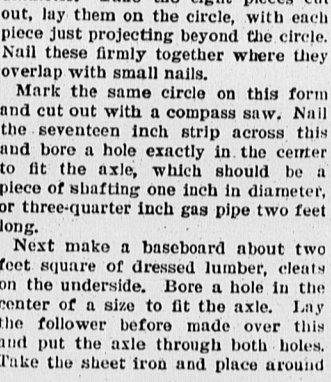


COMPLETE ROLLER.

be for making a roller eighteen inches long and eighteen inches in diameter, weighing, therefore, about 400 pounds. Larger sizes may be made by merely changing the dimensions of the forms. Have a tinner cut No. 24 galvanized sheet iron to a size 18 by 57 inches and roll in his machine until the edges lap two or three inches. Get some strips one-half or five-eighths inch thick and two inches wide. Cut eight pieces one foot long and one piece seven inches long. Select a smooth board surface two feet or more square, drive a nail in the center and tie a string to it. Fasten a pencil to the string just nine inches from the nail and draw a circle eighteen inches in diameter. Take the eight pieces cut out, lay them on the circle, with each piece just projecting beyond the circle. Nail these firmly together where they overlap with small nails.

Mark the same circle on this form and cut out with a compass saw. Nail the seventeen inch strip across this and bore a hole exactly in the center to fit the axle, which should be a piece of shafting one inch in diameter, or three-quarter inch gas pipe two feet long.

Next make a baseboard about two feet square of dressed lumber, cleats on the underside. Bore a hole in the center of a size to fit the axle. Lay the follower before made over this and put the axle through both holes. Take the sheet iron and place around



MOLD FOR CONCRETE ROLLER.

the follower, drawing it up snugly. Drive fifteen or twenty eightpenny nails into the baseboard close up around the sheet iron to hold it in place. Draw the follower to the top of the sheet iron and put another wire around the latter to keep it from spreading out; also one or two at the center. The second cut shows this clearly. When ready to fill place the baseboard on a solid surface, allowing the axle to project three inches below the top of the baseboard. Coat inside of sheet iron and baseboard with linsed oil or lubricating oil. Make a concrete of one part portland cement, two parts of sharp sand and three or four parts of small stone, well mixed and wet enough to pour. Raise the roller about six inches from the bottom and pour in two or three inches of concrete. Tamp thoroughly. The object of tamping is not so much to settle the concrete as to remove air bubbles and get the stone away from the forms, so as to have a smooth surface. Raise the follower three or four inches and pour in more concrete, and so on until the form is full. As the follower is raised it keeps the sheet iron perfectly round and the shaft in the center. Take the follower off and smooth the top with a trowel. Remove the sheet iron in a day or two, but do not move the roller or baseboard for a week. The roller should harden two weeks before using.

Picking Hops.

There are two drawbacks to hop picking. One is so called hop poisoning, which is simply a sort of prickly heat or rash, sometimes produced by contact of face and arms with the nettle-like fuzz on the stalks of the hop vine. It does not affect all pickers. The other is the dark staining of the hands resulting from the resin of the blossom. It may be removed with the crushed green leaves of the hop.

Undersized Birds.

Little chickens confined in close quarters take on flesh and fat at the expense of bone and frame. Such birds will be undersized and make poor breeders.

Special to The Guardian.

TORONTO, May 26—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's western tour starts on July seventh.

The Premier will spend sixty days west of Fort William, using special trains in many cases where quick connection is necessary.

Important Telegraphic News of the week for Saturday Subscribers.

OTTAWA, May 25—Hon. W. S. Fielding expects to leave for England during the first week in June. His departure has been delayed owing to negotiations with Italy and Belgium for preferential trade agreements. These negotiations will probably be concluded during the coming week along the line foreshadowed by your correspondent yesterday.

Special to The Guardian.

BRANTFORD, May 26—A Russian woman named Stenopitz charges her husband with attempted murder. It appears that the couple lived happily in Russia until the husband was convicted as an anarchist and sentenced to life imprisonment.

He feigned lunacy and was confined in an asylum from whence he escaped making his way to Canada. His wife now wants him deported.

NEW YORK, May 25—John P. de Guolph, of Brooklyn, who claims to be a son of the late Edward VII of England, sent a message today to the upper and lower houses of parliament and the people of the United Kingdom and Ireland, demanding the British crown.

After expressing sorrow at the death of the king, the writer says that he, John George Edward, "flex of Great Britain and Ireland," "the legitimate and lawful issue of the marriage of his late majesty, King Edward VII and the former princess consort, has unjustly and unlawfully deprived" him of his rights as the first born son of the rightful sovereign.

Special to The Guardian.

DAUPHIN, Man., May 26—Notwithstanding the organized efforts of large gangs of men, little success has been achieved in fighting the forest and prairie fires at Mistatim.

Fires are now raging in the heavy timber and half a million dollars' worth damage has been done already.

Special to The Guardian.

LONDON, May 26—Madame Melba has signed for a Canadian tour opening in Halifax September first.

Two hundred Barnardo boys will sail on Saturday next for Canada.

LONDON, May 25—Mrs. Roosevelt spent an hour or more today in the company of the Queen Mother Alexandra, while the ex-president received a deputation from the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. Roosevelt began the day by breakfasting with Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary. With R. G. Cunningham, Leslie Tarleton, of Narbonne, and Seth Bullock he proceeded to the Zoo.

Special to The Guardian.

AMHERST, May 24—Today's sports were conducted on a heavy track but the different events were well contested and all arrangements were well carried out.

Parker Hooper of Charlottetown captured the hundred yards, W. Ryan second, time: ten seconds.

Harley took second place in the one mile event, being defeated by Cameron, time 4:52.

Hooper also captured the two twenty and four forty yard runs, Blanch of Moncton, taking second in each case.

Time for the first race was twenty four seconds and in the four forty yards 51.4 seconds.

Harry Harley won the pole vault and also the half mile, doing the latter in 2:19.25, with Staples second.

In the five mile race Fred Cameron did not start and the event was easily won by Sterling of St. John in 28:26.25.

In the high jump, McLeod of the Embarras, won with McDonald, of Pictou, second.

NEW GLASGOW, May 24—The horse meet at the Union Driving Park, New Glasgow was particularly well attended and splendid sport was afforded. The summaries were:

THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Monachille, (Jackson) 1 1 1  
Delgarno, (Gammion) 3 2 2  
Ollie Mac, (Petts) 2 3 3  
Time—1:20 1/2, 1:29, 1:27.

THREE MINUTE TROT.

Walter H., (Carroll) 1 1 1  
Roletta (Gammion) 2 2 2  
Miss Kalol (Kelly) 4 3 3  
Referee (Cameron) 3 4 4  
Diamond (Cummings) 6 5 5  
Galette (McDonald) 5 dr  
Time—1:12, 1:12, 1:11 1/2.

THREE MINUTE PACE.

Longboat (Kelly) 4 1 1 1  
Newtonway (Gammion) 1 3 3 4  
Rita Mac (Cummings) 3 2 2 3  
Teddie C. (Sweet) 2 5 4 2  
Lacinde May (Hunter) 6 4 5 5  
Kalola King (Dwyer) 5 6 dr  
Time—1:13, 1:13, 1:10 1/2, 1:12.

The officials were—F. J. Power, starting judge; James A. Fraser and G. A. Sellers, judges; D. F. Fraser, A. D. Gillis, clerk.

Special to The Guardian.

LONDON, May 26—Engineering-Lieutenant Howe of the Admiralty dockyard is being lent to the Canadian Government for services with the headquarters staff at Ottawa and will superintend the mechanical details of the organization of the Canadian Navy.

QUEBEC, May 26—Today a fire completely destroyed the vast lumber mills at Scott in Beauce County, owned by the Beauce Lumber Company.

The fire spread to their valuable timber limits and a section of the Quebec Brigade has gone to assist the local men in fighting the flames.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 26—That the head or nucleus of Halley's comet has divided into two parts is the discovery of Dr. A. E. Douglas, of the University of Arizona. According to Dr Douglas the brighter part is in advance of the other about thirty seconds, which is equivalent to 5,900 miles.

Dr Douglas calls attention to the fact that a parallel case was the comet of 1882, which divided into two parts, separated and entirely disappeared.

CITY COUNCIL PASSES ESTIMATED FOR 1910

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber to take into consideration the estimates for the current year and also to consider the by-law respecting the rate of assessment and the by-law respecting the rate of discount.

There were present His Worship Mayor Rogers and all the Councilors.

Coun. Riley, the chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the estimates for the current year. He said that there was an increased revenue over last year but there was also an increased expenditure due to the necessary repairs to the Market House and the grant for repairs to Victoria Park. He moved the adoption of the estimates as presented.

Coun. Johnson stated that the amount allowed in the estimates for the Fire Department was insufficient.

Coun. Taylor spoke of a recent petition of certain police officers for an increase in salary. This increase had not been provided for in the estimates.

Coun. Campbell spoke of the estimate for repairs to the Market House which was liable to be exceeded by the actual cost of the work. He also spoke of the estimates for repairs to landings which he thought were inadequate.

Coun. McDonald congratulated the Finance Committee on the good showing in the estimates. He thought they should pass as presented.

Some discussion ensued on the granting of amounts to the Anti-tuberculosis Society, Exhibition Association and the Provincial Rifle Association.

In the latter case Coun. Matthews moved that the usual \$100 be granted and taken from the item "unforeseen expenses" from the list as also was Coun. McKenna's regarding the Anti-tuberculosis Society.

The matter of a rebate to Mrs. J. Hogz for a month's rent to make up for loss in business owing to the accident to the building was introduced by Coun. Campbell who expressed himself as in favor of the rebate.

The by-laws respecting the regulating and levying of taxes and rates on personal property and real estate and that concerning the levying of a special rate of 1/4 of 1 per cent. on real estate and personal property for water and sewerage purposes were read a first and second time as was also a bill fixing the rate of discount on real estate and personal property taxes if paid on or before July 20th, in each year at 2 1/2 per cent.

The council adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock when these bills will go through their final stage.

The following are the estimates as passed: ESTIMATES, May 26, 1910.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor's Salary ..... \$324.40  
Recorder's Salary ..... 5.00  
City Clerk's Salary ..... 1200.00  
Auditor's Salary ..... 400.00  
Telephones ..... 44.00  
Stationary, etc ..... 100.00  
Printing City Reports ..... 307.96  
Law Expenses ..... 230.00  
Civic Election ..... 237.00

Total ..... \$2,868.40

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Magistrate's Salary ..... \$1200.00  
Chief's Salary ..... 700.00  
Police' Salary ..... 3325.00  
Printing & Stationary ..... 75.00  
Telephones ..... 40.00  
Policemen's Clothes ..... 225.00  
Marshall's Salary ..... 720.00

Total ..... \$6,285.00

STREET LIGHTING

Charlottetown Light & Power Co. .... \$6,300.00

School Board Estimates To-

MAINTENANCE OF STREETS

City Surveyor's Salary ..... \$1000.00  
Lumber, Labor & Materials 5400.00  
Total ..... \$6400.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT

2nd Chief Engineer's Salary \$ 150.00  
Asst. Engineer's Salary ..... 50.00  
Keeper's Salary ..... 500.00  
Allowance to Companies ..... 1352.50  
New Hose ..... 425.00  
Accident Insurance ..... 227.00  
Telephone & Alarms ..... 120.00  
Horse Driver ..... 40.00  
Secy. Fire Board ..... 50.00  
Maintenance & Repairs ..... 175.00  
Total ..... \$3,689.50

MARKET HOUSE

Market Clerk ..... \$ 430.00  
Toll Collector ..... 125.00  
City Weigher ..... 375.00  
Heating Engineer ..... 250.00  
Lighting ..... 150.00  
Cleaning Toilets ..... 30.00  
Printing & Scale Repairs ..... 50.00  
Cleaning Market Square ..... 25.00  
Water Rates ..... 75.00  
Coal ..... 650.00  
Repairs to Building ..... 340.00  
Miscellaneous Repairs ..... 200.00  
Total ..... \$2740.00

ASSESSING & COLLECTING TAXES

Collector's Salary ..... \$ 650.00  
Assessor's Salary ..... 500.00  
Printing & Advertising ..... 150.00  
Total ..... \$1300.00

INTEREST ON OVERDRAFT AND DEBENTURES

Interest on Overdraft and Debentures ..... \$13,000.00

VICTORIA PARK

Keeper's Salary ..... \$ 300.00  
Lumber, Stone, Labor & Repairs ..... 1200.00  
Total ..... \$1500.00

BOARD OF HEALTH

Medical Attendance ..... \$ 50.00  
Secretary ..... 50.00  
Groceries ..... 50.00  
Burying Dead Animals ..... 15.00  
Furnishing Houses ..... 15.00  
Burying Paupers ..... 50.00  
Total ..... \$230.00

CITY HALL

Sweeping & Cleaning ..... \$120.00  
Lighting City Hall ..... 190.00  
Painting & Repairs ..... 250.00  
Fuel ..... 400.00  
Total ..... \$960.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Grant to Square Garden ..... \$ 250.00  
Grant to Maritime Board of Trade ..... 100.00  
Grant to Provincial Exhibition ..... 500.00  
Grant to City Horses ..... 590.00  
Grant to City Squares ..... 100.00  
Repairs to Landings ..... 60.00  
Repairs to Queen & Pownall Warehouses ..... 100.00  
Repairs to Spring Park ..... 25.00  
Hillsboro Bridge Approach ..... 100.00  
Repairs to City Hall Stables ..... 20.00  
Music on Square ..... 150.00  
Undertakers ..... 550.00  
Grant to Firemen for Tournament ..... 100.00  
Total ..... \$2745.00

INSURANCE

Insurance ..... \$475.00

SINKING FUNDS

Permanent Work Sinking Fund ..... \$1200.00  
Market House ..... 1000.00  
Total ..... \$2200.00

REVENUE

Real Estate ..... \$34,000.00  
Personal Property ..... 14,000.00  
Poll Tax ..... 3,500.00  
Ordinary Revenue ..... 14,500.00  
Total ..... \$66,000.00

LESS DISCOUNTS & APPEALS

Less Discounts & Appeals 2,400.00