ESS;
E JUDGING

reserve, Mrs. Robt.
—Lord Dundonald, 1st
es—Gypsy Queen 1st,
s—Flirt, 1st, Jas. Iz-
Valley Flash, 2nd,
Gypsy Queen, 3rd, H.
Queen of Furness, re-
t.
—Flirt 1st, Jas. Izzard;
y Flash, 2nd, Robt
Queen of Rothesay,
Bess, reserve, H.
es—Bess, 1st, H. Gil-
ches—Flirt, 1st, Jas.
Valley Flash, reserve,
h Setters.
Barner, 1st, Chas. Con-
wen, 2nd, J. M. Fair
Same as limit.
—Garry Owen, 1st, J.
and bitches—Garry
M. Fairweather.
d bitches—Barney, 1st,
Garry Owen, 2nd, G. M.
olleen Bawn, 3rd, Geo.
s—Barney, 1st, Chas.
Owen, reserve, G. M.
es—Colleen Bawn, 1st,
s—Nellie, 1st, Thos.
Bawn; 2nd, G. E. Con-
s—Nellie, 1st, Thos.
Bawn, 2nd, G. E. Fair-
hes—Nellie, 1st, Thos.
n Bawn, reserve, G. E.
Bull Terriers.
—Buster, 1st, M. E.
y, 2nd, R. W. Short;
. Demar; Buster Brown
Miller.
-1st, M. E. Harley;.tE
Buster, 1st, M. E. Har-
nd, R. W. Short; Gypsy
ar; Buster Brown, re-
iller.
Buster, 1st, M. E. Har-
nd, R. W. Short; Gypsy.
ar.
es—Topsy,1st, A. Greig;
s, 2nd, J. T. Power.
s—Lady Wrinkles, 1st;
es—Lady Wrinkles, J.
and bitches—Buster,
ley; Topsy, 2nd, Arthur
3rd, G. Dewar; Lady
rve, J. T. Power.
and bitches—Buster, 1st,
Topsy, 2nd, A. Greig;
R. W. Short; Lady
hly commended, J. T.
, reserve, T. Dewar.
and Bitches—Jack, 1st,
lain.
ull Terriers.
and Bitches—Jack, 1st,
lain.
s—Judge, 1st, J. W.
2nd, M. Carroll; Char-
H. S. Francis.
—Judge, 1st, J. W.
2nd, Miles Carroll;
Mrs. H. S. Francis.
lass—Judge, 1st, J. W.
reserve, M. Carroll.
hes—Fan, 1st, J. E. Mc-
le, 2nd, J. E. Chamber-
es—Bonnie Jean, 1st,
Nellie, 2nd, H. J. Shee-
J. A. McKeever.
es—Bonny Jean, 1st, H.
llie, 2nd, H. J. Sheean;
A. McKeever.
itches—Bonny Jean, 1st,
Nellie, reserve, H. J.
s and Bitches—Shark,
oll; Fan, 2nd, J. A. Mc-
e, 3rd, G. S. Sherman;
e, A. Blaine; Mollie re-
Chamberlain.
gs and Bitches—Bonny
J. Short; Shark, 2nd, M.
lie, 3rd, H. J. Sheean;
J. A. McKeever; Belle,
Blaine; Mollie, V. H. C.,
rlain
Collies
s and Bitches—Mike, 1st,
; Barn Laddie, 2nd, Wm.
ex, 3rd, F. G. Spencer;
ve, J. Quinn; Baron Tip,
s. Conway.
gs—Barron Scott, 1st,
n; Mike, 2nd, P. M. Bon-
3rd, J. G. Sullivan; Rex,
G. Spencer.
—Barron Scott, 1st, Wm.
ike, 2nd, P. M. Bonnell;
J. G. Sullivan; Rex. re-
Spencer.
, Barron Scott, 1st, Wm.
ike, 2nd, P. M. Bonnell;
J. G. Sullivan; Rex. re-
Spencer.
gs and bitches—Barron
Wm. Monohan; Mike, 2nd,
ell; Rex, 3rd, F. G. Spen-
dogs—Barron Scott, 1st,
an; Mike, reserve, P. M.
gs and bitches—Barron
Wm. Monohan; Nell, 2nd,
Connor; Mike, 3rd, P. L.
x, reserve, F. G. Spencer;
rve, J. G. Sullivan.
hes—Nell, 1st, A. S. Con-
2nd, H. J. Sheenan.
hes—Same at limit.
itches—Nell, 1st, A. S. Con-
bitches—Nell, 1st, A. S.

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and plan emanating from
and brain alone. Not al-
out him could Japan have
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Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?
Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited. 150

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of Itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

DEATH RATE FOR THE MONTH TAKES JUMP

Considerably Higher in August than in July— Health Bullet- in Contains Warning Against Dust.

The following cases of contagious disease were reported from the city during the month. The figures for last month and for August last year are added for comparison:

	August, 1912.	July, 1912.	August, 1911.
Diphtheria	3	1	6
Scarlet fever	0	3	4
Typhoid	5	2	11
Tub. disease	6	9	8

The usual monthly mortality table for deaths from all causes follows: It will be observed that while the rate (17.67) is decidedly above that for last month (12.43) it is greatly below that for the corresponding month, August of last year (25.83). Those dying from digestive disturbances under 5 years are only one-quarter in number of those dying from like causes for the same period last year. These rates are based upon an estimated population of 42,741:

Age Group.	M.	F.	Total. M. and F.	Rate per 1,000 per year.	Diph.	Typhoid.	Tub. Dis.	From Notifiable Disease.
Under 5	8	9	17	4.60	..	..	..	..
5—10	1	..	1	.28	..	..	..	..
10—15	..	1	1	.28	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	4	4	1.10	..	..	..	2
20—25	1	..	1	.28	..	..	..	1
25—35	..	1	1	.28	..	..	..	1
35—45	4	1	5	1.37	..	..	1	..
45—55	3	2	5	1.37	..	..	..	..
55—65	6	5	11	3.02	..	..	..	..
65—75	5	5	10	2.78	..	..	..	1
75—85	2	2	4	1.10	..	..	..	..
85 up	..	4	4	1.10	..	..	..	..
Total for month	29	35	64	17.67	..	1	6	..
Total for July 1912	24	21	45	12.43	..	..	5	..
Total for Aug., 1911	48	45	93	.25	..	2	8	..

Stillborn—3.
Deaths from intestinal disease under 5 years—5.
Same month last year—20.

Dust may be said to consist of almost any matter so finely divided as to become capable of being raised and suspended by the air when the latter is in motion. That the air is almost always in motion is evident to everyone. Outside in the open, of course, this is its natural condition; while inside the house the difference in temperature between one room and another, the passing of the inmates through the house, the opening and closing of doors and so forth constantly keep up a succession of draughts. Consequently, dust, more or less, is everywhere, except, perhaps, in the air over the open sea, in the heart of some kinds of forests, and over some uninhabited mountain heights.

If dust be examined under the microscope, that is, the dust ordinarily found in our households, it will be seen to be composed of a wide but rather constant variety of material. Minute hairs, or parts of hairs, particles of wool, cotton, linen, silk, very small scales from the human skin and from that of animals, little fragments of wood and coal and clay, parts of the leaves and seeds and flowers of plants, dried particles of manure help to make up this substance which is so common and yet is so often injurious to health.

In fact, it is hard to believe that dust is not more harmful than it is when we realize the unsavory nature of many of the things that compose it. It is very probable that here, as in many other instances, we become acclimated, in a way, to dust, so that we do not suffer from it in anything like the degree that might be expected. But in order to obtain this partial immunity, two things are necessary—usage to dust and good health in general.

There are, therefore, two classes to whom dust is specially injurious—the very young and the feeble and those actually sick. The former suffer because it is new to them, and the latter because the general system is too frail to overcome its bad effects. To both classes household dust may act as a general poison to the system, or an irritant to the lungs or other breathing passages, or in both ways. It must not be understood from what has been said that dust is harmless to all but the young and sick. It is only comparatively so. Even in the strongest, many a "sore throat," an "acute cold" and an irritating cough are due to this cause.

To the careful housewife dust is chiefly objectionable because it is a species of "dirt" and soils everything it comes in contact with. It is, therefore, her special desire to get rid of it, and as speedily as possible. Frequently, indeed, generally, this is attempted in two ways—by the broom and the "duster." Both are efficient, for the moment, in causing a disappearance of the offending material, but too often it is merely to displace it from one situation, set it afloat in the air, only to settle again in the same or equally objectionable place.

To actually remove it dust should be dampened, or made actually wet. this makes it very much heavier than the air, so that it will not readily float, and also renders its particles somewhat adhesive so that they stick together. Dry-sweeping and dusting should be abolished. It is not, really, a cleanly practice and often results in making a "bad matter worse."

Most especial care should be taken in sweeping and dusting kitchen and dining rooms. Here, even when the dry method is not employed, all cooking and eating utensils, and, of course, all food, should be carefully covered before the process begins. It is very satisfactory to know that the feather duster, so popular with our mothers, has been largely relegated to the limbo of discarded things.

MINATURE SHOE FACTORY IN FULL BLAST AT FAIR

Finest Process Exhibit Ever Displayed at Local Show--Shoes Manufactured by J. M. Humphrey & Co., at the Exhibition -- Interested Visitors Pleased with Display.

The splendid process exhibit in the machinery hall illustrating the manufacture of shoes is one of the most interesting spots in the exhibition buildings or grounds in which to spend an hour. Indeed much more time may be profitably spent there and the interest in the display is very keen. That people who attend the fair are interested in the processes by which the necessities and luxuries of life are produced is shown by the large crowds which hourly surround this very excellent exhibit.

In connection with the exhibit J. M. Humphrey and Co. are issuing a little booklet which accurately describes the process of manufacture and in view of the great interest manifested in the display The Standard reprints the descriptions given of the various shoe machines used by Canadian manufacturers today:

The "Mysterious" or "Gentle" art of making shoes, as the members of the old Guilds of Europe were pleased to allude to their vocation, has undergone a mighty revolution in the past few years.

Strange as it may seem there was, until the year 1845, little or no change in the methods employed by shoemakers. The maker of shoes at this period employed practically the same tools used by his ancient brother, the sandal maker of Egypt, when the pyramids were young. The day of the awl, lapstone, hammer and waxed ends is well within the memory of this present generation. Many who still call themselves young will recall the shoemaker of their childhood as he sat at his bench.

To one not associated with the shoe industry the great change that has taken place is surprising. Many wonderful machines have been devised, some of them as intricate and finely adjusted as a watch. They perform with marvellous rapidity and absolute accuracy operations which in the days which have passed were slow and laborious, requiring such skill and training that the productions of even shoemakers of moderate ability or reputation could be afforded only by the wealthy.

With the great revolution wrought by the introduction of improved machinery all has been changed. The shoemaker no longer works from "sun to sun," but pursuing his vocation in clean, well organized factories, has been enabled to produce not only a constantly increasing number of shoes, but of a higher quality in workmanship and material. Never before in all history has it been possible to secure so many desirable qualities in a shoe at any given price. All this, despite the fact that materials and labor have steadily increased in price during the past six years.

This seemingly paradoxical condition is in the greatest measure due to the use of improved machinery, which is supplied to the shoe manufacturers of the country by the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. Fortunately for shoe manufacturers and the public as well this important factor in making shoes has been the one item that has not increased in cost, but on the contrary, the policy pursued by this important company has enabled us to secure promptly the most improved types of machines as soon as they are perfected at a cost which has shown a decrease rather than an increase. Machinery is the one item in a shoe manufacturer's schedule which has not increased in cost from 10 to 40 per cent. in the past eight years.

It is through the co-operation of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada that we have been enabled to install this model factory for the purpose of demonstrating how shoes are made in St. John. In it, every important item in materials and operations regularly employed in our factory in Clarence street, are wide open for the most critical inspection.

Following will be found brief descriptions of the methods employed in making the different types of shoes, now regularly supplied by us. In our exhibit we are demonstrating only the "Standard Screwed," "Pegged" and "Nailed" types. At the next exhibition we expect to be able to show the machinery of the wonderful Goodyear Welt System, by which the famous Goodyear Welt shoes are made; an ingenious method by which shoes are made that are perfectly smooth inside and which are so widely known as the highest type of shoe making. Unfortunately, the installation of such an exhibit would require a much larger space than is now available.

We have been prompted in making this exhibit, not only by a desire that our friends and patrons should comprehend the wonderful improvement that has been made in machinery and methods, but that their faith might be firmly established in the product of home factories and that the proverb "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," might stand forever refuted at least as far as shoes are concerned.

The Standard Screwed Shoe.

In making this shoe the different parts which form the shoe upper are carefully died out from the desired kind of leather and are sewed together by special machines for this purpose. The eyelets are placed securely in position, and the shoe is partially laced so that each part will come in exactly the intended position on the last which is the wooden form which determines the size and shape of the shoe. The bottom of the last is covered by a steel plate with the exception of two places, one at the heel and one at the forepart, which are left open in order that the insole which is cut from lighter weight sole leather to conform with the bottom of the last may be tacked to place.

At this point the counter, which holds the heel portion of the shoe upper in shape, is placed in position as well as the toe box which gives permanent form to the toe, and an operator places the completed upper over the proper size and style of last, and after carefully locating the back seam of the shoe in exactly the proper position on the heel of the last, holds it to a machine which drives a tack at the back seam, holding the shoe upper in position at that point.

The shoe now passes to the operator of the Rex Pulling Over Machine. This machine is a very important one; for as the parts of the shoe upper have been cut to conform to the shape of the last, it is necessary that they should be correctly placed on the last to secure the desired results. The shoe is placed in such a position that the open pincers of the machine can grip the upper at the toe and on each side on the line of the toe cap. On pressure of the foot lever the pincers close and draw the upper smoothly down to the last. At this point the operation of the machine pauses and the operator manipulating different hand levers, is able to quickly bring every line of the upper into exactly the required position on the last. On a second pressure of the foot lever the pincers draw the shoe upper smoothly around the last and tacks driven automatically by the machine, one at the toe and two on each side, hold it securely in place.

The shoe is now ready for lasting, which is one of the most important and difficult operations in the shoe making process, for upon the success of the lasting depends, in a great measure, the beauty and comfort of the shoe. The consolidated Hand Method Lasting Machine, which is used for this purpose, takes its name from the almost human manner in which it performs this part of the work. The pincers of this machine follow exactly the movement of pincers in the hands of the most skilful hand workman.

It is not so many years ago that it was thought that no machine could possibly be invented that would do this work, but in this remarkable machine is reproduced with mechanical exactness all the movements of the skilful hand laster, even to the twist and pull by which the surplus of leather at the toe and heel of the shoe is gathered smoothly around these portions of the shoe. At each pull of the pincers a tack is driven automatically through the shoe upper, lining and insole where it is clenched against the steel bottom of the last, so that in the finished shoe, the leather has been stretched smoothly in all directions. This is a very important operation for it is, of course obvious that if the leather was stretched tightly in one place and loosely in another, the shoe never could be comfortable.

The surplus portion of the shoe upper is now trimmed off and rolled smoothly down on the Rex Trimming and Pounding Machine, after which the heavier outsole, which has been cut to the desired shape, is tacked in position by a machine which forms its own tacks and drives them automatically. After this operation the last which has remained inside the shoe up to this time, is withdrawn and the operator of the Rapid Standard Screw Machine after placing the shoe over the revolving horn of the machine fastens the sole securely in place by means of brass or steel screws.

In the head of this remarkable machine there is a coil of wire the surface of which has been formed into a continuous screw, having perfect wails and pitch so that the revolving action of the machine head actually screws it through the heavy outside and insole. The machine automatically gauges the distance from the surface to the outsole to the finer surface of the insole, so that immediately the screw makes its appearance inside the shoe it is cut off and the shoe automatically moved along to the point of the next fastening. The machine is very accurate in its work, and the screw is never allowed to protrude inside the shoe but simply comes to the surface. The machine is capable of making these fastenings at the rate of 250 per minute.

After this operation the shoe is placed so that the sole comes between the oscillating forms of a machine known as the Hercules Leveling Machine where it is under heavy pressure and any tack points which may have been protruding inside the shoe and an unevenness in the sole is rolled smoothly down. The heel is now secured in position by the American Lightning Heel Machine which automatically locates the heel which has been previously prepared, driving all the nails at one time and clinching them inside the shoe against the steel jack over which the shoe has been placed.

After the heel has been secured in place the shoe passes through a variety of trimming, buffing and rubbing operations necessary to give it the shape and durable finish required by the most critical purchaser.

It is remarkable to record that there is no important operation in the making of a shoe for which some machine has not been perfected which performs its particular function with greater accuracy and rapidity, and at a much less cost than the same operation when undertaken as a purely hand process.

The Pegged Shoe.

In making this familiar type of shoe the operations are identically those followed in the Rapid Standard Screwed Shoe, with the exception that the outsole is held in place by means of wooden pegs driven by the Davey Horn Pegging Machine.

This interesting machine forms its own pegs from a coil of callendered Beech wood, held in a reel on the side of the machine. This peg wood is carefully prepared in the form of a continuous strip, the width of which corresponds to the length of an individual peg. As this strip of wood is automatically fed into the machine it is cut into separate pegs and immediately driven through the heavy outsole as well as the insole of the shoe uniting them securely together. Immediately the peg makes its appearance inside the shoe it is nipped off smoothly with the surface of the insole by two little knives contained in the head of the revolving horn, over which the shoe has been placed.

This machine is capable of forming and driving 600 of these pegs per minute.

The operations necessary in making this type shoe are with the following exceptions the same as those employed in both the standard screwed and pegged shoes.

The outsole used in the McKay sewed shoe are very generally channeled, which means that a little slit is cut around the outline of the outsole on the wearing surface which is subsequently turned back so as not to interfere with the needle of the McKay sewing machine.

This flap is afterwards returned to its original position where it is held securely in place by means of cement, thereby covering the stitches formed by the McKay machine which would otherwise appear on the surface.

In sewing this type of footwear the operator places the shoe on the revolving horn of the machine in the base of which there is a font filled with hot wax, through which the strong linen thread used by the machine passes. The machine is fitted with a straight hook needle, which after passing through the outsole and insole draws from the horn inside the shoe a loop of thread after which it moves forward the length of a stitch, descends through the loop it has already formed and immediately the first loop is set or drawn down tightly. These operations continue with great rapidity until the outsole has been securely sewed in place. This sewing leaves a single row of thread inside the shoe while the chain stitch is formed in the channel of the outsole previously described.

This method of fastening the sole permits the use of much lighter sole leather, thereby giving greater flexibility to the finished product, a feature which is considered desirable by many.

The Goodyear Welt Shoe.

This type of shoe is universally regarded as the most desirable it is possible to produce. By an ingenious method of construction the shoe made by the Goodyear Welt System of machines is perfectly smooth inside. They are also lighter and more flexible and as the last is left inside the shoe throughout the manufacturing process, shoes made in this way have an opportunity to absolutely take the form of the last, they therefore fit better and hold their shape.

The construction of a Goodyear Welt shoe differs from those already described in many ways, first in the preparation of the insole, which is channeled by a little machine which cuts a little slit along its edge, extending about one-half inch toward its centre, at the same time cutting a shallow channel pointing at an angle toward the edge of the insole. The little lip cut by this machine is turned up by a little machine for the purpose, so that it stands out at right angles from the surface of the insole forming a shoulder against which the welt is sewed. The little cut made inside this lip serves as a guide for the operator of the welt sewing machine. The last used in making this style of shoe does not have a steel bottom and in lasting the shoe the tacks are driven but part way in so that they may be easily withdrawn. After the lasting operations, the welt which is a narrow strip of prepared leather sewed along the edge of the shoe beginning where the heel is placed and ending at the same point on the opposite side. This welt is sewed from the inside lip cut in the insole in such a manner that the needle passes through the lip, upper and welt uniting all three securely and allowing the welt to protrude outward around the edge of the shoe.

The needle in making this stitch does not go inside the shoe, but passes through only a portion of the insole, leaving the insole perfectly smooth inside, as the tacks used in lasting the shoe are all carefully withdrawn. The outside is then cemented in place and is cut to the desired form in its relation to the shape of the last by machines especially for this purpose; after which the outsole is stitched to the welt by the wonderful machine known as the Goodyear Rapid Outsole Lock Stitch Machine, which unites them securely by a lock stitch of great strength, the strong linen thread used being saturated with hot wax.

The operations which follow are similar to that described in the making of other kinds of shoes, but are performed by machines especially designed for the highest quality of work and which in the aggregate form a system of machines each of which is perfectly attuned to the requirements of the machines, both preceding and following it.

MARRIAGE CASE APPEALED.

The appeal in the Hebert marriage case will be considered at the court of review sitting from September 16 to September 20.

DYSPEPSIA MADE HIM MISERABLE

Suffered Agony Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

Hundreds of people gladly testify to the wonderful curative powers of the famous fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." To those now suffering with Indigestion, Dyspepsia or other Stomach Troubles, this letter of Mr. Stirling, the well known real estate operator of Western Ontario, shows the way to a speedy and certain cure.

Glencoe, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1911

"Fruit-a-tives" were so beneficial to me when I suffered with distressing Dyspepsia, that I wish to inform you of their satisfactory results.

Although I have, in past, suffered agony with Dyspepsia, I am now in perfect health. "Fruit-a-tives" accomplished the desired result.'

N. C. STIRLING.

"Fruit-a-tives" will cure every trace of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach Bloating, Pain After Eating, Biliousness and Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world made of fruit juices and valuable tonics.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NEW ATTENDANCE RECORD AT THE FAIR

Continued from page four.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn hen—1st, 3rd and 5th, Scot and Warren; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 4th, F. M. Merritt.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, Scott and Warren.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn cock—1st, Glen View Poultry Yards; 2nd and 3rd, Scott and Warren.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn hen—1st and 4th, Scott and Warren; 3nd and 3rd, Glen View Poultry Yards.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel—1st and 2nd, Scott and Warren.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullet—1st and 2nd, Scot and Warren; 3rd and 4th, F. M. Merritt.

Black Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Buff Leghorn cock, cockerel and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Buff Leghorn hen—1st and 2nd, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Rose Comb Black Minorca cock—1st, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, Scott and Warren.

Rose Comb Black Minorca hen—1st and 3rd, Scott and Warren; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Single Comb Black Minorca cock—1st, Scott and Warren.

Single Comb Black Minorca hen—1st and 2nd, Signius Hansen; 3rd, Scott and Warren.

White Minorca cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Spanish cock and hen—1st and 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards; 3rd, Scott and Warren.

Andalusian cock and hen—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, E. C. Campbell; 3rd, Scott and Warren.

Andalusian cockerel and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Silver Unbearded Poland hen—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Silver Unbearded Poland pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Golden Unbearded Poland cock—1st, and 9rd, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Golden Unbearded Poland hen—1st, E. C. Campbell; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Golden Unbearded Poland cockerel and pullet—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

White crested Black Poland cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1st, E. C. Campbell.

Silver Bearded Poland hen—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards; 2nd, E. C. Campbell.

Black Red Game Cock and hen—1st, W. H. Jackson.

Brown Red Game cockerel—1st, Walter Joyce.

Brown Red Game pullet—1st, Walter Joyce.

Black Sumatra hen—1st, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pyle cock—1st, W. H. Jackson.

Pyle hen—1st, 2nd, 3rd, W. H. Jackson.

Duckwing cock and hen—1st, W. H. Jackson.

Indian Laced cock—1st, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Indian Laced hen—1st and 2nd, F. M. Merritt; 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Indian Laced cockerel—1st, F. M. Merritt; 2nd and 3rd, Hartland Poultry Yards.

Indian Laced pullet—1st and 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

Any other variety game cock—1st, W. H. Jackson and Signius Hansen; 2nd, E. C. Campbell.

Any other variety game hen—1st, W. H. Jackson and Signius Hansen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Silkie cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1st, F. M. Merritt.

Game Bantams.

Black Red cock—1st, Scott and Warren; 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

Black Red hen—1st, W. H. Jackson, Scott and Warren; 3rd, F. M. Merritt.

Black Red cockerel and pullet—1st and 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

Duckwing cock—1st and 3rd, Scott and Warren; 2nd, W. H. Jackson.

Duckwing hen—1st, Scott and Warren; 2nd, W. H. Jackson.

Duckwing cockerel—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Jas. Sterling.

Pyle cock—1st, Scott and Warren; 2nd, W. H. Jackson.

Pyle hen—1st, Scott and Warren.

Pyle cockerel—1st, Jas. Sterling.

White hen—1st, Scott and Warren.

Ornamental Bantams.

Buff Cochin cock—1st and 3rd, Geo. H. Seamans; 2nd, Mrs. John Dakin; 4th, E. C. Campbell; 5th, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

Buff Cochin hen—1st and 5th, Geo. H. Seamans; 2nd, Mrs. John Dakin; 3rd, E. C. Campbell; 4th, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

Black Cochin cock and hen—1st, and 2nd, Maritime Poultry Supply Co., 3rd, E. C. Campbell.

White Cochin cock—1st, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.; 2nd, F. M. Merritt.

White Cochin hen, cockerel and pullet—1st, F. M. Merritt.

Light Brahma hen, cockerel and pullet—1st, F. M. Merritt.

Black R. C. cock and hen—1st, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

White R. C. cock and hen—1st, Maritime Poultry Supply Co.

Golden Seabright cock and hen—1st, F. M. Merritt.

Silver Seabright cock and hen—1st, F. M. Merritt; 2nd, W. H. Jackson.

These are the biscuits that vanish fast behind busy little milk teeth. Puffs and rolls, snaps, waffles, cakes and crumpets — for all your goodies — Five Roses.

Five Roses Flour
Not Bleached Not Blended
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, CANADA

Buy the Best
when you buy table silver for your home. When your selection is
1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
quality and beauty of design are both assured. Made in the heaviest grade of plate, hence its wonderful popularity
Sold by Leading Dealers

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills
thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.
25c. a box.

The News in Short Metre

LOCAL.

Police Court.

Archibald Green appeared before the magistrate this morning to answer the charge of peddling liquor in the vicinity of the I. C. R. depot. Green pleaded not guilty but was fined fifty dollars. One lone drunk also appeared but was remanded.

Moncton Man Arrested.

Frank Garson, a Moncton youth, aged 18, was arrested by Detective P. Killen yesterday morning on the charge of stealing twenty dollars. Chief of Police Rideout of Moncton is in the city and will take Garson back.

Has Resigned.

W. E. Anderson, secretary of the Board of Trade for the past eight years, has tendered his resignation to take effect on October first.

PROVINCIAL.

Claims Pond Was Murdered.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 4.—John Ferguson has returned from St. John where he went to identify the remains of George Pond who was killed at Gilbert's Lane a day or two ago. Mr. Ferguson claims that Pond was first murdered and then placed on the track.

GENERAL.

Acquitted of Murder.

Constantinople, Sept. 4.—Lieut. Herbert G. Montagu, formerly of the British army, who was charged with the murder of a Manchester merchant named Dayan in a hotel here on Aug. 11th, was tried today by a jury made up of five British residents and acquitted.

Considered Interpellation.

Munich, Sept. 4.—The Diet yesterday considered the interpellation of the Socialists requesting that the Riechstag be immediately convoked to consider the suspension of tariff on the necessities of life. Minister of the interior Baron Von Soden, speaking for the government, declared that the high prices of food were common to all countries and not due to the tariff. He said it was impossible to attack the principle of protection for German industries.

Will Make Reports.

Christiania, Norway, Aug. 31.—The royal commission apointed to examine the records and other proofs of Roald Amundsen, the explorer, who conquered the South Pole, have now almost completed their work and they will shortly make public their report.

Convicts Break Out.

Jacksonville, Mich., Sept. 4.—Five companies of Michigan National guardsmen, with rifles loaded to kill, camped all night within the outside walls of the State penitentiary, where an outbreak occurred on Tuesday.

The convicts, whom the authorities allege were responsible, were locked up in the heart of the prison, many of them being chained in their cells. There were no further outbreaks during the night.