POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

CHATHAM'S MOST SUCCESSFUL FAIR CLOSED FRIDAY

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 21—This has been the most successful week in the history of Chatham. The location and grounds of the exhibition building are said to be the best in the dominion and the beautiful weather, immense crowds, good exhibits and courteous officials made the third fair which closed tonight, a grander success than the most sanguine expected. The committee worked zealously and indefatigably and are to be congratulated on the result, for those who visited the other provincial exhibitions say the Chatham one eclipsed them all.

The following additional prize winners are announced:

Pigs.

Improved Berkshire, boar over two years—M. H. Parlee, 1st.
Boar, over six months and under one year—M. H. Parlee, 1st.
Sow, over two years—M. H. Parlee, 1st.
Sow under six months—Harding Bros., 1st and 2nd; M. H. Parlee, 3rd.
Breeding sow with not less than seven pigs—M. H. Parlee, 1st.
Improved Yorkshire boar over two years—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st.
Boar over one year and under two years—A. G. Dickson, 1st.
Boar under six months—M. H. Parlee, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; A. G. Dickson, 3rd.
Sow over two years—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st.
Sow, under six months—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; M. H. Parlee, 2nd and 3rd.
Breeding sow with litter not less than seven pigs—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st.

Garden Vegetables.

Cauliflower, two heads—Geo. Fisher, 1st; James Bremner, 2nd; John Bebbington, 3rd.
Cabbage(two heads—Geo. Fisher, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Henry Gordon, 3rd.
Cabbage, two heads red—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. Traer, 2nd; John Bebbington, 3rd.
Savoys, two heads—John Sutherland, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd.
Brussels sprouts—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Carrots, intermediate, bunch of twelve—A. G. Sterling, 1st; Geo. Fisher, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Carrots, ox heart, bunch of twelve—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; Geo. J. Dickson, 3rd.
Carrots, early horn, bunch of twelve—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd.
Parsnips, hollow crown, twelve for table—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Thos. Traer, 2nd; Geo. Traer, 3rd.
Parsnips, intermediate, 12 for table—John Sutherland, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd.
Celery, six heads white—John Bebbington, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Keating Bros., 3rd.
Celery, six heads white plume—R. A. Snowball, 1st; John Bebbington, 2nd; Geo. Traer, 3rd.
Celery, six heads red—Geo. Traer, 1st.
Peppers, collection of ripe, six of each—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st.
Tomatoes, red, five specimens—R. A. Snowball, 1st; F. W. Hatheway, 2nd; Geo. Traer, 3rd.
Tomatoes, green, five specimens—F. W. Hatheway, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Keating Bros., 3rd.
Tomatoes, best assorted collection of three specimens—John Bebbington, 1st; G. S. Searle, 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.
Beets, blood, long, twelve for table—B. Goodspeed, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Henry Gordon, 3rd.
Beets, Egyptian, twelve for table—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Thos. Traer, 3rd.
Beets, Eclipse, twelve for table, Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; Thos. Traer, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Onions, white, ten specimens—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd.
Onions, yellow, ten specimens—Geo. Traer, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; John Bebbington, 3rd.
Onions, red, ten specimens—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; John Sutherland, 3rd.
Onions, white pickling, one quart—Geo. Searle, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Geo. Traer, 3rd.
Onions, yellor, pickling, one quart—John Bebbington & Son, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Mrs. Luther Lewis, 3rd.
Potato onions, one quart—John Sutherland, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Henry Gordon, 3rd.
English potato onions, one quart—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Corn, sweet, six ears—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; Geo. Traer, 2nd; Jos. Williston, 3rd.
Beans, wax podded, dwarf, one quart—Keating Bros., 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.
Beans, green podded, dwarf, one quart—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd.
Peas, garden, one quart, half shelled, half in pod—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; Henry Gordon, 3rd.
Herbs, garden, collection—George E. Fisher, 1st; Geo. Traer, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Radishes, bunch of twelve—R. A. Snowball, 1st; Geo. Traer, 2nd; John Bebbington, 3rd.

Cattle—Beef Grades.

Heifer, one year old—R. A. Snowball, 1st and 2nd.
Heifer, under one year—Geo. Traer, 1st.
Dairy grades, cow three years old and upwards—Robert Robinson, 1st and 2nd; John Dee, 3rd.
Heifer, two years old—Robert Robinson, 1st and 2nd; Henry Gordon, 3rd.
Heifer, one year—M. F. Noonan, 1st; A. G. Dickson, 2nd and 3rd; Lewis Dick, 4th.
Heifer calf under one year and over six months—Robert Robinson, 1st; Henry Gordon, 2nd; Milton Galloway, 3rd; Keating Bros., 4th.
Heifer calf, under six months—Donald Ullock, 1st and 2nd; Milton Galloway, 3rd.

Sheep.

Leicester ram,, two shears and over—M. F. Noonan, 1st.

Garden Vegetables, Squash.

Two marrow—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; John Bebbington & Sons, 3rd.
Two Hubbard—Geo. Traer, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Two warted Hubbard—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; John Sutherland, 3rd.
One mammoth—John T. Sutherland, 1st; Geo. Traer, 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.
Two Essex hybrid—Geo. E. Foster, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Geo. S. Searle, 3rd.
Two English vegetable marrow—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; R. A. Snowball, 3rd.
Two, any other variety—B. Goodspeed, 1st; John T. Sutherland, 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.
Musk melon, two grown in maritime provinces—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Citron melon, two grown in maritime provinces—John T. Sutherland, 1st.
Cucumbers, best variety—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; John T. Sutherland, 3rd.
Best colection of garden vegetables from other entries, each kind named and grown by exhibitor—First prize and diploma, Geo. Traer; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.

Ladies' Work.

Fancy linen table centre, embroidered with silk—Mrs. Helen Brown, 1st; L. M. E. Henderson, 1st; Mrs. Geoffrey Stead, 2nd; Miss Laura Morrison, 2nd; Miss S. Snowball, 2nd; Miss Lillian Flanagan, 3rd.
Battenburg lace table cover—Miss Elizabeth Hayden, 1st; Miss Emily Simmonds, 1st.
Embroidered table doylies, set of six—Mrs. J. Haley Phinney, 1st (special); Mrs. Helen Brown, 3rd.
Embroidered tray cloth, lined with silk—Miss Annie Lawlor, 1st.
Tea cosy—Mrs. Helen Brown, 1st.
Table cover, other kinds—Miss Emily Simmonds, 1st; Miss Hattie Tennant, 1st and 2nd.
Sideboard scarf—Mrs. R. Walsh, 2nd.
Sofa pillow embroidered—Molly Morrissey, 2nd; Laura Morison, 3rd.
Fancy sofa pillow—Mrs. John McCarthy, 1st and 3rd.
Hardanger centre—Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, 1st.
Piano scarf—Miss Susie Gillespie, diploma, special.
Specimens crochet lace—Miss K. Gordon, 1st.
Crochet lace doylies—Mrs. Susie Pallen, 1st; Miss S. Benson, 2nd.
Mexican or drawn work, table cover—Mrs. William Luke, 2nd.
Pillow shams—Elspie McKinnon, 2nd.
Sideboard scarf—Miss Essie Keneghan, 1st; Set dinner mats—Miss Susie Gillespie, 1st.
Doll in evening or house dress—Mrs. Helen Brown, 1st.
Doll, street dress—Mrs. Helen Brown, 1st.
Bedroom slippers—Miss Rena M. Gordon, 1st.
Painting on silk or satin oils, sofa pillow—Miss Janet Jardine, 1st.
Embroidered fire screen—Miss Kate I B MacLean, 1st.
Painted pair panels, oils—Miss Susie L. Gillespie, Renous River, 1st.
Embroidered pillow sham—Mrs. Geo. J. Dickson, 1st.
Collection of ladies' fancy work, the work of one person, independent of other entries—Mrs. W. F. Cassidy Hardanger, shirt waist, col. fancy work, 1st, Mrs. Lena Doran, 2nd and 3rd, waist shadow work.
Ladies' work, domestic, one pair blankets, home-made, all wool—Mrs. B. M. Smith, 1st; Mrs. R. Whyte, 2nd.
Hearth rug, wool, hooked—Mrs. R. Whyte, 1st.
Hearth rug, rag—Miss Susie L. Gillespie, Renous River, 1st.
Carriage rug, wool—Miss Agnes Innis, 1st.
Two pairs stockings, wool, home-made—Milton Galloway, 1st.
Two pairs socks, wool, home-made—James Parks, 1st; Milton Galloway, 2nd and Geo. J. Dickson, 3rd.
Two pairs gloves, coarse—Lewis Dick, 1st.
Pair woolen drawers—Lewis Dick, 1st.
Shawl, home-made—Miss Lou Sinclair, 1st.
Shawl, home-made, crochet—Mrs. N. Whyte, 1st.
Child's jacket, knitted—Miss Jane McEwen, 1st.
Counterpane, knitted—James Parks, 1st.
Quilt, patchwork, calico—Mrs. Chas. Rainsborough, 1st; Mrs. John Stothard, 2nd; Mrs. James Borden, 3rd.

Bread, Cake, etc.

Best loaf bread from wheat grown in maritime provinces—A. G. Dickson, 1st; Ernest E. Dickson, 2nd; Mrs. B. M. Smith, 3rd.
Pound cake—Mrs. John McEwen, 1st; A. G. Dickson, 2nd; Geo. J. Dickson, 3rd.
Pan biscuits—Ernest C. Dickson, 1st; A. G. Dickson, 2nd; K. Gordon, 3rd.

Beef Breeds—Shorthorns.

Bull, three years and upwards—R. A. Snowball, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd; A. G. Dickson, 3rd.
Bull two years old—C. A Archibald, 1st
Bull one year—R. A. Snowball, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd; C. Galloway, 3rd.
Bull under one year and over six months—C. A. Archibald, 1st and 2nd.
Bull calf six months old and under—A. G. Dickson, 1st.
Cow, four years old and upwards in milk or calf—C. A. Archibald, 1st and 2nd; R. A. Snowball, 3rd.
Cow, three years old in milk or calf—R. A. Snowball, 1st and 2nd; C. A. Archibald, 3rd.
Heifer two years old—C. A. Archibald, 1st and 2nd.
Heifer one year old—C. A. Archibald, 1st.
Heifer calf under one year and over six months—R. A. Snowball, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd and 3rd.
Heifer calf six months old and under—R. A. Snowball, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd.
Bull, any age—R. A. Snowball, 1st.
Female, any age—C. A. Archibald, 1st.
Bull and three of his get—R. A. Snowball, 1st.
Herd of one bull and four females, two years old and upwards, owned by exhibitor—C. A. Archibald, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.
Breeders young herd—C. A. Archibald, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.

Horses.

Stallion, four years old and upwards—Filly, two years old—Geo. J. Dickson, 1st.
Stallion and three of his get—Northumberland Agricultural Society, 1st.
Percherons or French horses, stallion two years old—John Murphy, 1st.
Filly, two years old—Wm. Sinclair, 1st.
One year old colt—R. A. Snowball, 1st; Keating Bros., 2nd; R. A. Snowball, 3rd.
Foal of 1906—R. A. Snowball, 1st and 2nd; Geo. E. Fisher, 3rd.

Standard Bred Horses.

Stallion, four years old and upwards—Chas. Henry, 1st and 2nd; R. A. Snowball, 3rd.
Stallion, three years old—Michael Byrnes, 1st; James Kane, 2nd.
Stallion, one year old—H. H. Carvell, 1st; W. B. Snowball, 2nd.
Yearling filly—W. H. MacLachlan, 1st.
Foal of 1906—R. A. Snowball, 1st.
Mare with foal—W. B. Snowball, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; H. H. Carvell, 3rd.
Brood mare, any age—C. DeWitt, 1st.
Stallion and three of his get—R. A. Snowball, 1st.
Brood mare with foal—Ernest C. Dickson, 1st; W. B. Snowball 2nd.
Filly or gelding, three years old and upwards—G. S. Searle, 1st; James Parks, 2nd; W. H. Tapper, 3rd.
Filly or Gelding, two years old—Geo. J. Dickson, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Geo. S. Searle, 3rd.
Yearling filly or gelding—R. A. Snowball, 1st and 3rd; R. A. Murdoch, 2nd.
Foal of 1906—Ernest C. Dickson, 1st; W. B. Snowball, 2nd.

Potatoes.

Early rose—John Sutherland, 1st; A. G. Dickson, 2nd; M. F. Noonan, 3rd.
Beauty of hebron—Thos. Traer, 1st; John Sutherland, 2nd; Milton Galloway, 3rd.
Snowflake—Geo. S. Searle, 1st.
Silver dollar—Lewis Dick, 1st; Henry Gordon, 2nd.
Black kidney—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
White potatoes—B. Goodspeed, 1st; A. G. Dickson, 2nd.
Delaware—Milton Galloway, 1st; John Sutherland, 2nd; A. G. Dickson, 3rd.
Puritan—Henry Gordon, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd.
Early snow—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Carmen—Thos. Traer, 1st; E. C. Dickson, 2nd; Ralph Searle, 3rd.
Early rose—E. C. Dickson, 1st.
American gold "coin"—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Triumph—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Potatoes, any sorts, half bushel—Lewis Dick, 1st; Ralph Searle, 2nd; William Fenton, 3rd.
Potatoes, best assortment, not less than five lbs. of each, at least five varieties must be shown, may be some varieties but not same specimens shown in other sections—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Henry Gordon, 2nd; E. C. Dickson, 3rd.

Turnips.

Sweeds—B. Goodsped, 1st; James Williston, 2nd; Jas. Bremner, 3rd.
Kangaroo—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; Thos. Traer, 3rd.
Any sort for table use—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Williston, 2nd.
Carrots—Rev. George Fisher, 1st; James Bremner, 2nd; Keating Bros., 3rd.
White carrots—John Sutherland, 1st; Thos. Traer, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Mangold wurtzel, red—John Sutherland, 1st; B. Goodspeed, 2nd; Jos. Williston, 3rd.
Mangel wurtzel, yellow globe—Geo. J. Dickson, 1st; Geo. E. Fisher, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Mangel wurtzel, golden—B. Goodspeed, 1st.
Sugar beet—B. Goodspeed, 1st; Thos. Traer, 2nd; John Sutherland, 3rd.
Pumpkins, yellow field—John Sutherland, 1st; G. S. Searle, 2nd; B. Goodspeed, 3rd.
Best collection field roots—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; Henry Gordon, 2nd.

Horses.

Carriage horses in harness, mare—C. DeWitt, 1st; W. B. Snowball, 2nd; R. A. Snowball, 3rd.
Gelding—C. DeWitt, 1st;
Matched team under 1,000 lbs each—R. A. Snowball, 1st.
Saddle horse—W. B. Snowball, 1st.
Lady's saddle horse, ridden by lady—J. W. Vanderbeek, 1st.
Mare, any age, over 1,000 lbs.—A. G. Dickson, 1st.
Mare, three years old—Geo. J. Dickson, 1st.
Filly, two years old—R. A. Murdoch, 1st.
Yearling gelding—R. A. Murdoch, 1st; Jas. Blakley, 2nd.
Foal of 1906—Geo. Fisher, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.
Brood mare with foal—Geo. E. Fisher, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd; Geo. J. Dickson, 3rd.
Colt broken and shown by boy under sixteen years—James Manderson, 1st.
Filly, two years old—C. Galloway, 1st; Milton Galloway, 2nd.
Yearling filly—R. A. Snowball, 1st; Keating Bros., 2nd.
Mare with foal—R. A. Snowball, 1st and 2nd; Geo. Dickson, 3rd.

Preserves for Table Use.

Strawberries—Mrs. John McEwen, 1st; Mrs. Luther Lewis, 2nd.
Raspberries—Mrs. A. G. Sterling, 1st; Mrs. John McEwen, 2nd.
Cherries—Mrs. A. G. Sterling, 1st.
Gooseberries—Mrs. John McEwen, 1st; Mrs. A. G. Sterling, 2nd.
Other preserves—Mrs. John Sinclair, 1st.

Ladies' Work—Fancy.

Sofa cushion, hand etching on silk—M. Louise Stewart, 1st.
Collection decorated ornamental work in oils—Miss Essie Kenyhan, 1st.
Drawing on satin—Gladys Day, 1st.
Animals—Janet Jardine, 1st.
Painting, still life—Annie Quinn, 1st.
Still life, water color—Edythe Crombie, 1st.
Portrait or figure from life—Gretchen Harper, 1st.
Pen and ink sketch—J. A. Fowlie, 1st, and Grace Harper, 1st.
Pencil sketch flowers—Gretchen Harper, 1st.
Pastel—Sadie Urquhart, 1st; Carinne Coleman, 2nd.
Drawing from cast, charcoal—Gladys Day, 1st.
Pyrography—Mordaunt Benson, 1st.
Still life—Annie Quinn, 1st.
Marine scene—Gladys Day, 1st; Sadie Urquhart, 2nd.
Fruit—Maggie Shannahan, 1st.
Charcoal drawing—I. A. Fieh, 1st.
Col. photographs—Lillian Fisher, 1st.

Natural History.

Collection stuffed birds and mammals—P. C. Johnson, 1st.

Eighteen marriages were registered in the city last week. During the same period fourteen babies, six of whom were girls, were born.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Many Delegates at Fredericton Meeting—Maritime Union of the Order Discussed—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 21—(Special)—The seventh convention of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island branch of the order of King's Daughters opened here this morning, with about fifty delegates in attendance. The opening service was led by Miss Helen Barker, provincial secretary, of St. John, after which Miss Purvis read interim minutes. Miss Jean Cooper cordially welcomed the delegates to Fredericton and responses were made by Mrs. Vaughan, St. John; Miss Brown, Toronto; Miss Mellish, Charlottetown; Miss Stearns, Halifax, and Miss Hatt, Liverpool.

Provincial Secretary Barker's report showed a membership of 327 in New Brunswick, an increase of 33 over last year. She spoke very hopefully in regard to the outlook for the future. Misses Stearns and Hatt spoke encouragingly of the work in Nova Scotia, and Miss Mellish told what was being accomplished in P. E. Island.

At twelve o'clock the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

Tomorrow afternoon the visitors will be entertained to a drive about the city and five o'clock tea.

Delegates from St. John include Miss Barker, Miss Louise Purvis, Mrs. H. E. Ellis, Mrs. A. P. Crocket, Misses McLaughlin, Rev. Mr. Steeves, Miss Barbour, Miss Wood, Miss Lord, Miss Armstrong, Miss Fraser and Mrs. Fred Shaw.

This afternoon's session opened with devotional exercises conducted by D. C. Stephens, of St. John. Satisfactory reports from St. John city union were presented by Mrs. H. E. Ellis, and adopted. The next hour was taken up with a symposium of circle work, led by Miss Brown. Brief but encouraging reports were received from several circles represented at the convention. The report of the union committee was presented by Miss Thorne and recommended that the three maritime branches be united. The report brought on quite an animated discussion which resulted in the report being stood over until tomorrow for further consideration. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island delegates displayed some objection to the union proposition at first but before the discussion closed they showed a disposition to yield. Rev. Willard McDonald led the convention in prayer and Rev. J. H. McDonald conducted bible reading.

This evening a very successful public meeting, presided over by Rev. J. De-Wolfe Cowie, was held in Church Hall. The proceedings opened with music and prayer, after the chairman made a brief address in which he spoke encouragingly to the members of the order.

Miss Brown, dominion secretary, gave a concise and practical account of the work being done by the order throughout the world, and was listened to with much interest.

D. C. Stephens of St. John also made a short address taking for his subject "the relation of the order to the church."

A feature of the programme was a vocal solo by Mrs. A. P. Crocket of St. John. Hanlon's orchestra also rendered several choice selections. This evening each delegate was presented with a copy of the Fredericton tourist booklet by the tourist association.

WILL BE BURIED HERE

Body of John Keller, Former Resident of St. John, Who Died in New York.

C. J. Driscoll, son of Mrs. Patrick Driscoll, of 10 Somerset street, went to New York Saturday night to bring here the body of his uncle, John Keller, whose death occurred in New York a few days ago. A telegram announcing Mr. Keller's death came here but was delivered at the wrong address in Somerset street, and as a consequence there was some delay and inconvenience. A telegram was sent to New York on Saturday asking that the body be prepared for transportation and the reply came to the effect that the instructions were to be carried out but that some one must go on at once for the body.

Mr. Keller was about fifty-five years of age and well known in St. John. At one time he was chief clerk in the old Waverly Hotel. Recently he was in the stock business in New York. No particulars of his death have yet been received.

WILL TRY BILLIARDS AND POOL TO BOOM MONCTON Y. M. C. A.

Moncton, Sept. 21—The keynote at tonight's annual meeting of the local Y. M. C. A. was, What can be done to interest more young men in the work of the association and broaden the influence of the institution?

The solution of this problem evoked much discussion among the members and the question of attractions was considered.

The meeting unanimously decided to install billiard and pool tables and engage a physical instructor. When the idea of introducing billiards and pool first came up quite a number of influential members opposed it but tonight there was not a voice against the proposal. The recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the question was unanimously adopted.

The various reports submitted indicated a slight growth in the association during the past year. The finances showed a slight balance on the right side. The coming year it is proposed to expend a much larger amount than formerly in the forward movement locally.

H. H. Ayer retired from the presidency after ten years, being succeeded by Owen Cameron. Wm. O'Neill was elected treasurer; G. A. McWilliams, general secretary, at a slight increase in salary; Isaiah Steeves, vice-president; J. M. Carson, recording secretary; W. A. Cowperthwaite, Isaiah Steeves, T. C. Dobson, elected directors to replace those retiring.

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Read our "Mail Fit" advertisement on page 8 of this issue and act promptly.
The Great Money-Back Tailors

Officer Who Befriended America at Manila

REAR ADMIRAL SIR E. CHICHESTER.

Sir Edward Chichester, who died at Gibraltar on Monday, was born in 1849 and was made a rear admiral in 1902. He was chief of the sea transport service during the South African war. His work in transporting a quarter of a million men five thousand miles to South Africa won him great praise.

It was Sir Edward Chichester who boldly put the British squadron alongside the American fleet in Manila Bay at a time when friction between Admiral Dewey and the German commander seemed likely to lead to serious consequences, because of Admiral Von Diederichs' interference with the American blockade. It was reported to the world soon afterward that Captain Chichester had prevented a battle between the German and American fleets, which had both cleared for action, but it was not till May, 1899, at a dinner given by the Whitefriars Club, in London, to Mark Twain that Sir Edward bluntly gave his version of the critical incident. Not in his speech to the large assemblage, but to a party of Americans at his table he related that "England's fleet at Manila stood ready to take sides with Dewey and to open fire—to begin war—on the Germans should occasion arise. Notice to that effect was served on the German admiral, and as an earnest of what the notice meant the British ships were moved into position between the German and American fleets so they might be in place to give efficient aid to the United States if necessary.

"We were ready to clear decks for action," Sir Edward continued, "I was 'with' Dewey all the time. Blood was thicker than water. If the German interference with Dewey had gone far enough Von Diederichs would have started a war not only with the United States, but with England. Von Diedrichs understood that. Perhaps he noticed, too, that the English barges one day were filled with coal and the next day had but little. One night the American ships were recoaled without going to Hong Kong."

PROSPEROUS FRENCH FARMERS

The Reason for Their Excellent Financial Condition.

(Professor James Long, in London Mail).

It is not quite easy to compare the small holders of the continent with those in this country, but taking approximate figures there are in France 5,600,000 holdings of land, of which nearly 4,200,000 are owned by those who occupy them, the average area being ten and three-quarters acres. In Great Britain there are some 232,000 holdings of five to fifty acres in extent, indeed, the returns for 1904 were compiled from 512,000 schedules, which practically represented the total number of holdings of land of all sizes exceeding one acre. And yet the cultivated area of Great Britain is thirty-two and one-third million acres, against eighty-five and three-quarter millions in France.

We notice in the first place that the French peasantry own more than half the land—in a word, 45,000,000 acres—or about ten times as much as is owned by the British owner-occupier. British farms are occupied by tenants to the extent of eighty-four and a half per cent.; in France there are only nineteen per cent. of the occupants who are tenants.

Although many French peasant farmers are compelled to live extremely thrifty lives, barely making both ends meet, my experience in France, extending over many years, and assisted by unusual facilities, teaches me that they are practically a prosperous people, and that, if they live simply and work hard, their lives are examples of contentment and happiness, while they form the backbone of the nation. Prosperity is a relative term, but it does not consist in mere money making. A man is prosperous if he is able to obtain food, clothing and other necessaries of life by his own exertions, and especially under his own vine and figtree, and to live happily in consequence. Men may differ as to what constitutes a sufficiency, for they may be rich in this world's goods and still be unsatisfied, and here is a source of unhappiness and discontent.

I would notice, in the first place, that the French peasant farmer to a large extent grows his own food. His methods differ with the climate and the soil, but speaking generally, he produces his own milk and butter, his cheese and his bacon, his garden produce and his fruit, and sometimes the flour wherewith to make his bread. Indeed, he does more, he exports his products to other countries, and very largely to ours. On the other hand, the peasant farmers of England, like the larger occupiers of land in general, purchase almost all they require for the table—butter and bacon from Denmark, cheese from our colonies, fruit from Canada, beef from the United States, and mutton from New Zealand.

The Frenchman, apart from the foods to which we have referred, is a producer of wine and sugar, haricots and flax, hemp and tobacco, these few items alone covering nearly 5,230,000 acres, or nearly four times the area covered by the British wheat crop in 1904. In addition, the French produce 160,000,000 gallons of cider, nearly 200,000,000 pounds of olives, 1,250,000 acres of maize—which we might grow for fodder equally well—and 2,500,000 acres of one of the most valuable crops of the farm—lucerne—against 55,000 acres in England. If we refer to the live stock of the farm the figures are equally amazing. The Frenchman owns 8,250,000 dairy cows, against 2,750,000 in Great Britain, and 7,500,000 swine, against 2,500,000, and yet we have infinitely greater reason for keeping larger numbers than the French; but we prefer an extravagant system which depletes the land of its workers and forces the country to buy, whereas it ought to be able to sell.

The French peasant farmer, apart from his practice of growing a large proportion of his own food, by his system of combination or by his individual skill, turns out enormous quantities of particular kinds of food. Some time ago I stayed with the mayor of a village, himself the owner of a butter factory. In the early morning milk was brought to this factory by 200 little cow-keepers living hard by, and represented 200 homes. The butter produced was of the finest, and received the brand of a make which I have known to realize 2s. 1d. per pound in Paris under the hammer in the wholesale market. In another case, when visiting a Norman parish, I found a small farmer, by the exercise of great cleanliness and skill, realizing 2s. 8d. per pound in the best season. In such cases as these, the skimmed milk is allowed to coagulate, and the curd is supplied to calves, which are fed for veal for Parisian consumption—a practice long ignored in this country.

I have paid visits to cheese factories, in many cases where the owners have accumulated wealth; while the small farmers have prospered through the medium of the production of such famous varieties as Camembert, Brie, Neufchatel, Coulommiers-Livarot, Bondon, and the like, which are consumed by hundreds of millions, but which are even now little known in this country, although the process of manufacture is understood, and has been taught and practised at our dairy schools for many years.

Co-operation in relation to milk, butter and cheese production has effected marvelous changes among the peasant farmers of France. In one parish, which I take as an example of many, there was but a handful of milking cows fifteen years ago; there are now 9,000. Three years ago there were 3,300 co-operative dairies in a given number of districts in which the system was unknown, but where the work is still increasing, and in which 253,000,000 gallons of milk were handled. The French, moreover, import a smaller quantity of meat alive and dead than they export, sending from their own farms five and three-quarter millions cattle annually to the butcher at a wholesale valuation of forty-four millions sterling.

I take another example from a whole sheaf. Staying with a landowner in Touraine, himself a farmer on a large scale, I found that his work people were almost all owners of a cottage and a hectare (two and a half acres) of land, the chief produce of which was wine, the pure juice of the grape being sold and the refuse retained for their own consumption. I inquired how it had been possible for these people to become the owners of such sweet little properties. The answer was practically that saving for this particular purpose was inherent in their nature, and that the young, in commencing their life work, left with their employer from the start a portion of their wages to which they systematically added week by week or month by month, until the time arrived for a purchase to be effected. "But," I asked, "how are you able to spare your employes to cultivate their land?" The reply is worthy of the man who made it. "They," he said, "have the good sense not to ask for leave of absence when they are really needed; while I have the good sense not to refuse when they can be spared." In this parish the homes are equally simple and as typical as the people. There was thrift with labor, and entire absence of drunkenness, supplemented by happiness and contentment.

The French have the advantage of a parcel post which enables them to transmit anything from butter and cheese to oil and wine; indeed, any class of postable produce, including live poultry—which I have myself received, cash on delivery—to buyers in other countries than their own. They are inherent lovers of the soil, and consequently lovers of labor, without which they could not retain their land. There is less desire for fine clothes than with us, their Sunday best lasting for a generation; while their visits to church and to market, with their produce before them, are a hundred times more numerous than those trips to town which constitute a growing fascination to the rural classes of this country. They possess the great advantage of the farm school and the school farm, through which many a peasant boy has found his way to college and to position.

In the aggregate, the peasant farmer of France is rich; he is the best of citizens; and the system of which he is an example is, if I am any judge whatever, most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of his country.

Judge Sedgewick Left $17,300.

Ottawa, Sept. 21—(Special)—Probate has been applied for in the estate of the late Justice Sedgwick, of the supreme court. He left property valued at $17,300, divided as follows: Real estate, $4,700; life insurance, $10,000, the balance being made up of books and household effects. The estate is left to the deceased's widow, brothers and sisters.

"That Mrs. Beaks doesn't know her own mind."

"Perhaps not, but she knows everybody else's."—Harper's Weekly.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

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HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Y. M. C. A. OF U. N. B. DOING GOOD WORK

Brief Summary of Past Year's Work; This Year's Plans; Special Notice to New Men.

(By member of the U. N. B. Y. M. C. A.)

Organized in 1886 with W. C. Murray, now of Dalhousie University, as president, the Young Men's Christian Association in the University of New Brunswick has risen slowly but surely until now it stands as one of the most powerful factors in the student life. The past year, indeed, has in many ways been a record one.

The membership has included upwards of sixty-five per cent of the students and of those more than eighty per cent hape been enrolled in organized daily Bible study, in which study five courses were offered. Four classes in mission study were organized with a membership of thirty-nine. Besides this the association furnished Bible teachers for more than thirty normal and high school students in connection with the Fredericton Y. M. C. A.

Thanks to the generous assistance of the citizens of Fredericton and others throughout the province a delegation of five men was sent to the Northfield Student Conference in July, 1905, and it was largely due to the efforts of these men that the work of the association received such an impetus during the past year.

In March, 1906, by a special effort three men were sent to the World's student conference at Nashville, Tennessee, and by a still greater effort nine men were enabled to attend the student conference held at Northfield in July last. As a direct result of these three conferences ten men have volunteered for service in the foreign field. Nine of these men are now in college and they with others are planning out the next year's work upon a broader and more systematic basis than ever before.

More adaptable courses in mission study will be offered and Bible study will be better organized. An effort is also being made to establish a normal class for the training of leaders.

Even now arrangements are being made to secure the best possible speakers for our Sunday afternoon meetings throughout the year. Many are being communicated with and some are already engaged—notable among these being Dr. Falconer, of Pine Hill Seminary, Halifax, who speaks to us on Sunday, Oct. 7.

The maritime conference between Mt. Allison, Acadia, Dalhousie and the U. N. B. meets this fall with the U. N. B. at Fredericton. It is expected that a large number of delegates from the other colleges will attend and we welcome them all. This conference will be in charge of Mr. George Irving, Y. M. C. A. secretary, for eastern Canada, and he will be assisted by Mr. Frank V. Slack, of the University of Pennsylvania. A member of the student volunteer committee is also expected to attend.

In addition to the regular committees a special committee was appointed last spring, known as the new men's committee. This committee on behalf of the association welcomes all new students in our midst and invites their membership. This committee will also be pleased to meet at train or boat any new man who is not familiar with the city and to assist him in locating his boarding house or in securing one if he has not already done so. College ribbon (red and black) should be worn for identificaton. Ribbon, list of boarding houses and any information desired may be obtained from Waldo C. Machum, St. Mary's (N. B.), or Malcolm L. Orchard, Fredericton.

Maple Sugar in Canada.

Canada supplies over three-sevenths of the output of the maple sugar and syrup of the world, and is capable of furnishing six times the quantity of sugar and syrup she does if the owners of the maples would push the work as they could. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Eastern Ontario mark the northern and western boundary or limits of the sugar maple. It extends south into Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio in considerable quantities, and a great deal of maple products are put out there. The sugar maple does not grow in Europe except in aboretums. The output of 1906 will almost equal that of 1901, the best authorities say, but the season having just closed no official figures are yet issued.

Appointed Caraquet Wharfinger

Ottawa, Sept. 21—(Special)—Henri Friolet, of Caraquet, has been appointed wharfinger of the government wharf at Caraquet.

BOMBSHELL THROWN IN METHODIST CONFERENCE

Montreal, Sept. 21—An alarming report was presented to the delegates of the Methodist conference today by the church's insurance expert, Geo. Wegenest, of Waterloo, who stated that the superannuation fund was insolvent with a deficit of more than $2,000,000. The statement, which is printed in the report of a special committee, says:

"The total liabilities is approximately $2,317,000 and this amount should now be on hand, invested to earn at least three per cent. The amount actually invested is, I believe, but $270,000, so that there is a deficit of more than $2,000,000. The fund is therefore insolvent and while nothing short of making good the deficit mentioned will place it upon a sound actuarial basis, something can be done to check its rapid depletion by providing for interest upon such deficits by reducing the annuities as already mentioned.

"This disparity between income and expenditure is caused, the committee thinks, by premature superannuation and the question is asked 'Why do our ministers retire before they are worn out?' Increased longevity has something to do with it and the commission say they