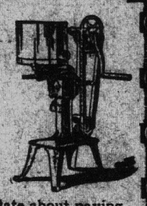
The Right Price To Pay For a Cream Separator



WHAT is the right price to pay for a cream separator? The price of the best, of course. The first cost of the best separator is so small, compared to the profits it makes—that you ought not to hesitate about paying for it. And the difference between an I H C and the next best is so marked, that you ought not to hesitate in deciding.

I H C Cream Separators Dairymaid and Bluebell

have made records on thousands of farms. They are famous everywhere for durability, close skimming, light running and easy-to-clean advantages. They are built for hard, twice-a-day service and many years of it. They have milk and dust-proof gears which are easily accessible; a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt before the milk is separated; frame and moving parts protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings; large shafts, bushings and bearings; also many other features which you will be interested to know about.

Call on the I H C Dealer

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will give you catalogue and tell you all the facts, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogues and any special information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

BOOMING YARMOUTH

The Western Gateway to Nova Scotia.

(By C. Curtis McKay, LL. B.)

The above phrase while possibly an overworked one is not by any means a misnomer. A glance at the map of the province of Nova Scotia will show, to even the casual observer, that from a geographical standpoint, at least, the port of Yarmouth has the great advantage of position.

Further inquiry will show that, although handicapped at the outset by physical infirmity, much has been done to make the harbor of Yarmouth practicable as well as the most safe on this coast. Dredging operations carried on here for the past five or six years have deepened and widened the natural channel so that there is now ample depth of water for all present needs as well as for some time to come, and the public works department's plans are not yet completed. The estimates recently brought down in the house at Ottawa make a provision of $100,000 to be spent here next summer, and it is understood that on the representation of the C. P. R. an additional $60,000 will be placed in the supplementary estimates.

"The Western Gateway" implies, as my readers know that Yarmouth is the port of entry from the New England states for practically all passenger and freight traffic for western Nova Scotia, as well as a considerable portion of that which goes further east. When you consider that nearly 70,000 passengers passed through here during 1911 some idea may be gained of the importance of Yarmouth as a seaport town. The exact figures for last year as reported by the D. A. R. are 68,015, which is the highest on record excepting 1907, which was a record year.

While the bulk of travel via Yarmouth is confined to the summer months, and is mostly made up of tourists, yet each year there is a steady increase in the regular travel, this latter fact being evidenced during winter months when there is no holiday seeking crowd on the move.

Yarmouth being the port of entry from the United States must, as a natural consequence, grow in favor as a tourist centre, and this not alone because the tourists enter and depart through this port, but because of the rich provision made for her by nature, which requires not the hand of man to alter or add to. And this much is certain that as the traveling public begins to learn more of the charms of this part of the province it will grow in favor as a summer resort. Nature has richly adorned this portion of the globe with a beauty of landscape and a wealth of verdure. Added to these a cool climate, splendid roads and attractive and well appointed hotels and boarding houses, you have a combination likely to capture and hold the attention of the most critical traveler.

As a rule summer visitors from the United States leave their towns and cities in the summer in order to escape the scorching heat then prevailing, heat which at times causes the mercury to climb to 95 or 100 degrees in the shade. What a relief it would be to thousands of human beings if they could but spend a month or two in cool Yarmouth, where the thermometer usually registers from 70 to 75 degrees, and rarely climbs as high as 85. Always there is the cool breeze from off the Atlantic (not the Bay of Fundy, for Yarmouth is after all outside the bay) and a day without a sailing breeze is rare. Such a cool spot for summer is not to be found anywhere else in these maritime provinces, and yet hundreds and thousands of people pass through and spend their weeks in far warmer places. "But," comes the inquiry, "does not Yarmouth have a great deal of fog?" "Isn't it a terribly foggy place?" Listen gentle reader, Yarmouth has no more fog, on the average, than has many an American seaport town or city. Yarmouth has less fog than many of the towns further up "the bay," and certainly no more than Digby, Chester or any other well known resort. Let not the thought of fog deter any from the contemplation of a stay in Yarmouth.

Before leaving this subject some reference must be made to hotel and other means of accommodation. The Grand Hotel, the pride of every citizen, is one of the best equipped and most up-to-date houses in the eastern provinces. The Markland Hotel at Cape Fourchu is more strictly a summer hotel and has a magnificent location, which is bound to ensure its proprietors of future success. A large addition will be made to this hotel this spring, which will provide for a large increase of patrons. Land near this resort is beginning to rise in value, and each year sees new cottages being erected and occupied for the entire season by those who have become enamored of the situation. Bay View Park with its lodge, across the harbor from the town, has, after changing hands several times, been recently acquired by an American, Frederick D. Drew, who has great plans for the future, many of which have already been undertaken. Increased accommodation will be provided, and the property placed in the best of condition for the coming summer. Outlying villages such as Port Maitland, with its "Ellis House," and Hebron with its "Draffan Farm," present claims for attention which are hard to resist.

Having considered, briefly, Yarmouth's claims as a summer resort, let us turn to a consideration of her prospects commercially and industrially. At the outset it is well to state that from the standpoint of location, the odds are with our town. It is well known that water freights are cheapest, and for that reason alone Yarmouth might well be selected as the home of any industry. Lack of ready money at home and the failure to interest outside capital has alone been the cause of her slow progress along this line.

The Cosmos Cotton Company, Yarmouth's largest industrial concern, has had a remarkably successful career. It was originally the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company, first organized in 1883. The company was reorganized in 1902 under its present name, with a capital stock of $600,000, which is fully paid up. The outstanding bond issue is $165,000, and a provision is made for the retirement of $15,000 of this issue each year. The building and equipment of this company is right up-to-date, each year the latest machinery being acquired. At the present time $20,000 of new machinery is on order and will be installed shortly. The machinery is operated by the company's own steam power plant, which is capable of developing an immense power.

This company has over 300 men, women and boys on its pay roll, which averages $2,000 per week. The output for the year ending June 30, 1911, was 1,892,000 pounds of cotton duck, which constitutes the bulk of the manufacture, the only other product being a small quantity of sail twine. Each year there is used in this mill between 4,500 and 5,000 bales of American cotton. It is generally understood that this company is controlled by the J. Spencer Turner combine of New York. At any rate they control the output. As an evidence that the Yarmouth mill is a sound proposition the company is getting plans and estimates for an extension of the plant here, which will just about double its capacity.

The New Burrell-Johnson Iron Company is perhaps the most valuable of our manufacturing establishments, from the standpoint of the wages paid to its skilled employes, who are the heads of families. The company employs about 125 hands. The destruction of this company's machine shop by fire in 1909 brought about much needed improvements in the way of increased facilities, as the company immediately erected a concrete building and installed the latest machinery for handling their marine work. In the special line of marine outfitting they now have an equipment equal to the best in these provinces. This concern manufactures stoves and castings of all kinds, boilers, engines and all kinds of marine fittings. A recent product of the company was the steel tug Canso for the dominion government. The Canso was entirely the product of Yarmouth industry and is a credit to her builders.

The Canadian woodworking factory, an important industry employing a number of skilled hands, has after many vicissitudes been placed on a paying basis, this latter owing to very careful management. The company manufactures all kinds of inside and outside finish, including doors and windows.

One of the industries started within a year, in a small way it is true, is a knitting mill for the manufacture of all grades of stockings. This new departure is due to the enterprise of Robert S. Crawford, a young man of whom Yarmouth might well be proud because of his enterprise and the success with which he has met in all his undertakings to date. Mr. Crawford secured the Old Corn Mill property on Water street, installed some machinery and has been operating his factory for over three months. At the present time he is in search of an expert to take charge of the mill, and when such is found the operations will be extended. This industry will grow, and in the near future we may hope to see it well established.

Another new enterprise backed almost entirely by town capital is The Yarmouth Creamery Limited, which will be put into operation before this article goes to press. A thoroughly up-to-date building and plant has been provided, and competent men secured to manage it, and with the co-operation of the farmers of the county this venture will no doubt be a success.

Negotiations are on foot looking to a removal of the H. H. Crosby Shoe Company from Hebron, in this county, to a more suitable site in the north end of the town; and for an enlargement of the business, the town granting certain exemptions for a term of years.

Generally trade conditions in Yarmouth are very encouraging, and the coming spring and summer months will see many enlargements and changes. Rumors there are and plenty as to the plans of the C. P. R. for terminals, etc., at this port, but nothing definite is known. It is certain, however, that they will carry on considerable construction work during the year in order to place their terminals in proper shape. The lease of the L. E. Baker & Co. property which the D. A. R. occupied since the absorption of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, expired on the first of February, and they have removed to the Evangeline wharf, where the accommodations are very limited, and to place the same in condition for the coming summer traffic much work will be required. Already they have extended the wharf frontage by about 200 feet, and have material on hand to make further additions in the spring.

Building operations will be more in evidence this spring than for years previous. The Royal Bank of Canada, the Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company will erect handsome buildings and many new residences are projected. Real estate remains active, and the prospects for commercial and industrial expansion were never brighter. Nineteen hundred and twelve will see "The Western Gateway to Nova Scotia" take its proper place in the forward march of our province.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA DOES FOR HER PEOPLE.

In his article on The New Meaning of Public Health, in Harper's for April, Robert Bruere pays a tribute to the state health department of Pennsylvania, which has achieved notable results.

"Formerly the case fatality from diphtheria in Pennsylvania fluctuated between forty and fifty per cent. From October, 1905, to and including December 31, 1910, the department treated 27,318 poor patients for diphtheria, and of this number only eight and one-half per cent died; it immunized 20,294 who had been exposed to infection, and of these less than two per cent developed diphtheria, and of this two per cent only six per cent., or less than one-ninth of one per cent of the total immunized group, died! The state's registrar calculates that in a little more than three years 'the state department of health's free distribution of anti-toxin has saved over 8,000 lives, at an average cost of $7 each, and prevented contagion in several thousands of cases at an average cost of $2.'

"Similar progress has attended the campaigns against tuberculosis and typhoid fever. One hundred and fourteen dispensaries for the use of the tuberculosis poor have been opened in various parts of the state, and the health department operates one large sanatorium, and has acquired sites for two more. The division of sanitary engineering is rapidly extending its supervision over the drainage systems and water supplies of the commonwealth, with the result that there is good ground for predicting that in ten years typhoid will have become a rare disease."

In this season's silks we find very noticeable the combination of plain with changeable, flowered with stripes, bordered effects with plain and spotted panels with one-tone silks.

IS C.P.R. TO CONTROL ALL VALLEY TRAFFIC?

Premier Flemming and Mr. Gould Consult Magnates in Montreal

Minister Hazen Was There, Too---Plan Believed to Be Definite to Drop Grand Falls and Grand Trunk Pacific Connection and Run the Road Into Maine--That Will, Under the Contract, Cut Out I. C. R. Operation and Give C. P. R. the Road Built by the People's Money.

Premier Flemming met A. R. Gould in Montreal on Tuesday, and together they visited C. P. R. headquarters. On Thursday Hon. Mr. Hazen met Mr. Gould and they paid a similar visit.

These conferences throw a new light on the Liberal contention that there is a well-defined scheme on foot to stop the Valley railway at Centreville, abandon the Grand Falls connection, evade Intercolonial operation, and finally turn the Valley railway over to the C. P. R., thus giving this enterprising and powerful corporation complete control of the St. John river country.

How is the scheme to be worked? What evidence is there that there is any such scheme on hand?

The First Hole Plugged, Partly.

In the first place, when the Valley project came up in the house of commons recently it was found that the legislation contained a provision that if the railway was not completed from St. John to Grand Falls by November 1, 1915, the federal government would not be obliged to lease and operate it as part of the Intercolonial. How easy it would be to delay the Centreville-Grand Falls section and thus let the federal government—a Conservative government favorable to the C. P. R.—drop out and leave Mr. Flemming and his friends, if they were then in power, to give the C. P. R. control of the Valley enterprise which is being built on the credit of the people of New Brunswick!

Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell succeeded in having this section amended so that the federal goverment must now give the province twelve months grace before withdrawing the guarantee of Intercolonial lease and operation. Mr. Flemming and his friends could still, if they are determined enough, waste an extra twelve months and then call on the C. P. R. to "come to the rescue," a scheme which the shippers in the St. John Valley would not hail with delight by any means. They know what C. P. R. rates are where there is no competition.

Voted Down the Safety Clause.

While Hon. Mr. Cochrane accepted this first amendment, Hon. Mr. Hazen would not allow him to accept a second and no less important one whereby $200,000 of the federal aid to bridges on the Valley line would have been reserved specifically for the Andover bridge. To build the Andover bridge would mean to run the road on to Grand Falls. No sooner was the guarantee of good faith proposed by Mr. Michaud and Mr. Carvell than Mr. Hazen hastily "consulted" with Hon. Mr. Cochrane. After a whispered colloquy, Mr. Hazen rose and protested against the provision that would have made the Andover bridge—and the Grand Falls connection—a certainty. The amendment of Mr. Michaud was voted down. Subsequently one of like purpose by Mr. Carvell met the same fate.

Suspicious Reluctance.

Why was Mr. Hazen unwilling to commit the builders irrevocably to the Andover bridge and the Grand Falls connection? Is the answer found in the Gould-Flemming-Hazen-C. P. R. conferences in Montreal during the last few days. It might be thought that Mr. Flemming would not have to leave the legislature and go to Montreal to see Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould might have gone to Fredericton. Verily. But the C. P. R. magnates are in Montreal, and thither went Mr. Flemming. If the mountain finds it unexpedient to go to Mahomet, Mahomet, perforce, must go to the mountain. Hon Mr. Flemming's latest journey will inevitably recall another he once made—when he journeyed part way in the private car of a C. P. R. magnate.

Then, too, there are the "toll bridges." A prominent C. P. R. man figures in these companies to build Valley railway bridges. Odd, isn't it?

As things stand, merely by delaying the Centreville-Grand Falls section long enough, the Conservatives can abandon Grand Falls and the Transcontinental connection altogether, push the road through to Presque Isle and present to the C. P. R. a monopoly in Valley traffic by giving it control of the railway of which the people of New Brunswick are guaranteeing the bonds.

Why?

If this isn't the scheme, if this is not what is the meaning of the Montreal conferences, why have the Conservatives in the house of commons and in the New Brunswick legislature steadily refused to give binding guarantees that the railway will be carried through to Grand Falls there to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific?

The Liberals have sought to give the people of the Valley I. C. R. rates and operation, competitive rates on through traffic, and connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Grand Falls as well as at Fredericton. Is the Valley to lose these vital advantages and find itself in the grip of the C. P. R. by means of Conservative trickery?

TORY "AXEMAN" AT YARMOUTH

Many Liberal Officials Slated for Dismissal After "Investigation."

Yarmouth, N. S., April 4—To be a commissioner under the Borden government to investigate partizan charges against public officials appears to be one of the cinches passed out by that government. At least this is so if all investigations take as little time as the one conducted here today. Mr. Lane, one of the commissioners in charge in Nova Scotia, arrived here last evening and this morning held a session to inquire into a charge against the harbor master, Capt. George Wetmore, the whole proceeding occupying about twenty minutes.

The heinous offence with which this official is charged is that of being in evidence too much around one of the polling booths on election day, but nothing was brought out to show that he was there in the interest of the Liberal candidate. The individual who made the charge, or who gave the evidence, is more noted for the noise he makes than the assistance he renders his party. It might also be noted that said party is the son-in-law of the would-be successor to Capt. Wetmore, also that said would-be successor is in a rather comfortable position as regards this world's goods, and what he wants of the position of harbor master with its paltry income of $200 or $300 is hard to see, especially when there are dozens of men in the Tory party who are really in need.

In the meantime Commissioner Lane draws his $15 per day and expenses.

The patronage committee is finding it extremely hard to create vacancies for those who are clamoring for jobs. The overseer of fisheries has been replaced, the special officer appointed for the Tusket River has also received his dismissal and that in spite of the general admissions from all sides that this officer was most efficient.

It is rumored that the postmasters of Yarmouth (Nor), Port Maitland and Hebron will be removed and that the shipping master in Yarmouth will have to go. These dismissals with that of the port physician, which has already been made, does very well for a beginning. But the local Tory organization is worthy of greater deeds than these and developments are bound to come.

For disinfecting the sick room, take half a cupful of common salt and two or three ounces of sulphuric acid. Upon the salt pour one-half ounce of the acid and stir; every fifteen minutes repeat this until all the acid is used. Tainted meats, fish or other stuffs can be purified by being confined in a tight box with salt and sulphuric acid. All effluvia of an animal nature can be removed from a room by burning pulverized coffee upon fire shovel.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS COLLECTION?

There is No Better in America or in Europe

OF ITS KIND

Wealth of Historic Information at the Natural History Society Museum—Indian Weapons and What They Represent—History of the Society.

Few people in St. John have a good idea of the different collections in the museum of the Natural History Society of this city. Very few people realize, yet it is a fact, that nowhere in America or in Europe is there a finer collection of relics of the North American tribes than we have in this city. Not only once, but many times has the tourist and curio seeker offered enormous sums for this very collection which not one out of every hundred of us has seen, despite the fact that it can be seen at any time without fee. This is only one out of the many valuable collections in our midst.

History of the Society.

In 1862 some citizens who were interested in nature, and saw the necessity of establishing means of teaching the people to appreciate the beauties of nature, held a meeting in the Mechanic's Institute to form a society for such a purpose. At the first meeting forty-two members were enrolled, including J. W. Lawrence, William Jack, W. P. Dole, W. H. Perley, R. P. Starr, H. W. Frith, Dr. L. B. Botsford, Dr. Matthew, Professor C. F. Hartt, afterwards head of the geological survey in Brazil, Mr. Justice Parker, and C. K. Fisk. Dr. Botsford was elected president; M. H. Perley, vice-president; Edw. Allison, treasurer; R. P. Starr, secretary; L. W. Frith, corresponding secretary; and Dr. G. F. Matthew, librarian and curator; members of council, W. Jack, C. Hartt and W. P. Dole.

For the first six years the society held its meetings in the Institute. In 1868 the society moved its quarters to the basement of the old Grammar school in Germain street. But this did not prove advantageous as the dampness was fatal to most of the collections, so the society moved back to the Institute. In 1881 it secured permission from the civic council to occupy rooms in the market building. It remained here for several years and increased its display to nearly four times its former capacity. When M. A. Finn died the society bought its present home from the executors of his estate. After remodelling the house to suit its purpose, it moved the museum there. Since then it has enstalled electric lighting throughout the premises and painted the walls and show cases a warm buff, which shows off to great advantage the splendid specimens. It has now a museum ten times as large as the one in Charlotte street, and stocked with a complete assortment in every line.

The society is indebted for the nucleus of its collections to several societies and private persons. Perhaps the most valuable boost was the donation of a complete collection of minerals from the Steinhammer Club. At about the same time the society received an assortment of Devonian fossals from Professor Hartt's private collection. A collection of marine invertebrates was donated by the United States government, and W. F. Ganong now professor in Smith's College (Mass.) Several other equally valuable collections of different kinds were received from F. H. Perley, Dr. May, Robert Chambers and others.

Interesting Collections.

Thus far this article has given you an idea of how the society started and those who promoted it; how it made a start in the formation of its museum, and to whom its start may be attributed. The description of the collections interwoven with which are so many stones, is very interesting, and gives one an idea of their true value.

On entering the museum you first meet the "historic room" the door of which is guarded by two Buddhas (for which, it might be added, thousands of dollars have been offered), and overhanging with spears of all styles and resurrected from different parts of the earth. On entering this room the first case that attracts your attention contains the relics of the stone age in New Brunswick, including knives, scrapers, axes, pendants pipes, etc.

The most conspicuous object in this case is a stone, oval in shape and resembling in many respects the work of the ancient Egyptians or Phoenicians. The speciman was found near St. George in the year 1883, and presented to the society. It has been examined by many archeological experts, who are all agreed that, owing to the smooth and weathered surface, it must be very old. It is of the same kind of material that abounds about St. George. This then would do away with the idea that the medallion has been imported, but must have been sculptured by native hands, how long ago, we do not know.

The work is considered very valuable and imprints of it have been secured by the larger museums in London and Washington. The head engraved on it does not resemble that of a North American Indian, it being very angular. There is not very much known about this, other than what has been said, so one will have to let archaeologists fathom the mysteries surrounding it before one can satisfy one's curiosities regarding its history.

Indian Weapons.

The chief weapon of defence and offence among the Indians was the arrow, the head of which was moulded of stone and spliced to the wooden shaft. The Indians are credited with doing some very creditable feats with this arrow. A story is told of one Indian who put an arrow through a moose from head to hind at a distance of fifty yards; of another who pinioned a young deer to a tree at the distance of 100 yards. They were not William Tells, yet they handled their weapons with as much agility and keenness as we can handle our modern ones.

There is a complete collection of these arrow heads here, showing the different styles of the different tribes and at different periods in their existences.

One knife of stone in this case has a remarkable experience. It is in five pieces and took fifteen years to gather together. The first four pieces were presented to the society; the latter piece was found years later near the hiding place of the other pieces by the present curator of the museum.

These knives were usually attached to wooden handles and were used always with fatal results. Indian warfare without these weapons would seem ridiculous to them, for their scheme was to surprise the enemy and slaughter them while they were not on the alert, or when they were perhaps sleeping peacefully in their wigwams.

To illustrate their mode of attack and the effectiveness of their weapons, the following story is told: As the Indians say, a long time ago several Huron Indians, numbering perhaps thirty or forty warriors, took their canoes to visit the Mohawk country, for no other purpose than to wage war. As the story goes, the party stopped several times to supply themselves with food. As they approached the enemy's country they grew wary and moved cautiously. They drew their canoes from the water and hid them in the bushes. They climbed a hill overlooking the enemy's camp and ascertained that the triumphant return of a war party was being celebrated. The village was astir. Fires were blazing and the Indians were dancing, singing and feasting.

An important part of the ceremony on such an occasion was for an old squaw to dance and wave aloft the fresh scalp trophies just brought from the battlefield, in the presence of the assembled warriors. The song or address on such an occasion was usually descriptive of the battles, discussing the bravery of the victors and the cowardice of the vanquished, how they screamed for their lives and fled before the victor's forces.

Ascertaining that these were scalps from the heads of his own people, there awoke in the bosom of the young chief an uncontrollable thirst for revenge. Ordering his men to remain where they were, he drew his stone knife and descended upon the unsuspecting and unarmed party. Emerging suddenly from the wood he rushed like a tiger at the old squaw. With one jerk he threw her back, plunged the knife into her bosom and laid it open. Then seizing the scalp locks he thrust them into her breast, thus giving his friends an honorable burial; and, shouting his battle-cry, darted away and was lost in the darkness.

Next to these knives are several plommets, shaped somewhat like the surveyor's plommet. These were worn about the neck and were said to guide the Indian safely through the wood or make less dangerous a journey on a hazardous stream or river, or even lead them out of the way of hostile people. These plommets are of various shapes, ranging from a heart-shaped pendant to small sculptored heads.

Were the Eskimos Here?

While inspecting the specimens in this case, you could hardly overlook two peculiarly shaped knives, not Indian but Eskimo in type. These are flat and are ground and polished and resemble somewhat the modern meat chopper. They are known as the ulu or women's knives and are used continually by the Eskimo in all culinary operations. This is a type of knife not in use among the Indians, nevertheless, this specimen was found in central New Brunswick.

One would now naturally ask the question, how did it get there? Was this country inhabited by Eskimos in pre-Indian times and were they driven northward by the inroads of the Indians from the south or west? Or were the knives captured by an Indian war party that looted an Eskimo village? Perhaps a more peaceful question might be asked: Did the Indians simply adopt the idea of making this type of knife from an Eskimo neighbor?

The idea is fast gaining ground that the Eskimo did inhabit these parts and even countries farther south on the Atlantic seaboard.

NEW COMPANIES

Application is to be made for the incorporation of the Adamsville Telephone Company, Limited, The Merritt Motor Company, Limited, and Doherty & McHugh, Limited.

The Adamsville Telephone Company, Limited, is to carry on in Kent and Queens counties a general telephone business. The applicants are residents of Adamsville. The capital stock is to be $4,000 and the chief place of business is to be Adamsville.

The Merritt Motor Company, Limited, is to take over the business lately conducted in St. John under the name of Smith & Merritt. The main office is to be in St. John and the capital stock is to be $5,000.

Doherty & McHugh, Limited, are to conduct the wholesale boot and shoe business lately conducted in St. John under the name of Doherty & McHugh. The capital stock is to be $24,000 and the chief place of business is to be in St. John.

Threads and hairs on a carpet are hard to sweep up, but if the broom is brushed lightly round and round, instead of straight along, the threads will be formed in a ball and may easily be picked off the broom.

FLORETTA WHALEY NOW IS FORGIVEN

Young Eloper Home After Five Years, But ex-Minister is Under Ban

School Girl, Who Fled With Pastor of Fashionable Hempstead Church, Has Two Babies and is Still Infatuated With Her Lover, Whom She Hopes to Marry Some Day.

New York, April 5—Floretta Whaley, who five years ago this month eloped from the Hempstead (L. I.) home of her wealthy grandmother, Mrs. Mary Whatley, with Rev. Jere Knode Cooke, then pastor of St. George's Episcopal church at Hempstead, of which August Belmont is senior warden, is back home for a visit with her two babies and the unfrocked rector.

In defiance of all the proverbs, the young woman is supremely happy, has been welcomed to the arms of her grandmother and is three times an heiress. This week she will receive $8,000 from an uncle's estate, next year she will get $25,000 from her father's estate, and her grandmother has assured her that she will share equally with her sister, Edna, in the $150,000 estate of Mrs. Whaley.

Moreover the Rev. Jere Knode Cooke has built up a prosperous decorating business in San Francisco, where he took the name of Gerald Balcom and won a host of friends.

The only missing link from the young woman's chain of happiness lies in the fact that the man she eloped with is still unable to legally father her children, never having been divorced from the wife he abandoned for the pretty sixteen-year-old girl. But "Floretta Balcom" is not worrying over this, confident that it will not be long before the divorce is obtained and she can face the world with the man she loves and her babies.

The eloping couple and their babies arrived in New York from San Francisco last month, but it was not until Sunday that Floretta went to Hempstead and was embraced and forgiven by her grandmother. Jere Knode Cooke did not go to Hempsted and will not, for the forgiveness of Mrs. Whaley does not extend to the ex-pastor.

In the slim, handsome, young woman who walked through the streets of Hempstead Sunday with one baby in her arms and another toddling at her side, no one recognized the comely girl of sixteen with dangling hairbraids who caused the sensation of a decade by running away with the pastor of the most fashionable church in that section of Long Island. Floretta is 21 now, grown to full womanhood. She has blossomed into a beauty.

The girl told Mrs. Whaley that most of the stories that had come east and which told of her dire poverty and the helplessness of ex-Rev. Cooke were pure figments. From the very first, she said, Cooke had made good as a bread earner, beginning at anything he could turn his hand to, but always working at something and providing food and shelter. Beginning at the trade of painter he had branched out, developing into a decorator, and during the past year or two has had a large force of men at work under him.

She had written in February that there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in the neighborhood of their home, and that they were planning to come east for a visit. Would Grandmother Whaley receive her? Mrs. Whaley replied that she would, and gladly, but that Cooke must not show his face in Hempstead.

This was agreed to, and the little family came east. The day they arrived Edna Whaley, Floretta's youngest sister, met them and went into ecstasies over the babies. Until Mrs. Whaley was ready to receive them Edna Whaley visited Floretta every day. Then there were interviews with lawyers over the thousands that are coming to the young eloper, and as soon as the money is turned over the "Balcoms" will return to their California home.

"THE WONDERFUL PRODUCTION."

Lady Sybil Grant, Lord Rosebery's elder daughter, who has entered the ranks of the journalistic profession, is giving a good account of herself. Like Lady Grey (says the Gentlewoman), who is "Peggy" to her intimates, Lady Sybil has brains by birthright, and she has inherited something of the humor which is the chief charm of Lord Rosebery in the eyes of his friends. Lady Sybil is statelier in appearance than her sister, who could more strictly be described as pretty. It was of Lady Sybil that Professor Blackie once wrote after he had visited the Roseberys: "I was left alone with Sybil, a wonderful production with large blue eyes and a serene temper," and she still goes by the name of "The Wonderful Production."

WANTED

FARMER—Experienced wit ily or two men to manag St. John. Good proposition man. R. G. Murray, St. John 3379-4-12 d.w.

WANTED—About the 15th go to Rothesay, girl for g work, with knowledge of coo lly of three. No washing. Apply by letter with refere G. H. Flood, Clifton House N. B.

WANTED—A cook by Ap with references to Mrs. I son, Rothesay.

WANTED—Woman used t house work. Best wages. E. S. Carter, oRthesay.

WANTED—A competent m nurse and assist with work. Apply to Mrs. Manni 38 Coburg street.

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RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New present. We wish to secure good men to represent us general agents. The special in the fruit-growing busine Brunswick offers exceptional for men of enterprise. We manent position and liberal right men. Stone & Welling Ont.

SALESMAN WAN

SALESMEN wanted for o Automic Sprayer, Big Den Terms. Apply immediately. Galt, Ont.

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FARMS FOR SALE—Along river, on the Washadem and Grand Lake. Choice isl separately or with highland for, before May 1, a few fa obtained, with stock, machine for planting. Geo. H. V. Be terbury street, St. John, N. 3383-5-6 d.w.

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WEDDING

Hoyt-Perley.

In St. Paul's church yester Rev. E. B. Hooper officiated ding of Miss Helen Perley, Andover (N. B.), and Freder of Halifax, a member of th of J. C. Mackintosh & Co. given away by her father, Perley, now of Seattle, and as bridesmaid by Miss L Shediac. Miss Perley was d in a grey travelling costume and wore a pretty maliene h ried a bouquet of lily-of-the Tait was nicely gowned in bl and wore a hat to correspo ried a bouquet of pink carn

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt left o ban train at noon for Hamp the C. P. R. for Halifax wh reside. Only close friends were present. Besides tho John there were present Miss and E. H. Hoyt, of Andover Taylor, of Halifax, and Irvi Montreal. A large number of ered at the depot to say far

George Robertson, deputy eral, was successfully operate General Public Hospital yeste resting comfortably last even