man; Daniel Leavitt, assistant alder man.

Duke ward—Thomas Harding, alderman; Geo. Bonsall, assistant alderman.
Sidney ward—George Van Horne, alderman; John Clark, assistant alderman.
Guys ward—Joseph Ponsford, alderman; Joseph Stackhouse, assistant alderman.

man; Thomas Lockey, assistant alder-

nas Sancton-Chamberlain.

Joshua Bunberry—High constable.

The Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820. Its directors, representing the monied men of St. John at that period, were: Hon. John Robinson, president; Hon. Wm. Black, Ward Chipman, jr., Thomas Millidge, Robert Parker, jr., Nehemiah Marritt, Lewis Bliss, E. Wheeler, Ezekiel Barlow, Hugh Johnston, sr., Henry Gilbert, R. W. Crookshank and Stephen Wiggins. The cashier was H. H. Carmichael.

In the fifties a copper coin was in cir-

cashier was H. H. Carmichael.

In the fifties a copper coin was in circulation, bearing the inscription "ships, colonies and commerce." That expressed the spirit of St. John, tinctured, however, with the narrow aims of British ship owners, for St. John merchants in meeting passed resolutions to confine the British West India trade to vessels flying the British flag, a precurser of the Fordney act of congress, which aims to sell United States products to all countries without buying anything back.

The city financed itself in 1820, issuing scrip of small denominations, 6d, 1s, and 2s.; 2,800 of these obligations were put in circulation. Until the Bank of New Brunswick was established all currency was specie—gold and silver—

New Brunswick was established all currency was specie—gold and silver—doubloons, pistereens, Spanish dollars, etc. The sale of a cargo or a vessel was completed by the transfer by a porter of one or more bags of gold or silver.

Up to fifty years ago nobody was allowed to do business in the city unless he became a freeman. The process of becoming a freeman was to pay a fee and

MADE CANADA PRESCOTT, Ont. THE CANDY MINT WITH THE HOLE Better digestion Better Breath Better taste between smokes PEP-O-MINT WINT-O-GREEN CL-O-VE LIC-O-RICE CINN-O-MON Watch for the Alphab becoming a freeman. The process of becoming a freeman was to pay a fee and subscribe to a prescribed oath. Wages were low, 2s. 6d. for a laboring man and 5s. for a skilled mechanic. Produce generally was cheap, placing the necessaries of life within the reach of everybody. For instance, butter was 8d. per pound, the founder, Thomas Rankine, learned James, David, Alexander and Henry. He founder, Thomas Rankine, learned the track of silk, satins and velvets. The costant of the period was knee-breeches.

Madame de Repentigny, belonging to one of the four aristocratic families of New France, spun and wove coarse blankets of nettle and linden bark. When spun the yarn had to be woven, in the band loom common in most fam bouses. hand loom, common in most farm houses a hundred years ago. It was a large machine and needed much room. It consisted of four square posts, about four feet apart. At one end is the yard beam, upon which were wound the warp threads—the cloth is wound on the cloth Until the introduction of machinery,

Until the introduction of machinery, spinning was a domestic industry in the American colonies universally followed. The house without a spinning wheel was the exception. In the eighteenth century, women rich as well as poor appeared in numbers on Boston Common with their wheels; a brick building costing \$150.000 was created these to teach with their wheels; a brick building cost-ing £15,000 was erected there to teach the art to young girls. On an anni-versary there in the middle of the cen-tury three hundred young women spun with their wheels. Almost up to the middle of the last century the spinning wheel was in universal use in the mari-time provinces and those of us of the older reperation can well recall its welolder generation can well recall its wel-come and kindly whire. A title of honor was given single women: that of a

As a protest against the English Stamp Act, the president and first graduating class of Brown University in Providence wore domestic fabrics—a fashion that became quite general through New England. The daughters of Liberty resolved to wear homespuns only and drink no tea. At meetings of the spinners, a minister was generally present to preach a sermon—thus religion, patri-otism and industry enabled them to win otism and industry enabled them to win the war. The expertness of the New England people in the wool industry was ascribed to the fact that they learn-ed from the numbers of clothiers or wool workers who had emigrated from the Shires, where wool was grown and cloth made. The Irish from London-derry who settled in New Hampshire were remarkably skilful in manipulating wool.

The chief clothing of the early set-tlers was of wool. Flax and hemp were

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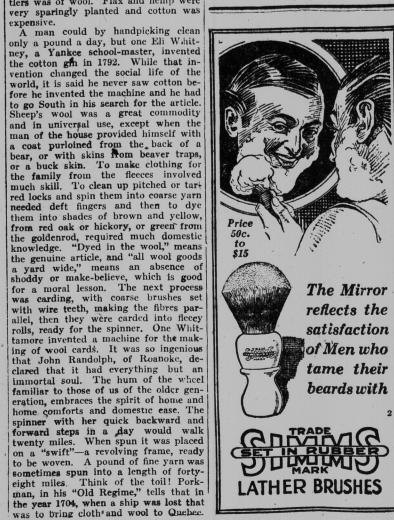
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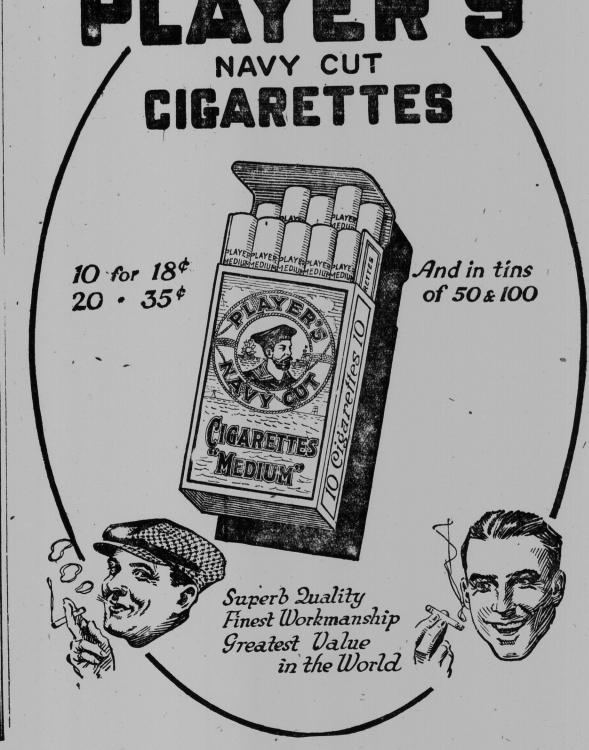
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to go South in his search for the article. Sheep's wool was a great commodity and in universal use, except when the man of the house provided himself with a coat purloined from the back of a bear, or with skins from beaver traps, or a buck skin. To make clothing for the family from the fleeces involved much skill. To clean up pitched or tarred locks and spin them into coarse yarn needed deft fingers and then to dye them into shades of brown and yellow, from red oak or hickory, or green from the goldenrod, required much domestic knowledge. "Dyed in the wool," means the genuine article, and "all wool goods a yard wide," means an absence of shoddy or make-believe, which is good for a moral lesson. The next process was carding, with coarse brushes set with wire teeth, making the fibres parallel, then they we're carded into fleecy rolls, ready for the spinner. One Whittamore invented a machine for the making of wool cards. It was so ingenious that John Randolph, of Roanoke, declared that it had everything but an immortal soul. The hum of the wheel familiar to those of us of the older generating embraces the spirit of home and Write for booklet on Hurlbut re-built service and we will tell you the name of Hurlbut dealer near-est to you...

familiar to those of us of the older generation, embraces the spirit of home and home comforts and domestic ease. The spinner with her quick backward and spinner with her quick backward and forward steps in a day would walk twenty miles. When spun it was placed on a "swift"—a revolving frame, ready to be woven. A pound of fine yarn was sometimes spun into a length of forty-eight miles. Think of the toil! Porkman, in his "Old Regime," tells that in







An Important Announcement