

L-POX SMALL-POX

SMALL-POX is raging in

orses and some men are re-
dying from this terrible
doubtless prove very fatal at
of the year, owing to the
of the blood in both man

of prevention is worth a
cure.

man will prepare to meet
by purifying his horses'

the use of

ANOHESTER'S

ic Powder,

nowledged superior of all
dicines for horses.

by all druggists and country

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

S. MCDIARMID,

St. John, N. B.

THE SINKING SHIP.

in the stormy deep

ship slowly sails

by her devils course

of adverse gales.

and forralls are gone,

no rotten, weak, and torn,

at last for long.

since she started off,

the lowest point,

ugh mixed, all thought were well

against all complaint.

to the captain landed soon,

ing near the coast,

smart, though untired, mate,

vacant post.

then gathered from around,

from every poll,

started, and her freight

languid roll

lost his self-control

not what to do,

the cargo would

motley crew.

your lives," is now the cry,

the galling fast,

into the vessel, lads,

type is

deeper still she sinks,

near to shore,

surely, must succumb;

beneath the waves.

—George Prescott.

P. E. ISLAND.

March 20.—Rev. Mr.

ille in Charlottetown at the

delivered his excellent lec-

ture Kirk (Rev. T. Fullerton,

Elements of Success in

fe.

as a very successful social

at Lower Montague on

last; proceeds for manse at

T. district division recently

gh Bank was a grand suc-

committee on increase of

a salary reported they had

the petition to the leader

ment. All lodges in the

are reported to be growing.

Refuge lodge of Montague.

for lodge work were made

by Miss Horton.

been very unkind to us

very severe storms and

weather, blocking up the

roads so as to make travel

No foreign mail reached

over a week. All trains east

had a hard fight with the

McDonald suddenly died

the other day. He had

for some time in good

his death was not expect-

well known here.

Rosemead died after

his illness on Monday and

at Brudenel by Rev. R. W.

He was young, and his

deeply regretted.

has lost an old resident in

Captain John Mason in

ear. He was a native of

age of Little York has been

the past few weeks with her

David Stewart of Lower

Mr. Large also has been

the fine stock of the

atage farmers.

all Cross has a large sing-

conducted by B. Davy.

Goldsmith of Vernon river

surprise the other even-

his kindly parishioners pre-

with a fur coat, cap and

ALLISON NEWS.

March 25.—Sedgwick Bay-

as for a number of weeks

the university hospital, has

vered that he was able on

ave for his home in Elgin.

The sum of \$80 towards

expenses of his illness was

to him by the students and

He expected to graduate

of his term.

Evening Prof. Robertson

perimental farm, Ottawa,

address before the students

then talk on Bread and But-

is a talk about the import-

present and future genera-

knowledge of the properties

is east.

In easy-going fellow Tom

makes the best of every-

er, rather, he takes the best

ing."

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

Another of the Missing Axe Factories
Has Turned Up.

Axe Making Has Greatly Increased in St.
John in Recent Years.

Lawton's Saw Works Very Busy—A Freder-
icton Industry—Some General Notes.

A Sun reporter started out the other day in search of the ruins of another axe factory. He ran up against a member of the firm of Campbell Bros., in the place of that firm, and was informed that the Telegraph's flowers of rhetoric had been laid on their tomb rather early, inasmuch as they were not yet dead. In fact they were very much alive.

There are about twenty people in the establishment, which turns out axes and other edge tools, carriage and car springs, axles, etc. Speaking of the axe industry one of the younger members of the firm said he had asked his father about the output of axes in 1875 or even later, and they had estimated that the whole output of the houses then running would not be over 500 dozen. Last year the two factories turned out not less than 5,000 dozen. And the cost of the axes had been very greatly reduced, while the wages of the employees had not. Campbell Bros. do not commence to ship axes to the upper provinces till last year, when they did a large business, and they will do a much larger one there this year. They shipped to Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hippolyte, St. Saver, Shawbridge, Joliette, Buckingham and other places in Quebec, and Klock's Mills and other points in Ontario. Their trade in axes last year was 30 per cent. larger than ever before. Mr. Campbell showed the Sun testimonials from a large number of firms highly praising the Campbell axes, and for instance, stating that out of an order of ten dozen he had not received a single complaint. The duty on axes is now 35 per cent., yet some of the American factories have lately been compelled to unload part of their surplus stock on this side of the line. If there were no duty the factories here would be snuffed out. The United States duty on our axes is 45 per cent. A curious feature of Campbell Bros. business is that they export a certain amount of ship carpenter's tools, such as adzes, axes, slices and chisels, to Bath, Me., and New London and Noank, Conn. Some St. John ship carpenters went there with their tools, and when the Americans saw the style and make they liked them so well that there has since been a demand from the places named. They supply axes for the St. John fire department. The trade in springs is chiefly confined to the lower provinces. The firm are now making some sets of water-carts for Halifax. They have just cooked an order for 150 sets for Fredericton, chiefly for Edgcombe & Sons. Business is good at the present time.

Alfred Edgcombe, of Edgcombe & Sons, Fredericton, was in Campbell Bros. office when the Sun man called. He said his firm have about 60 persons in their employ, and are steadily working away. They buy all the material they can from Campbell Bros. and other local firms. They got 350 sets of springs from Campbell Bros. last year. Their carriages are sold all over the lower provinces. They are shipping a lot now to Charlottetown. Thirteen of their carriages were at the P. E. Island exhibition last year and eleven at the Halifax show, and all of them were sold. They had just shipped one to the West Indies, and are sending one from Nova Scotia. Next September they would do the Toronto exhibition and see what they could do with the upper province people. If the duty were off they would have little to do but make Yankee carriages.

The Sun man also looked up E. B. Ketchum, manager of the Lawton Saw Works, and was shown through that establishment, where eight or nine men are employed. The works are very busy at present. They turn out gang and circular saws of all kinds, manufactured from steel saw plate imported from Sheffield. They carry a large assortment of tools in a position to fill orders off hand. The power is supplied by a 25 h. p. and a 5 h. p. motor. Plant is now being put in for the increased tooth saws. They have done more work so far this year than in the like period for the last three years.

A new branch in the last year has been the making of ice saws and a good trade has been done, these saws giving great satisfaction. One man over Briar Island way took five of them this winter, and the demand extends all through the provinces. Now and then a customer is found for the old fashioned whip saw, but not often. Cross-cut and buck-saws are made. Mr. Ketchum was filling a \$150 order for saws yesterday. They sell to mill-men on the St. John, Miramichi and other rivers, and have a large local trade, shipping also to Nova Scotia, where they do a good business, especially at Halifax and down Bridge-water way, and to P. E. Island.

NOTES.

The half yearly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent., which was declared by the Starr Manufacturing company this year, seems to indicate that a new era of prosperity is dawning on the concern.—Dartmouth, N. S., Weekly.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning company are asking for tenders for the erection of an addition to their factory.

At a public meeting held in Windsor recently it was decided to start a creamery, to be located in that town.

Considerable coal is being hauled over the Joggins railway at present. Trains are running on day and night over the road, and it is estimated about 650 tons are brought out to the Junction daily.

A former Nova Scotian, at present residing in Boston, writing to a friend in Halifax, says: "Business here is very quiet. Waves of workmen have been cut down to the finest."

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

John L. Harris and Mayor F. W. Sumner of Montreal, Alex. Wright of Wright & Mackenzie, lumbermen, and representatives of several other lum-

bermen will visit Fredericton and points along the Canada Eastern railway, about the middle of next week, with a view of organizing a lumber and manufacturing company. The headquarters will probably be at Boiestown, if some of the prominent lumbermen along the line of the Canada Eastern R. R. can be interested. Edward Jack of this city is one of the promoters of this project.

Mr. Rearman, a well-known farmer of Sackville, Ont., is in town. His mission is to look the county over, with the view of establishing an extensive tannery business in this province. Already he has cruised along the line of the Canada Eastern, and it is said was favorably impressed with the conditions. That section that he has about made up his mind to begin the erection of a tannery during the coming summer at a point between Boiestown and this city.

Thomas N. Burpee has been taken into the firm of Simmons & Burpee, and it will be known as Mr. Campbell, Burpee & Co. The new firm will operate the sash and door factory on King street formerly controlled by Henry F. Blair. With an energetic firm like this at the head of affairs, the business of the sash and door factory on King street should grow to large proportions.

There is a very large quantity of tan bark piled along the Canada Eastern R. R. for transportation to the Boston market during the coming summer. Conservative estimates show that the bark shipments over the C. E. R. R. will average seven car loads per day from now until the 17th of September next. The Canada Eastern railway runs through one of the richest sections of country to be found anywhere, and their business is increasing in volume every year.

There is a big brick block on Union street, No. 240, that has in it a currier shop, a shoe factory, a knitting factory, a bottling establishment and a spice mill. It is the Wm. Peters block and is an interesting place to visit.

On the top floor is the factory of David L. Carmichael, who makes heavy leathers and calf skins from the larragan, turns out oil tanned, lace and larragan, leathers, lambkin, sleigh robes and mats, etc. This is as yet a small industry, because it is a new one, only in its second year. Mr. Carmichael was for about thirty years in Wm. Peters' tannery and is a thorough master of his business. He began this business of his own in a small way and is working steadily along. There are four men engaged in the place, and they turn out a fine class of goods that sell through this province and also in Nova Scotia. Mr. Carmichael's reputation being well established. He says the past year was a dull one in his line of business, but the prospect is better for this year. In the shoe factory below stairs the Sun saw some of his work in the tanning of what are styled in the trade as unburnt calf skins, which Cathern Bros. & Co. have made into slippers that sell at retail around \$3.50, and of which they cannot get enough to fill the demand, and therefore had to call in their samples.

On the floor below Mr. Carmichael is a factory that must cause grievous distress to the prophets of blue ruin. It is the shoe factory of Cathern Bros. & Co. It was started last September, and is now employing 27 hands, is running every evening as well as every day, and is still unable to overtake its orders. W. A. Cathern is travelling for wholesale firm of J. M. Humphrey & Co. His brother, B. F. Cathern, was for ten years with J. Bennett & Co. of Lynn, Mass., and has all the skill and knowledge that a bright man could pick up in the foremost factories of the United States. Last fall he and his brother decided that a successful factory could be run under the management in St. John. They took their present premises, fitted them up with the very latest improved machinery to be had in the best markets, and set to work. Their success has been remarkable. Three men were brought from Lynn for special work, and more are booked to arrive before May day. They are not Americans, but ex-odians returning to work in Canada. The firm confine themselves to hand turned work in men's, women's and misses' footwear of the latest and most fashionable styles to be found in America. They make a specialty of custom hand welt work, and also carry a full range of patent leathers of all patterns. The Sun was shown a lot of patent calf imported from Germany, and a general stock of samples of footwear that it would be hard to duplicate. They make boots at \$1 to \$4 for turned work, and among other goods a men's cork soled boot at \$6.50 and a plain hand sewed at \$5 that are the perfection of footwear. A specialty is a woman's boot with the Louis standard heel and Louis Quize heel. A Parisian boot not made elsewhere in Canada. "Show me a boot or shoe of American or other make," said B. F. Cathern, "and if I can't duplicate it in twenty-four hours you may have the show." The business of the firm is increasing right along. A full line of their samples may be seen at J. M. Humphrey & Co.'s, and they are also carried by W. A. Cathern on the road. They will put in plant for more kinds of work this season, and talk of enlarging their premises.

On the same floor with Cathern & Co. are Barker & Co., who put up McLaughlin's leather preserver, harness oil and axle oil, besides fruit syrups, a liniment and other liquids, the work of which of course needs only two or three people. They sell all through the provinces and have shipped goods to Toronto.

On the next floor below the Sun man found W. J. Parks, who has from 22 to 25 persons employed in his knitting factory. He started in a small way five or six years ago and now has a factory run by steam power and turning out a large amount of work. He has been running full time for a year and has all the work he can attend to now, making stockings, socks and hosiery of all kinds, a knit material put up in lengths or rolls of 25 to 30 yards, which the housewife can buy, cut into lengths and hand knit the feet into it. It sells by the ton to the wholesale trade, and Mr. Parks has now an order for two tons for the fall trade. Among his customers are hat makers from Ottawa. Since adding steam power he does more and better work and expects to still further enlarge his

output. His yarns are bought in Canada, some from the upper provinces and some from lower province firms. The best yarn made in Canada, he says, are turned out by Humphrey & Son of Humphrey's mills, near Moncton.

On the same floor with Mr. Parks is the spice mill of Dearborn & Co., who grind all kinds of spices and cream of tartar, and roast and grind coffee. Their business in this line is double that of last year. At their premises on Prince William street the firm put up syrups and extracts. They have some improved machinery for their spice mill now on the way here. In a business of this kind there is, of course, need of but few employees, the machinery doing the work.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Enterprise Foundry Co. of Sackville have added a nickel plating and coppering plant, costing \$1,000, to their establishment. Small & Fisher of Woodstock and probably Rhodes, Curry & Co. will have a plant put in by the end of the year.

Alex. Gibson's new saw mill at Blackville is expected to be finished by the first of May.

Says the Newcastle Advocate: "Some years ago Henry C. Niven started a sash and door factory on a small scale, but for some time he has been completely reversed in the last twenty months, and nowadays a prospector will cast aside fair specimens of gold while prospecting for monazite."

On the hundred little streams that are in the monazite belt the prospector sets out, provided with shovel and pan. With his shovel he scoops out a hole in the bed of the stream, or near by it, and goes through the alluvial deposit until he strikes a whitish sand and gravel. Of this he takes a sample and washes it out, carefully examining quality and quantity. After prospecting in several places, he is able to decide whether the "branch" as these small streams are called in the south, is worth working. If it promises well a trial is made. The top soil is stripped off from a small area until the monazite stratum is reached. The sand is taken out and carefully washed, and if the results are satisfactory then work is begun.

Contractors do most of the mining, taking leases and paying a royalty of from one-seventh to one-fifth. Occasionally the monazite privilege is bought straight out, and in some instances \$200 an acre has been paid. Sometimes, however, the owners work their own lands.

Common, unskilled laborers are employed to do the work. "Strippers" are the hands who clear away the top soil, removing all timber growing thereon. They go down to the sand and gravel. The gravel gang comes next. They carefully lift out all the monazite sand and turn it over to the washers to get out all gravel, silver and clay, leaving a mixture of heavy material behind. This goes through a second washing, and the material left is marketable monazite.

The washing is done in a wooden box, twelve to eighteen feet in length, twelve to fifteen feet wide, and twelve deep. There is a cast-iron perforated plate at the upper end of the box, through which the monazite drops, while the lighter stuff and clay are washed away. A stream of water flows through the box. Expert washers receive \$1 a day, but there are plenty of men who do this work fairly well, and are anxious to work at 65 cents per day. Overseers and timekeepers receive \$1.50. A thousand dollars will be wages down south where there is little demand for day labor now.

The sand is about as common as gold dust, six cents a pound being the average price. It is estimated that a group of well washed hands will make twice their daily wages. Letters of inquiry come from all countries seeking information about monazite, and, judging by the number and character of these received by the geological survey from various European countries, the industry and the amount of money brought into this Piedmont section for monazite this year will hardly amount to less than \$10,000. Monazite has been found in small quantities in Russia, Norway, Bohemia, and in the washings in Brazil and in the mica veins of Quebec, but nowhere has it been found in such enormous quantities as in this belt.

A Gloucester, N. J., company is the one concerning manufacturing monazite in this country. The value of sand depends upon the metal, thorium, which it contains, which is separated from the associated material by very complicated chemical processes, which they keep secret from every one except those who manipulate the operations. It is then used in the manufacture of incandescent gas burners of different forms.

The finding of monazite is the best thing that has ever occurred for the poorer people of the section in which it is found. Hundreds of day laborers are now feeding their families with the money made in this industry.

HOW TO COOK EGGS.

May be Prepared for the Table in Five Hundred Ways.

Eggs are a standard breakfast dish, and there are so many ways of serving them that they form an almost endless variety. They are a meal in themselves, containing all the elements of nutrition in a quickly available, concentrated, or rather, compact, and most palatable form. They are strengthening and wholesome; taking, in a great measure, the place of meat at least, and to the benefit of the consumer, the place of meat, forming a most excellent food for children, and not only a food, but a medicine as well.

The daily consumption of eggs as food is something enormous. None but those that are known to be perfectly fresh should be used in cooking. To discover whether they are fresh drop them into cold water. If fresh the egg will sink. If the large end turns up and the egg floats, it is not good.

It is said that eggs may be prepared for the table in five hundred different ways. Simply boiled in the shells, they are palatable and wholesome. The best method of boiling eggs is to put them in cold water over a fire; when the water boils the eggs are done. Many do not like rare, or soft boiled or fried eggs, and the notion

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HUNTING FOR MONAZITE.

A New Industry in the Piedmont Section
of North Carolina.

It Contains Thorium, from which Incandescent Gas Burners are Made.

The enthusiasm with which the search for monazite is now being prosecuted in the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina is something remarkable. Men, women and children talk about it, dream about it, search for it, and would perhaps eat it if it could be prepared so that it would be palatable. For 200 years the planters on the coast stumbled over phosphate rock which had been brought to the surface, and considered it of no value. Finally, after the late war, a man of scientific turn of mind began to investigate this rock, and as a result an industry has sprung up that now amounts to millions of dollars annually.

In like manner gold miners year after year in their search for gold along the streams of the Piedmont section have been finding in their veins a heavy yellowish sand which they cast aside as worthless. This has all been completely reversed in the last twenty months, and nowadays a prospector will cast aside fair specimens of gold while prospecting for monazite. To obtain monazite from the hundred little streams that are in the monazite belt the prospector sets out, provided with shovel and pan. With his shovel he scoops out a hole in the bed of the stream, or near by it, and goes through the alluvial deposit until he strikes a whitish sand and gravel. Of this he takes a sample and washes it out, carefully examining quality and quantity. After prospecting in several places, he is able to decide whether the "branch" as these small streams are called in the south, is worth working. If it promises well a trial is made. The top soil is stripped off from a small area until the monazite stratum is reached. The sand is taken out and carefully washed, and if the results are satisfactory then work is begun.

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