

poor, but the only way of travelling was on foot or horseback. The first stage began to run between Salisbury and Harvey some fifty years ago; first once a week, then tri-weekly, and finally once a day. A man by the name of Upham was the first postmaster, and J. M. Stevens, the present postmaster, succeeded him; and he has held the office continuously for nearly forty-nine years. The daily arrival of the mails has led to a multiplicity of post-offices, each of which supplies a name to the locality, and around which has sprung, in many instances, a pleasant village, till there are now sixteen post-offices in the parish of Harvey.

A stranger visiting Harvey for the first time could but view with admiration the broad acres of marsh that stretch between the villages of Harvey on the one side and those of Hopewell on the other. This marsh land has been reclaimed from tides that for ages have deposited, to great depths, the rich soil which now yields such bounteous crops of hay year after year, without imposing on its owner the great labor and cost of cultivation and top dressing required on the upland. Harvey parish has about 3,300 acres of marsh, besides about 700 unreclaimed.

To the diligent searcher after knowledge, the scholar with open eyes, the original cause of the transformation from beautiful and expansive basins of water to the material which forms the land, now so productive, is a most interesting study. Here is a field at our very doors demanding geological, chemical and botanical investigation. When and why did the tides become so abnormal in the Bay of Fundy? Why is the water in Shepody Bay surcharged with a valuable fertilizer, covering debris by its deposits and producing such land?

How is it that this land will produce crops continuously, for a quarter of a century or more, without any fertilizing expenditure? And what are the characteristics of the vegetable growth observable on this land when exposed to the sea-water? Outside of the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is no formation resembling this; and its economic value, aside from its interesting peculiarities, demands a closer and more searching examination than it has yet received.

Grindstone Island, near Mary's Point, emphasizes in its name the nature of the materials of which it is composed, as it is one of the earliest localities at which grindstones were made. At Mary's Point a portion of the beds from which stone is quarried is of a pale, purplish, grey color. The fine, even texture of these rocks, the facility with which they could be worked, their durability, combined with their pleasing color, led to their being held in high estimation, and the so-called

stone fronts of some cities in the United States illustrate the extent to which they were at one time employed. All this is now changed, however, there being at the present time not a single quarry in Albert County. The explanation of this is mainly, perhaps, to be found in the operation of the adverse tariff imposed by the United States.

Harvey can boast of having the first grammar school in the county. The schoolhouse stood a little to the left of the present one, and quite near the street. It was opened as early as 1848, and the first teacher was Thomas Woodman. Here it was our Inspector probably spent his first school days; here it was pupils from different parts of the county came. . . . At the annual school meeting in 1886 the ratepayers failed to vote enough money to support the grammar school, and it went to Alma, where it has been ever since.

The fourth of October, 1869, was the great event known as the "tidal wave," or the "Saxby gale." There had been a slight wind all day, but at nine o'clock the tide rose rapidly, overflowing the marshes and roads, and two vessels were taken over the dykes. . . . The "tidal wave" was the cause of heavy loss to many, lumber having been swept off the wharves, barns and hay sent floating down the river.

Shipbuilding has been an important industry in Harvey in the past. A few ships were built in New Horton; the majority, however, were built at Harvey Bank. James Brewster and son, Gilbert, built a dozen vessels between the years 1860 and 1875.

The late G. S. Turner carried on shipbuilding between the years 1875 and 1892 at Harvey Bank, building as many as twenty vessels in that time, among them being some of the best vessels in the province. There has been no one to take his place in this industry, and its abandonment has been a serious loss to the community.

Visitors to the place are attracted by Bay View cemetery on account of the beauty of its situation, as well as for its tastefully laid-out grounds, where, as the name implies, a fine view of the bay may be had, the shore stretching round from here to Mary's Point.

Agriculture and lumbering form the chief industries. About 2,000,000 deals have been shipped from Harvey Bank within the last two years. New Horton also ships considerable lumber annually.

Though the early history of the place was one of tribulation to both owners and settlers, those dark and dreary days are buried in the misty past, and the present generation has a beautiful heritage of natural wealth, made richer by the earnest toil of our respected forefathers.