go along to Rothsay, on the brow of the bank of the Kennebecasis. If one wants to get a comprehensive view of all this neighbourhood, let him climb the heights of Portland or of Carleton; but my selection as a viewing-point would be the old dismantled fort behind the exhibition building, where, from the carriage of a King George cannon, you can gaze on city or bay.

The drives over the rocky hills in the vicinity of St. John gives land and sea views of surpassing grandeur. One of the finest of these drives is that to the Suspension and Cantilever Bridges. These bridges, which combine an airy grace and rigid strength, cross a rocky gorge, only 450 feet wide, at a height of a hundred feet above low-water, into which the wide waters of the St. John are compressed.



It is curious that in the immediate vicinity of the two most remarkable suspension bridges in Canada—those at St. John and at the Falls of Niagara—have been erected cantilever railway bridges; thus bring ing into strong contrast the varying principles of these two modes of

bridge construction. The main span of the cantilever bridge over the St. John is 825 feet. It was opened in 1885, and gives direct communication between the New Brunswick railway system and the vast system of the United States.

This structure was projected and built by the energy of one man, William K. Reynolds. Few besides the projector had any faith in the undertaking, and he therefore assumed the whole financial and other responsibility, not a dollar being paid by the shareholders until the bridge was opened to the public. In 1875 the bridge wr purchased from the shareholders by the Provincial Government, and is now a free highway. It is most impressive to look down upon the swirling, eddying tides, flecked with snowy foam, and still more so to descend to the water side, and view the surging current, and, high in air, the graceful bridges. At low tide there is here a fall in the river of about fifteen feet. At a certain stage of the tide, and for a