## CANADA WEST

## The Varying Regions of Canada—The Experimental Farms of the West.

Farm Methods-Fruit Culture at Agassiz-Ferns and Firs at Agassiz-Mountain Forests-Brome Grass-Shelter Belts and Blizzards-Too Much Wheat Growing.

From what has been said in the preceding letter it will have been gathered that there are certain difficulties and perils possible to farming in the and perils peculiar to farming in the west. A very rapid and cursory acquaintance with western farming is enough to show that even the most hurried visit to the west will show this feature. As he passes across Canada from east to west some very peculiar and striking characteristics of the various portions of the country impress themselves on the passer by. The most striking, of course, are the great features of the scenery of the is not reached until neuring Winnipeg on the journey west. With the eastern border of Manftoba we reach an agricultural district for the first time after leaving eastern Ontario. On the eastern side of the Red River there is a beginning of the level lands of the Red River valley. There is a level land, evidently moist, with a great deal of bushy growth and much natural meadow. Crossing the Red River and journeying west beyong Winnipeg we have first the Manftoba region, in which we find true plains stretching to the horizon in all directions, almost without trees, except on the river to the horizon in all directions, almost without trees, except on the river banks, where they still grow to a good size. After that comes the region of the territories usually spoken of as the Northwest, almost treeless, and finally the ranching country, reaching to the foot of the Rockles, which may be called treeless. This latter part is higher, for the level rises steadily as we amproach the mountains: drier, we approach the mountains; drier, for the rainfall is almost nothing from the beginning of winter until June, and exposed to drying winds. Then comes British Columbia, which is a great tree-growing region, but in its southern part, which is traversed by the railway, almost without level agricultural lands.

In all these regions there is fertile soil, and great varieties of vegetable growth. In each there are peculiarities which perplex the farmer. In each there is a great possibility of agricultural or pastoral wealth, and in each the government of Canada has agricultural or particular in each the government of Canada ne planted a great experimental statio. In Manitoha at Bravdon, in the territories at Indian Head, and in Briti Columbia at Agassiz, there are lar farms under able and practical maybere the experiments which are were willing to see them fall much farther short of paying than they do at present.

Their purpose is to show the farmers what pays and what is good cultivation, by showing in example what does not pay and what poor cultivation gives in the way of results. Beside these, examples of course are to be seen of what does pay and what is good cultivation, but the best and most valuable part of their teaching is that which shows the farmer what is shown in the way of crops and of methods. The farms are large. That at Brandon contains some 800 acres, nearly all of the rich prairie black loam, resting on a variety of subsoils. That at Indian Head contains 680 acres, aft of rich arable land; and that at Agassiz contains some 1,100 acres. Of this latter, some 320 acres are in the level valley of the Fraser River, a tairly good soil on top, but undertaid by the sands and gravels of the river bed. The rest, nearly 800 acres, is on the mountain, rising to a height of at least 1,200 feet above the river. The greater part of this mountain land is of very fine quality, a rich brown fine loam, and the growth upon it is very rapid. It does not rise in a gradual slope, but by steps, which are very steep, but not of great height, and by easier slopes between these steps. In a word, this mountain land presents a series of benches of varying heights. As an experiment, on these benches at altitudes ranging from 100 to 1,200 feet, a variety of fruit trees, grapes and bushes have been set out. All have made good, even rapid growth, and at these heights fruits mature earlier than on the level ground beside the river. The soil is

The three farms visited are devoted to such work as is most likely to benefit the province in which each is situated. At Agassiz the usual farm crops are grown, and yield abundantly, but the greater attention is paid to fruit culture. Hundreds of varieties of apple, pear, plum and peach are set out, and the growth and quality of each variety is carefully compared. The same is the case with the smaller berries and with grapes. To procure these varieties, all parts of the earth have been called on for their choicest sorts, and in addition many corts have been originated by hybridizing. All these are under careful test and comparison, and in a few years Mr. Sharpe, the manager, will be in a position to resommend a list of varieties which may be planted with confidence by the ranchers of British Columbia. To that province grain culture is not so important, and is not available, as it lacks the wheat growing areas, but there is an illimitable extent of land in which fruit culture can be carnied on successfully. The market for fruits is at hand. In Manitoba and the Northwest there is a great demand for truit. This is very probably owing to the dryness of the air, and it is in appearance likely to prove a perma-

nent characteristic of the population. It furnishes a near and good market for the fruit which can be produced so easily in British Columbia, and cannot be so well grown on the prairie or plain.

There are about 54 acres in apple trees of some 550 to 600 varieties. There are 130 varieties of plum, 65 varieties of cherry, 333 varieties of pears, and over 300 varieties of currants, goose-berries, blackberries, etc. Of this large number a great part are not adapted to the locality, and will not be of value. The great benefit of the work now being carried on is to make plain to the orchardist what varieties he should avoid. Of course the production of fruit is large. In 1895 from 13-8 acres 42 tons were shipped, and at present the market is limitless. On the farm at Agassiz a great many experiments are made in the growth of shade trees, flowering shrubs, hedgerows and flowers. These all grow to perfection in this climate and soil. Every variety of plant in which leaf and flower growth is important grows in profusion here. There are two plants native to the province which are most striking. These are very different in size, but they are on the Agassiz farm always prominent. The first is the great British Columbia fir, growing to height of about 200 feet, and vary-ng from 4 to 6 feet in diameter. The ing from 4 to 6 feet in diameter. The second is the fern. The fern growth is really surprising. You constantly encounter plants 10 feet high, and are told of larger individuals of 16 and even more feet. The rapid growth of ferns is one of the difficulties of farming in the province. There the fern is really a troublesome weed. The firs clothe the mountains with great forests of most valuable timber, such forests as excite the interest and delight of any one who admires fine trees. Fire commits great ravages. Enformous areas are burned over every year, and the sight of these ravaged forests and charred hillsides is a most unpleasant reminder of the waste that seems to be inevitable.

british Columbia is how to utilise the forest wealth. How are men to bring these huge trunks, weighing many tons, from the steep slopes on which they grow, thousands of feet above the valley in which are the stream and the valley in which are the stream and the saw mill? No doubt this question will be solved as soon as the demand for lumber has reduced the more accessible forests. The farms at Indian Head and at Brandon are nearly alike in their situation, soil and work, and we may consider them as being principally occupied with the cultivator of grain. They certainly do something towards mixed farming, and keep animals of the principal breeds, but these farms do for the most part work along the lines of the actual practice of the locality. In consequence, wheat and other grain form the most important crop produced. The Indian Head farm is situated on the main line of the C. P. R., about a he main line of the C. P. R., abo of the best wheat growing districts in the Northwest. It must be understood that the great wheat growing region is Mapitobe and that wheat growing region. that the great wheat growing region is Manitoba, and that wheat growing in the Territories west of Manitoba is not as a rule considered sound practice. There is a good deal of it, but the most thoughtful farmers seem to incline to mixed farming as the coming system. There are, however, certain sections in which wheat has been grown with success, and will no doubt continue to be so grown. One of the best of these is at Indian Head, and within a few miles of the farm we saw blocks containing many square miles, which were expected to yield 40 or 45 bushels per acre.

The experiments carried on at Indian Head include:

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47 var. wheat, 1-16 acre plot.
10 var. wheat, 10 acre plot.
11 var. wheat, 10 acre plot.
13 var. barley, 1-10 acre plot.
15 var. barley, 1 acre plot.
16 var. oats, 1-10 acre plot.
16 var. oats, 5 acre plot.
15 var. oats, 5 acre plot.
16 var. oats, 1 acre plot.
40 var. pass, 1-10 acre plot.
40 var. pass, 1-10 acre plot.
40 var. pass, 1-10 acre plot.
Then there are six plots of two varieties each of oats, barley, peas and wheat sowed at intervals of one week. There are also plots of wheat, barley, oats and one inch deep, and scwed with spring tooth and ordinary seeder. Finally there are plots in which a different quantity of seed per acre is tried for these grains. These experiments are made in almost or quite the same manner at Indian Head and at Brandon. Such experimenting will soon decide all doubts as to best variety, best date of seeding, best quantity of seed and best depth. They are carried on in a public way, open to inspection of all farmers, and with full publication of results. The expense and trouble of personally conducted experiments are saved to the thousands of farmers who might make them, and the benefit is open to all.

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Of course farms so conducted cannot pay their way, and it is somewhat singular to hear the charge made against these farms that they do not pay. If they did pay they would be of no use as model, or more correctly, as experimental farms. It is proper to add that the list above given does not exhause the range of experiment. All varieties of vegetables and particularly of the potato, are grown under close observation. Many varieties of fruit trees, bushes, and vines are tried. These latter on the plains, as at Indian Head, vary. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries do well. Strawborries grow well, but owing to spring frosts do not fruit so well. Rocky Mountain and Dakota cherry, and plums, both native and hybrid, do well. Apples are not a success.

The most important result of the work of these farms, and one which alone will repay their cost, is the discovery of the value of Brome grass. For many years experiments have been made with all varieties of grasses of the United States and of Canada. alone will repay their cost, is the discovery of the value of Brome grass. For many years experiments have been made with all varieties of grasses of the United States and of Canada. All failed till Brome was tried. It is a great success and it settles the question in favor of a hay crop even on these dry plains. The characteristic

with a small reinfall, diminishing as you go west, and with a prevalence of high winds, always dry and often cold. Experience in the country leads to the opinion that this wind injures all trees, killing some of our most hardy evergreens. It dries the surface of the ground, and blows it off; in some cases even blowing grain which had sprouted out of root. The open country gives this wind free course, and its free course gives it an open field. The remedy, as stated by Mr. McKay of Indian Head, is to plant shelter belts.

Fortunately there are several trees which grow fairly well. These are the Manitoba maple, really the box alder, naltive poplar, American cottonwood, Russian poplar and Russian willow. The Manitoba maple is the most available and does well. The seed should be sown in beds, the young trees set two feet apart, and cut back for a few years. They will thus make a perfect wind break, and if desired more tender trees may be grown in nore tender trees may be grown in heir shelter. Round about every ter section from east to west. The injurious winds are from northwest and northeast, and by such a system of planting there would be a shelter of planting there would be a shelter belt every 220 yards from north to south, and injury from wind would be almost unfelt. At present these shelter belts are conspicuously want-ing except on the experimental farms. The land needs moisture and shelter. Trees would give it shelter and would help to give it sneiter and would at least prevent the drying effect of searching winds, and the blowing away of precious soil.

As has been already said, the well-fare of the population, and their even prosperity, turns upon the adoption of mixed farming. There may be a few localities where wheat alone will give the best results, but they must be few. Mixed farming furnishes employment in the winter, varies the occupation, introduces the educative influence of breeding, which is in itself an inbreeding, which is in itself an inspiring study, and by a variety of product prevents the accident of total failure. Total failure often comes to failure. Total failure often comes to the farmer who grows wheat alone. Farmers are halled out at times. A square mile of wheat, good for 30,000 bushels, which at the present price is worth \$24,000, may be totally destroyed in ten minutes by hall! This sometimes happens. It sometimes happens in a succession of years. When it does of course the farmer is ruined. This any one will admit is an exceptional case. It is not right or safe to generalize from exceptions. Let larger averages speak. Today there are thousands of acres of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest, which will yield 45 bushels per acre. Equally true is it, that the estimated yield from all the acres sown is 15 bushels per acre. This estimate is made from is this satisfactory? It certainly is not, and the remedy lies in the adop-tion of mixed farming and better far-

Want of space prevents further notice of these experimental farms. They deserve several letters, and the annual reports should be secured by all farmers and carefully studied. Mr. Sharpe of Agassiz, and Mr. McKay of Indian Head were at home and gave us full information. Mr. Bennet of Brandon was absent, to our regret. At Indian Head we found the Nova Scotian whose presence always fills cur cup, in the person of Mr. Frank Musgrove, the courteous station master, who is a native of Sydney, C. B. At Brandon we visited the hospital building, meeting Miss Bertha Grant of Springhill, Pictou county, N. S. Miss Grant's brothers farm in the neighborhood, but time did not permit us to visit them, or to drive out to the Blue Hills of Brandon, which invited us most temptingly, and where we would have been sure of a welcome from Rev. Mr. Roddick and other friends. A. C. B.

ITCHING PILES. Some time ago I was completed incapacitated for business. Itching Piles. I bought a boof chases contament at Roper Drug Store, and on applying it was relieved at once. I have given it to others and all have been relieved. It has cured some that had undergone as operation.

WM LEITH
Cuts CZEMA CHAPS SALT HEUM CINTMENT SCALD HEAD BITES / SALT RHEUM HIVES BOZEMA Thave used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Salt Rheum and Ecsams and it has worked a wonderful oure for me. I taked delight in recommending it to all, afflicted with these skin torments

EWEN MCKINNON, Hampton, P.E.I. ice, costs, all dealers, or Elmancon, Bates & Co.,

Toronto, Ons.

A Wichita man has invented an appliance which he says is to be attached to brooms used in hospitals. It is a tank to hold disinfectants, and is arranged so that the stroke of the broom feeds the liquid to the straws, distributing it regularly as the broom is drawn over the floor.

RIGHT HON, W. J. PIRIE.

Belfast's Lord Mayor Appointed Privy Councillor.

He Was Born in Quebec-His Career as a Ship Builder.

The Belfast Weekly News of August 14 contains a long sketch of the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrle, the popular Lord Mayor of Belfast, whose recent appointment as a Privy Councillor "has been received with unfeigned satisfaction by ell settlens of the com-

Mr. Pirrie was born in Quebec 1847, but when he was quite a child his widowed mother returned with him to Irsland. At the age of 15 he entered the employ of Harland & Wolff, and 12 years later became a partner in the great shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, Ltd.

"One phase of Mr. Pirrie's career as a shipbuilter is unique. Other builders have acted upon the same esults in the way of new departu or reforms in the models. the interna or reforms in the models, the internal arrangements, and the fitting up of passenger steamers. Even while in his indentures Mr. Pirrie studied ship construction and carried out work on some of the great shipbuilding rivers of this country. But the phase to which we have alluded—the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasized—is the study of naval aremphasized—is the study of naval ar-chitecture and the general arrange-ment and fitting up of passenger ships for special trades, on the ocean, dur-ing voyages on the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Pocific. The first of these technical educational voyages was made in 1872, and the result was improvements almost amounting to important new departures in the Britannic and Germanic, which were build to embody the new ideas thus formed by Mr. Pirrie. The appointments of these vessels were more like those of a mod-

reside were more like those of a modern hotel, with large staterooms, perfect ventilation and luxumous fittings, than the ordinary passenger ship with the orthodox cubby-holes, with shelves on one side doing for beds; and the smells. Other and further improvements, gathered on subsequent Atlantic voyages, were incorporated in the Teutonic and Majertic, which are still, perhaps, unsurpassed in everything intended to make the voyage across the Atlantic a holiday trip, with all the means of comfort, and every sense of safety prevailing. It is pleasant to note, and significant as showing the opinions of the White Star company, and the perfect taste and delicate touch of Mr. Ismay, that when these sister ships were completed a portrait of Mr. Pirrie, by Herkimer, was presented to his wife. The same general plan of studying ship construction on the sea was followed in

ners of Harland & Wolff, 162, that we are enabled to account for the extraordinary success of the firm—success to which Mr. Pirrie, in a speech made some time ago, referred in becoming language, and with just pride, in these words: 'Although the total production of vessels in the United Kingdom was about the same in 1835 as it was ten or twelve years ago, Belfast in the meantime has actually doubled its output of tonnage.' This great company flaunched sixty-two vessels of 322,775 tons, with 183,240 i. h. p., diritry the five years ending with 1895. They give employment to about 8,000 men, and pay in wages an average of about £13,000 per week; whereas some thirty-five years ago the firm only employed something like 100 men, and the works were contained within something over and acre and a half of ground.

"Nordhwithstanding the heavy demands and strains of his business upon Mr. Pirrie, he has devoted an important share of time to the public interest and well-being of Belfast.

"There was good reason to believe the shipbuilder would make a chief magistrate of the first order; an, to quote accurrent, if inelegant, saying, he has been an "up-to-date" lord mayor. His views are forward, as become a man of ability, strength, and courage. It is but natural that, with his own educational experience, its difficulties and defects, he should take a keen, wide, and practical interest in education, but, like all practical men and manufactures who have thought out and studied this question, he would not iransform the class-room into a timpot shop. The college cannot, with any real henefit, supersede experitions of the supersede lessons and experience in real work at the lathe, the anyil, and the rest; but within the limits much can be done in the colleges, and on the lines indicated by Mr. Pirte in his inaugural speech as lord mayor, when he said: I have always held a very strong opinion of the advantages of technical education rightly imparted and as a supplement to the ordinary means for acquiring mechanical skill in the ir

ent in the ace of progress, and every movement n a forward direction has been faciliated by the lord mayor since his elec

SOME QUEER CURRENCY. Potatoes Given for Debts and Onions

for Change.

Boys in the east sometimes think noney a scarce enough article, but hey really know very little about it compared witht what some of their cousins from the far west could tell them. There, says the San Francisco Chronicle, one often goes for days without sight of even so much as a nickel, and then the people resort to all sorts of queer devices to "make

An eastern man, who had occasio o spend many months in Montana. tells of having seen a man buy a be of matches with a watermelon and receive as change two muskmelons. Another paid for suspenders in turnips and got a carrot or two back with his purchase.

with his purchase.
"But of all the queer financial transactitons that I have ever known,"
said he, "the oddest came under the
tead of 'paying the fiddler." It had
teen noised abroad that a dance was tain, and I agreed to go along with one of the boys and see the fun. After going through the elaborate pre-parations of blacking his boots and putting on a collar, I saw my com-panion go to the potato bin and carefully select a dozen nice potatoes and put them in his pocket. No soonthan he gracefully surrendered his vegetables for an entrance ticket. But what puzzled me the most was that upon coming out after dancing all he was given two onions as nge.' I have been trying to make up my mind ever since just what that cance was worth in the 'currency of

AN OLD 42ND HIGHLANDER.

Who Seventy-Five Years Ago Lived a Hermit's Life in the Woods

Near St. John. (Cor. Halifax Recorder, Aug. 28.) (Cor. Halifax Recorder, Aug. 28.)
There was hiving at this period—1822
—in the neighborhood of St. John, N.
B., an aged hermit named John Mackenzie. He was born in Inverness-shire. Early in life he enlisted in the 42nd Regiment, and served under Lord Cornwallis during the whole American war. In the army he distinguished himself by many heroi acts and was esteemed one of the bes acts and was esteemed one of the best marksmen in the corps. For strength of body he was equally remarkable, being able to carry in his arms easily to a considerable distance 250 lbs. At the conclusion of the war Mackenzie, with many others, was disbanded here, hoping by settling in these provinces to gain an independency. But the habits of the soldier unfitted kiackenzie for rural pursuits, but he was the more unfitted by a misanthropic disposition, a high notion of independwell as the Pacific route of a fleet of the White Star company's boats. It is by a close examination and deep inspection of the methods of the part-

which he would issue forth at times with a few baskets of his manufacture. The sale of these articles furnished him with all the necessaries his downstic economy required. In this manner he lived upwards of thirty years, but his migrations could not always escape observation, nor his habitation concealment. Yet living this immured, secluded life, his repose was not undisturbed, for the fires, which at several periods had ravaged the woods, had often burnt his little all, and he escaped with difficulty from the confiagration.

From his naturally proud and independent spirit he would not receive the least gratuity, and articles left near his hut for his use were always left untouched. One winter he was severely frost bitten and he was removed to Carleton, where his hut was built near the graveyard. Old age crept on apace, and at last unnerved his arm, enfeebled his mind, and although he struggled hard with nature, reduced thin to the necessity of accepting the assistance of the charitable. Speaking of him at this time, it was said that he had almost forgotten his native language—the Gaelic—and his English was scarcely intelligible, yet on mentioning his native country a glow of enthusiasm was perceptibly kindled from the recollection of youthful impressions. At the mention of the gallant 42nd he would become unlimated; for a moment you could trace in him the remains of the hard Caledonian soldier, but the gleam was fransitory. It awakened ideas quickly followed by the most desponding reflections, for, shaking his grizzled.

## Dizzy Spells.

THE EVIDENCE OF RHEUMATISM REACHING FOR THE HEART.

MRS. WELDON A VICTIM, KOOTENAY

HAS CURED HER.

Dizziness and fainting spells when associated with Rheumatism are indications that the Rheumatism is beginning to work its direful influence on the very centre of life itself—the heart.

Mrs. Martha Weldon, of 25 Bowen St., Hamilton, Ont., was in a condition of this kind, when on the recommendation of a friend she began taking "Kootenay."

of a friend she began taking "Kootenay."

In her sworn declaration she says:—
"I was so weak and sore that it took me from 15 to 20 minutes to get out of bed, and once the pain in my knees was so severe that I nearly fell down stairs. My appetite was very poor and I was at times seized with such dizziness that I thought fainting would surely follow. On the recommendation of a friend, I commenced to take Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and immediately began to gain strength and recover the use of my limbs. Now there is no pain or soreness whatever in my legs. I am willing and anxious that all my friends should know what a grand medicine Kootenay Cure is, and I sincerely recommend it for Rheumatism and as a general tonic."

Sold by all druggists, or The S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., (Limited), Hamilton.

Chart book sent free to any address.

Chart book sent free to any address.

seard, he would retire into the interior of his hut, saying: "It's a' ower now, I'll soon gang there," pointing to the graveyard. The citizens of St. John were appealed to to offer the hand of speedy assistance. The old soldler's miserable thut was described as being insufficient to afford shelter to his aged frame; he was often unable to help himself to arything. Straw was his bed, a block of wood was his pilaged frame; he was often unable to help himself to anything. Straw was his bed, a block of wood was his pillow, and his food was what the charity of the neighboring cottagers bestowed. And this, alas, was the deplorable condition, the latter end of a brave old Highlander, who had fought nobly to maintain British supremacy on this continent.

SWEET FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

f own a love for every flower that blows: The wee, wild star-flower, double damask rose,
Fine lady poppies, with their airs and graces,
And pansivs with their sweet, expressive

But there is none surpasses the sweet prait climbs so high and blooms so lavishly. The fragrance of its butterfly-like flowers Peareth the thought of youth in garden bowers.

The maiden in her teens, with braided hair Who loves its sprays in her light garb t wear, The tender-hearted little ones who grieve Last the flowers mourn when they the garden

flowers, Whose time of sleep comes ere the sunse

hours, Their bells of varied hues chime to my hear of charished ones the earliest to depart. I love that towering weed all golden gay,
That lifts its wands 'long bank or fenced
highway,
I have a fellow-feeling with the rue,
Emblem of those who would past deeds undo. But, ah! the breauty of the abounding grass, Type of that grace that doth all thought surpass, It fills the mower's vales, clothes heights un-

Save by the footsteps of the hosts of Gol.

MARGARET G. CURRIE LOGGIE AND THE TROUT.

(Vancouver World.)

The following appears in an exchange concerning a gentleman well-known in this city, formerly of the Miramichi, N. B., and reads well:

Geo. W. Loggie of Whatcom, is, as every one knows, a devotee of the split bamboo and never lets go of a hance to wet a line in a trout brook. chance to wet a line in a trout brook. Every one is well aware also that western Washington is a damp country in the winter, and that heavy fog is common. Now, it chanced that Loggie and the rainy season struck the coast about the same time, and soon a friend informed George that the heat place on earth for trout was the best place on earth for trout was a creek not far away. That was enough. Loggie inquired as to the route, bait, etc., and early next morning struck out through the woods on the trail to the creek. It was very foggy and progress was slow, but soon the sound of swift running water told our angler that the place was reached. He was on the creek bank and alone in a og that was thick enough to cut.
oon the bamboo was ready and Geo.
nade him cast, sending his flor and the fog grew thin. George wal ready to quit for the first day, and began to pack his rod for the back tray k. So intent was he on this operation that he did not look in the direction of the creek for several minutes, during which the fog lifted and left objects visible for several rods in every direction. When George looked up he let go of everything and threw up his hands, his hair stood straight up, and he nearly fainted from astonishment. In speaking of it afterwards he said, "Why, sir, blank it all, sir, I was 300 yards from the it all, sir, I was 300 yards from the creek. Yes, sir, caught every blame one of those two hundred and 'steen' trout out of there in the fog, sir, and that's case of the steen that it is the steen t

ST. STEPHEN'S NEW WHARF.

A correspondent writes from St. Stephen to the Sun, under date of Aug. 30th, as follows:

"The land on which the new King street wharf stands was a gift to the town, and parish of St. Stephen from His Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, one hundred and five years ago.

"Previous to that period deeds of King street garden lots were written as follows: "Garden lots were written, west side of the road leading from Schoolic river through Morristown to the country," or number mine, on the west side, as the case may have been.

"Arthur M. Hill drove the last bolt in the wharf at ten o'clock a. m. today, while Contractor Joseph McVay and his son William held the boat at the end of the wharf iear the Ashburton channel.

"This wharf is really a gift to the inhabitants of Charlotte county from Premier Mitchell, the Honorable George F. Hill, James Russell, M. P. P., and James O'Brien, M. P. P. The idea of having a public wharf was conceived by the writer and worked out with the hearty assistance of James Vroom, Henry Graham, collector of the port, Andrew DeWolfe and other friends. The cost to the taxpayers is less than two cents each. It is paid for by the province."

MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN.

The Boston Herald of Friday says: "Two or three years ago the Lawrence scientific school was the most insignificent of all the departments of the university; then Montague Chamberlain was transferred from recorder of the college to the chair of secretary in the scientific school. Since then, through the efforts of Dean Shaller and Secretary Chamberlain, the school has made rapid gains, till it ranks among the leaders in its line. No student ever regrets contact with 'Monte' Chamberlain, as he is familiarly known; for, beside possessing remarkable organizing and executive abilities, he has the faculty of being every student's friend and confidant. To him, more than any other man, the remarkable growth of the scientific school is due." The Boston Herald of Friday says:

CASTORIA. Chat H. Flitchers. BRITISH

Offers a Great Canadia

State of Trade in Cheese, Butte try and

Prof. Robertson Talks cent Visit to t

Ottawa, Aug. 27 Canadian agricult markets of Great ticular interest a The material pros so intimately bour sults which the f their labors that crops, good prices mand, every com facturing concern business with larg fessional men car more quickly and classes of the po-financial obligation ness and regular general properties

general prosperity Professor Rober of agriculture and from a mission to In response to ar ing in Great Brit CANADIAN PRO

Great and con has been given to in the British pap son. That may les vantage in the de products. The co Great Britain, w trouble itself with ces whence their have been persist ously made aware Canada is the pre empire, and a pia sorts of good thing from the best qual finest of cheese bread, from the m peaches and pears made in the gover bricks of gold (in Klondyke and Ko of the Woods.

BUSINESS The British busin meets from day to find a decided pref for things Canadis onial; but that wh comes to the in select goods for this preferential settle warehouse and and buys only the best value,

bis shop talk for fact that it is Ca fore pure, wholes country where the of the people are of in regard to cleanly More than ever the are becoming the pulse foods of all final disposal. The undance and varie markets of the gres Sootland and Irelahave become fastid criminating buyers, the great cities, wit tices the poor, and clothing of the lostruck by the well truck by the w their faces and qualities of all l pink of fine co ces; and for the of an inferior quadition, the prices though the deman nivorous.

FRESI I saw only on compared most best Scotch or be sale. The outside sale. The outside lost the bloom of doubtless prevente at as high a price obtainable for the best English.

The fat cartle into Great Britain the United States regulations of the ment, be slauchter which they are lar from such cattle guishable in appropriate of the cattle of the ca

guishable in appliance fed cattle of land. They are di way. The only et differerce is in the being of a yellow carcasses of Englis chilled beef importain from the Unfetching wholesale the quarter as a tester which are a canada and the Unretail butchers' of the steers importada and the Unretail butchers' of the steers importada and the Unretail butchers' of the steers are sold of for the same price for the same prior fed cattle; and it an expert judge of examination from mals the roasts at had been taken.

The frozen beet The frezen be into Great Brita and Argentina, s lower price than I have mentioned be a large openi beef, particularly the Northwest handled to the an alive. There

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