

Offers a Great
Canadian

State of Trade in Cheese, Butter try and

Prof. Robertson Talks
cent Visit to t

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Canadian agricultural markets of Great Britain of particular interest at the moment. The material produced so intimately bound up with the results which the farmer gets for their labors that they are the basis of crops, good prices, and a demand, every commodity of manufacturing concern. The business with large professional men can be done more quickly and efficiently than the classes of the population. The financial obligations of the business and regularity of general prosperity.

Professor Robert of agriculture and from a mission to In response to a he found Canadian in Great Britain representative of the CANADIAN PRO

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Canada is the pro-
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from the best qua-
finest of cheeses,
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peaches and pears
made in the gover-
the Northwest
bricks of gold (In
Klondyke and Ko-
of the Woods.

BUSINESS. The British business meets from day to day find a decided preference for things Canadian; but that was not all. They select goods for their own use, and their preferential treatment of the warehouse and buys only the best value, no goods come from some countries, and their shop lists show the fact that it is of pure, whole country where the people are in great demand to clean up. Many of the people are becoming the plus foods of all final disposal. The abundance and variety of the markets of the great cities, the great cities have become free of discriminating buyers of the great cities, who does the poor, and the clothing of the people struck by the war. The prices and the quality of the goods of the people of the country of an inferior quality, the prices of the demand, though the demand

I saw only one dressed beef here cut up on the counter compared most best Scotch or better than I have lost the bloom of doubtless prevented at as high a obtainable for the best English.

The fat cattle from Great Britain to the United States regulations of slaughterment, be slaughtered which they are taken from such cattle ruinable in appearance and quality, they lead. They are away. The only difference is in the being of a yellow carcasses of English chilled beef imported from the United States to the quarter as the steers which are Canada and the retail butchers of the steers imported from the United States are sold for the same purpose as fed cattle; and if an expert judge examination from the roasts and the best of the States.

The frozen tallow into Great Britain and Argentina, at lower price than I have mentioned be a large opening in chilled beef been destroyed by the Northwest handled to the much lower cost than alive. These

feature of the river country, country beyond at the Red River and reaching to the Rockies, are an open, treeless expanse, with a small rainfall, diminishing as you go west, and with a prevalence of high winds, dry, raw, and often blinding. Experience in the country has led to the opinion that this wind injures all trees, killing some of our more hardy evergreens. It dries the surface of the ground, and blows it off; it breaks up the soil, blowing grains which had sprouted out of the soil. In 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 elder, native poplar, American cottonwood, and the European linden or basswood. The Manitoba maple is the most desirable and does well. The tree should be sown in beds, the young trees set two feet apart, and cut back for a few years. They will thus make a good wind break, and it desired more than a wind break they may be their shelter. Round about every quarter section one of these wind breaks should be grown, and it desired an additional one across the quarter. The wind breaks should be west and north. The injurious winds are from northwest and northeast, and by such a system of planting there would be a shelter belt every 220 yards from north to south, and injury from wind would be lessened. At present these shelter belts are conspicuous wanting except on the experimental farms. The land needs moisture and shelter. Trees would give it shelter and would help to give it moisture. They would break up the prevailing dry and cold, searching winds, and the blowing away of precious soil.

As has been already said, the well-to-do population, and the even prosperity, rests 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 winter, varies the occupation, introduces new ideas, and encourages breeding, which is in itself an inspiring study, and by a variety of product prevents the accident of total failure. Total failure often comes to the farmer who grows wheat alone. One hundred acres of wheat, at 10 bushels a square mile of wheat, good for 1,000 bushels, which at the present price is worth \$24,000, may be totally destroyed in ten minutes by hail! This sometimes happens. It sometimes happens in a succession of years. When it does, 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, in the northwest, which will yield 45 bushels a square mile. The quality there is 44, that the estimated yield from all the acres sown is 15 bushels per acre. This estimate is made from full and carefully prepared returns, and there is no reason to doubt its reality. On the basis of 15 bushels an acre the most fertile lands in the world are producing from seven to nine dollars per year, as prices vary. Is this satisfactory? It certainly is, and the remedy lies in the adoption of mixed farming and better farming.

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. Indian Head was at home and gave us full information. Mr. Bennet of Brandon was absent, to our regret. Mr. Macdonald, a Scotchman whose presence always fills his cup, in the person of Mr. Frank Musgrave, the courteous station master, who is a native of Sydney, C. B., was present. Mr. Macdonald, in the building, meeting Miss Bertha Grant of Springfield, Photou county, N. S. Miss Grant's brothers farm in the Blue Hills of Brandon, will 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. Rodrick and his friends. A. C. B.

ITCHING PILES.

Some time ago I was completely incapacitated for business by Itching Piles. I bought a box of Chase's Ointment at Hopper 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 an operation.

WM. LESTER,
Calumet, Ont.

CURES CUTS BURNS CHAPS CHAFES SCALDS STINGS BITES HIVES

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT

SALT RHEUM

AND ECZEMA.

CURES PILES ECZEMA SALT RHEUM SCALD HEAD ITCHING

I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Salt Rheum and Eczema and it has worked a wonderful cure for me. I take Colicoid for rheumatism and all ailments with these skin troubles.

SWAN MCINTOSH, Hampton, N.E.L.

Printed by Wm. & John, 205 N. Main St., Portland, Me.

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.

Great numbers of red oak trees in the vicinity of Long Beach, Miss., have been mysteriously withering in a day and apparently dying. The only guess made as to the cause is that there is in this stage of the sap flow the trees are unable to withstand the drought, which has marked the season there.

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

invention and improvement in the race of progress, and every movement in a forward direction has been facilitated by the lord mayor since his election."

SOME QUEER CURRENCY.

Potatoes Given for Debts and Orphans for Change.

Boys like life east sometimes think money a scarce enough article, but they really know very little about it compared with what some of their fellows know from the far west could tell them. There, says the Star, in the 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 do."

An eastern man, who had occasion to spend many months in Montana, tells of having seen a man buy a box of matches with a watermelon and a sack of sage, two muskmelons and a bunch of turnips. Another paid for suspenders with turnips and got a carrot and two back with his purchase.

"But of all the queer financial transactions that I have ever known," says the Star, "the queerest was the 'paid of paying the fiddler.'" It had been noised abroad that a dance was to be given a little way up the mountain, and I agreed to go along with some of the boys and see the fun. After going through the elaborate preparations of blacking his boots and putting on a collar, I saw my companion go to the potato bin and sack and take a few choice potatoes and put them in his pocket. When we had arrived at the "music hall" than he gracefully surrendered his vegetables for an entrance ticket. But that puzzled me the most was that upon the dance being over, the next night he was given two onions as "change." I have been trying to make up my mind ever since just what that dance was worth in the "currency of the realm."

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Who Seventy-Five Years Ago Lived
a Hermit's Life in the Woods
Near St. John.

(Cor. Milfax Recorder, Aug. 28). There was living at this period—1823—in the neighbourhood of St. John, N. B., an aged hermit named John MacKenzie. He was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, he enlisted in the 2nd Regiment, and served under Lord Cornwallis during the whole American war. In the army he distinguished himself by many heroic deeds, and was esteemed one of the best soldiers of his age. One of his chief qualities 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, and he remained in the country to gain an independency. But the habits of the soldier unfitted MacKenzie for rural pursuits, but he was the more unfitted by a misanthropic disposition, a high notion of independency, and a morose and gloomy way of living. In this morose tone of mind he retired to an unfrequented part of the woods near St. John and built himself a hovel, or rather a den, from which he could not be driven with a high basket of ash manure. The sale of these articles furnished him with all the necessaries his domestic economy required. In this manner he lived upwards of thirty years, and he was so much attached to his solitude that he could never always escape observation, nor his habitation concealment. Yet living thus immured, secluded life, his repose was not undisturbed, for the fires, which at several periods had ravaged the woods, had at length reached his cell, and he escaped with difficulty from the conflagration.

From an unusually proud and independent spirit, he was now reduced to 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 reduced to such a state that his friends built near the graveyard. Old age crept on apace, and at last unremoved his arm, enfeebled his mind, and although he struggled hard with nature, he was obliged to accept of the charitable assistance of the charitable. Speaking of him at this time, it was said that he had almost forgotten his native language—the Gaelic. He was, however, still perfectly intelligible, say on mentioning his native country a glow of enthusiasm was perceptibly kindled from the recollection of youthful impressions. He mentioned the name of his mother, and he would become animated; for a moment we could trace in him the remains of the hard Caledonian soldier, but the gleam of enthusiasm was soon succeeded by a gracefully followed by the most desponding reflections, for, shaking his grizzled

**THE EVIDENCE OF RHEUMATISM
REACHING FOR THE HEART.**

**MRS. WELDON A VICTIM, KOOTENAY
HAS CURED HER.**

Dizziness and fainting spells were 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 "Kool-

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

heard, he would retire into the interior of his hut, saying: "It's over now, I'll come out again." He was taken to the graveyard. The citizens of St. Louis were appealed to to offer the hand of speedy assistance. The old soldier's miserable hut was described as being insufficient to afford shelter to his aged and infirm body. It was proposed to help himself to anything. One man took 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.

I own a love for every flower that blows:
The wee, wild star-flower, double damask

Fine lily poppies, with their airs and graces,
 And pansies with their sweet, expressive
 But there is none surpasses the sweet pea;
 It climbs so high and blooms so lavishly,
 The fragrance of its butterfly-like flowers
 Frazzles the thought of youth in garden
 bowers.
 The maiden in her teens, with braided hair,
 Who loves its sprays in her light garb to wear
 The tender-hearted little ones who grieve
 Lest the flowers moult when they the garden
 leave.
 The morning-glory wakes at dawn her
 hour,
 Whose time of sleep comes sunset
 hours,
 Of all the varied hues chime to my heart,
 Of cherished ones the earliest to depart.
 I love that towering woad all golden gay,
 That lifts its wand's 'long bank or fenced
 way,
 I have a fellow-tesling with the rue,
 Emblem of those who would past deeds undo.
 But, ah! the beauty of the abounding grass,
 That fills the space that doth all thoughts
 surpass,
 It fills the mower's voices, clothes heights un-
 -Swe by the footsteps of the hosts of God.
 MARGARET G. CURRIE

(Vancouver World.)

[illegible]

A correspondent writes from St. Ste-

"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 lot number nine, west side of the road leading from the shooford river through Morrisstown to the wharf, the wharf, nine, on the west side, as the case may be.'

"Arthur M. Hill drew the last lot in the wharf at ten o'clock a. m. to-day, while Contractor Joseph McVay and John Williamson held the boat at the end of the wharf near the Ashburton channel.

"This wharf is really a gift to the inhabitants of Charlotte county from Premier Mitchell, the Honorable George Mitchell, James Russell, at P. O. of James O'Brien, Esq.

"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 DeWitt and others.

"The wharf cost the taxpayers 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 loss of a scientific school was the most insignificant of all the departments of the university; but Montague Chamberlain was transferred from recorder of the college to the chair of secretary in the scientific school. Since then, through the efforts of Dr. Chamberlain, the Southern University 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 a friend and confidant. To him, more than any other man, the remarkable growth of the scientific school is due."

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature *J. H. Stearns* is on every wrapper.

Sometimes ago I was completely
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 undergone an operation.
 Wm. J. Roper
 W. J. Roper, Chicksaw, Okla.

CURES
CUTS
BURNS
CHAPS
CHAFES
SCALDS
STINGS
BITES
HIVES

DR CHASE'S
SALE
INTMENT

SALT RHEUM
 AND
ECZEMA

PILES
ECZEMA
SALT
RHEUM
SCALD
HEAD
ITCH-
ING

I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment
 for Salt Rheum and
 Eczema, and it has worked a
 wonderful cure for me. I take
 delight in recommending it to all
 afflicted with these skin disorders.
 EWM McILLOIN, Hampton, P.R.I.

Price, 25 cents, all Dealers; Wm. H. Morrison, Boston & Co.,
 Toronto, Ont.

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 brooms are drawn over the floor.

their funus use cultivation of taste in the designing of textile fabrics or decorative materials, lapestrics, and wall papers rather than the acquisition of mechanical skill in the iron and wood trades and engineering. When this is borne in mind it will materially assist us to come to a right understanding, and my hearty support will be given to a judiciously considered increment for the encouragement and development of technical education.' Everywhere, in his own office, throughout the great shipbuilding establishment, there is evidence of organizing power, and readiness encountering in anxiety to 'take care of the business'.

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