THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 38. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

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Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

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Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.10 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east. Vanceboro, St. Stephen and St. Andrews.

3.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

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Bangor, Montreal, etc., 12 3/4 p. m.
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7—23.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893

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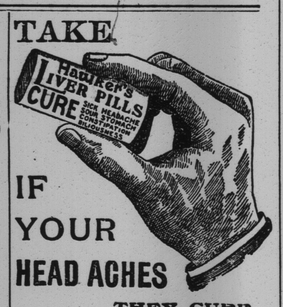

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

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IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

Dairying, Horticulture and the Work at Nappan

Discussed at The Agricultural Conference Last Week.

The following addresses delivered at the agricultural conference here last week by D. M. Macpherson of Ontario, Col. Blair of Nappan, and John Craig of the central farm, Ottawa, were crowded out of THE HERALD'S report last week, and are now produced in full. They will repay the careful perusal of the farmers and dairymen.

MR. D. M. MACPHERSON

of Ontario, president of the Dominion Dairymen's Association, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall endeavor to make my remarks during the few minutes that I shall address you as practicable as possible, and I will at once proceed to say a few words to you as farmers, as dairymen, as business men and as professional men. The foundation of the prosperity of this country is the agricultural interest. Now what is the experience of the best farmers of this country? We find that the returns of the labor employ are being gradually reduced; that the farmers experience difficulty in making their farms pay. As a result of this we find that the crops are lessening; we find that the fertility of the land is being depleted; that the value of land is going down, while the last census shows us that the population is receding in our rural districts. The question arises what can be done to change this state of affairs. The question is a grave one and it behooves every one of us to study it carefully, and if possible discover a remedy. Before we can discover the requirements for future success we must make a few inquiries. At the present time how many day's work does an average farm of a hundred acres employ, and what is the cash or other value received for each day's work? From careful study and observation I find that the average day's work performed on each farm of 100 acres is about 500 days, about five days' work on each acre of land in the average of the twelve months. I find also that the result in cash of that work does not exceed one dollar for each day's work performed. Now, you will see that after all the expenses for carrying on the work during the year, the taxes, wear and tear, loss of fertility, doctor's bills, and other outlays, what a small return is left for the farmer. It is the experience of the farmers today that it does not pay to hire men for farm work because results do not warrant it. Now, this is a fact borne out by the

PRACTICAL MEN OF THIS COUNTRY,

and the question arises what shall be done to increase the number of days' work performed on each acre of arable land, and to increase the value of each day's work. I believe it can be done, and it is in your hands to take an active part in doing it and I believe the future will prove the fact that the dairy will accomplish these improved results. Let me here state the possibility of the future. I believe and have proved by practical experiment during the past three years that it is possible by well directed skill and labor supplemented by capital to increase the value of each day's labor on the farm from one dollar to two or even three dollars. At the same time if it is directed in a proper way, the work can be increased from five days to ten days per acre. Now, by doubling the value of a day's work and doubling the day's work, you have an increased value of from five dollars to ten dollars, and when you capitalize that, you will find that you have increased the value of your land very considerably. I cannot take the time to show you how this is done, but I will make this proposition: I will undertake to select any ordinary farmer in your vicinity or in the province of New Brunswick and with sufficient means, inside of five years prove by practical demonstration, that a result in cash of from two dollars to three dollars can be produced, for a day's work, and that the number of days' work can be increased from five days' work to ten. Many of us in addressing the farmers of this country, theorize—make suggestions and give advice, but I believe we must go down to the practical foundation of things and give them practical results which the farmers can see and realize. I can assure you that what I have stated can be done. Let me give you an experience of my own that I had with one of my neighbors some years ago; he had a farm badly depleted—in poor condition, on which he could not make a living. He asked me to assist him in

CHANGING THE COURSE OF THINGS

and enable him to make a living and educate his family. I consented to assist him. He spent $1800 which I lent him on his fifty acres of land, and today he is clear of debt and that was only three years ago. He did it through dairying.

When I began operations on my own farm there was not a good field in it, and today it produces, perhaps, more than any farm in Canada. This year I have pastured seventy milch cows giving twelve to fourteen hundred pounds of milk per day on thirty-five acres of pasture, and not a particle of additional feed was given to them until the end of July. I hold that it is the duty of the Federal Government to take up this matter and demonstrate it in a practical manner for the benefit of our farmers. I offer to assist my fellowmen in whatever way I can. I have done it in the past and I am willing to do so in the future.

COLONEL BLAIR,

superintendent of the Experimental farm at Nappan, N. S., was then introduced to the audience. He said:

I scarcely know where to begin about the experimental farm work at Nappan, for when I speak I find myself getting down into details—where we have got to get to make a success of anything in life. For the few moments at my disposal I cannot do more probably than just give you a short outline of what we have done and what we are at the present time doing and what we propose in the immediate future to do on the experimental farm which has been established for the benefit of the farmers of the maritime provinces and which has been under my supervision during the past six years.

We had in the first place to lay the foundation for success, and when you do that you have always got to begin at the bottom. When I tell you at the outset that during the six years we have put twenty-six carloads of tiles three feet below the surface, you will be able to estimate what beginning at the foundation means as far as farming is concerned. Some of the farmers of the country tell me: "Oh, you can afford to do it because you have so much money at your back." My answer to any farmer who says it does not pay to under-drain a piece of wet land is simply this: "You cannot afford to work an acre of ground that is wet, without under-draining." (Hear hear.) We have 127 varities of grains and grasses growing side by side for the purpose of discovering which kinds are best suited to the climate of the maritime provinces. We have forty varieties of potatoes growing side by side for the purpose of discovering which would be most suitable, taking climate and soil into consideration, for the farmers of this country. When I say that we are carrying on those experiments for the benefit of the farmers, I may add that we are reporting the results year by year, and I trust you will get the reports of the experimental farms now available. If the farmers here present will write to me I will send the reports to them. Your representatives in parliament are circulating them also, and in this volume you can, if you care to study it carefully, obtain a world of information that the public money has been expended to discover. All my life, previous to taking charge of the Nappan station I was one of the ordinary farmers of the country and I know that they

HAVE NOT THE MONEY AT THEIR BACK

to carry on the experiments which the government has placed us in a position to carry on for you. We are carrying on experiments with 150 varities of fruits, apples plums and peaches, and succeeding very well indeed with all of them. We are carrying on experiments in raising feeds of different kinds to discover which kind of feed will be most advantageous where you are fattening cattle or feeding for milk to get the largest returns for the least labor and expense. We are also carrying on experiments with different breeds of cattle in order to discover if possible which breed will make the standard cow for the dairies of this country. You know all of you what a slow process it is to carry on those experiments. You know that you cannot realize very much just in one year. You have to wait for results. The whole process of agriculture is a slow process, and we have to watch carefully and wait patiently for results, keeping our minds clear and our eyes bright and sharp to the future, and aiming at some high point of excellence in our work, and that is what we are doing on the experimental farm at the present moment, and that not for our own pleasure, not for our own amusement—we are not playing farming—but working for the benefit of the farmers of the maritime provinces. I will be pleased at any time to see any of the farmers or their wives, sons, and daughters at the experimental farm at Nappan. We have had a great many farmers from the county of Westmorland and from the different counties of Nova Scotia come and see us, and I know they have spent profitable hours there investigating our work. In the line of oats we have thirty-six varieties nearly all now harvested and in excellent condition which grew side by side in the same soil. I think any farmer who visits the farm there will obtain some very valuable object lessons. So I hope I shall see some of you there, and might I hope to be privileged to see His Excellency with his good lady also before they return to the capital of the Dominion. (Applause.)

Prof. Robertson then introduced

JOHN CRAIG

horticulturist of the experimental farm at Ottawa, whom he termed the highest authority in Canada on the subject of fruit and fruit culture. Prof Robertson said that in the fertile valleys tucked in between the beautiful strong hills of New Brunswick, the farmers ought to raise plenty of good fruit. Mr. Craig said; It affords me a great deal of pleasure to have the opportunity this afternoon of simply making my bow before a New Brunswick audience because I know the kindest thing I can do this afternoon is to keep you as short a time as possible upon your feet, and I am merely going to introduce myself to you as horticulturist of the experimental farm, and say that I shall be very glad at any time to give you the benefit of my advice and experience in advancing the fruit interest of the people of New Brunswick whenever I am able to do so. My position this afternoon reminds me of two Bishops of North Carolina who were travelling some years ago while proforming their parochial duties. They had to secure the service of two negro lads to paddle them down one of the rivers and they got in conversation with these boys and thought they would have a little friendly competition along the line of what the boys would like most to eat. So they asked one of them to give an imaginery bill of fare, and then they were going to ask the other one the same thing and see how their tastes ran along these lines. The first boy said he would like to have some fried possum, and some nice roasted sweet taters, and some watermelon. Just at this point the other boy got up and hit him over the head with the paddle and knocked him down and said: "You blame nigger, you done gone and covered de hull groun'." That is the way I feel towards the preceeding speakers. I am sure you are quite tired of standing on the ground so long, so I will not detain you long. Fruit culture should not be looked as one of the

LUXURIES OR ADJUNCTS TO AGRICULTURE.

You must remember that there is money in fruit culture, not only in the more favorable portions of the Dominion but also in New Brunswick. As your chairman has said in many of these fertile valleys nestling among the hills there is an excellent opportunity to raise fruit that will succeed and the climate is such that it can be shipped to the eastern market at a time when that market is not filled by the home product and at a time when it will bring a high price.

A friend of mine in the course of an address to an agricultural audience, once said: "Who is there present who cannot appreciate a fine, nice rich strawberry?" He asked anyone present to hold up his hand. To his astonishment an elderly gentleman stuck up his hand for he did not think there was a man living that did not appreciate a good strawberry. My friend, however, was equal to the occasion and he remarked: "As they say at camp meeting the only thing I can do for this gentleman is to ask the brethren to come forward and pray for him."

I trust that I may have the opportunity of assisting you at some future time. My work at the experimental farm is to find out the varieties of fruit in various localities of the Dominion — the best means to cultivate them and the best means of combating the insects and fungus pests that spread upon them. Our experiments show that black spot, that dread disease of the apple, can be prevented at a cost of not exceeding ten cents a barrel by spraying with certain mixtures which you can obtain by writting to the experimental farm, and the whole yield of the tree will be increased at least forty to fifty per cent so that to those of you who grow apples it will pay you to

TRY THE REMEDY RECOMMENDED.

Potato rot which attacks your potatoes in this Province largely can also be prevented by following out certain recommendations which are given free of charge by writing to the authorities at Ottawa.

I am very much pleased indeed that Prof Robertson, who I am happy to be associated with at the experimental farm, has given me this opportunity of meeting you to day, and I hope the first introduction will lead to a mutual aquaintance which will result to our mutual benefit in the future. (Applause)

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

White's Cove.

AUG. 13th.—The farmers in this vincinity have finished haying.

Miss May Douglas has gone to her school in Cole's Island.

Mr. A. E. Barton is visiting at Andrew Gunter.

The Misses Scribner spent last week with friends at the Cove.

Miss Lue Orchard intends attending Normal School next term. Her friends all wish her success in her new undertaking.

Mrs. Geo. Kierstead is visiting at C. W. White.

Miss Myrtle Gunter of Fredericton and Miss Laura Chase of Upper Gagetown spent Sunday with friends at the Cove.

Mrs. Hiram Faris and family are visiting at Y. R. Faris.

Hampstead.

AUG. 16.—The people of Hibernia were shocked to hear of a very sudden death which occurred in their midst on Wednesday morning, 8th inst, between nine and ten o'clock. A stranger by the name of Lane, having advertised in the Telegraph for farm employment, was communicated with by Mrs. J. Stockford, of Hibernia. On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., he reached the Hampstead wharf by the steamer Star, and by the kindly assistance of George Rathburn, was driven most of the way. On visiting the lady an arrangement was made, and he began to labor at some light work, to all appearances in good health. On the next morning he went to the field to weed out a patch of turnips. It was not long before a neighbor missed him, and a search was constituted. To their great surprise they found him dead, lying face downwards, his hands under him and in one was grass, as if while at his work he was suddenly stricken with death. An alarm was given and a consultation held, after which John McCouchie called upon Albert Palmer, coroner, and made a statement of the facts so far as known. As it was very apparent that there was not any grounds for supposing anything other than natural causes, as he had not to any one's knowledge, been in the company of any person after leaving the house to begin work, and being quite near, and there was not any marks, but to all appearance had died while at work, the Coroner decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest. Upon application the overseers for the poor made all necessary preparation for burial. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, the remains being interred in the burial ground near the Hibernia church.

Upon consultation with a number of the neighbors then present, Wm. J. Nickerson, J. P., investigated and examined the valise and other effects brought there by the deceased, and discovered that he had come from England about two years ago, that he had been in California, Washington Territory and other points in the U. S. Among what was found there was upwards of twenty dollars in money, a locket and some mementos, a number of letters from his parents and friends in England, and receipts for money paid at hotels. In fact from the appearance it was evident he was of good repute, all going to show that he possessed a good education. The money, as far as necessary, was appropriated towards the burial. Justice Nickerson has placed himself in communication with the relatives in England, according to the nature of the correspondence.

Much credit is due the ladies and gentlemen that gave such prompt attention. So far as the circumstances seemed to require all has been done that was advisable, and although a stranger in a strange land, the remains received Christian treatment and respectable burial.

The Revs. J. W. Clark, of Waterloo street F. C. B. church, St. John, and J. H. Erbb, late of Texas, U. S., occupied the pulpits of the Rev. C. B. Lewis, last Saturday to large and attentive audiences. They are spending a few days visiting their numerous friends in Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, of Victoria Corner, Car. Co., and Mrs. Bradford Palmer, of Hampstead, are taking a trip to P. E. I. They will stop off at St. John and Petitcodiac.

Mrs. G. H. Clark and daughter, of Boston, are staying with friends in Hampstead and Wickham.

P. Duffie, of Fredericton, has purchased the property and business stand of J. W. Cheney, of Hibernia Corner, and has taken possession. He will move his family here this week. This stand has become quite a business centre. Mr. Cheney is yet undecided where he will locate, but rumor says he talks of the North End, St. John.

Stephen Palmer and son of Hibernia, are making extensive improvements on their residence.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Kingarth.

AUG. 15.—Mrs. William Stone, in trying to catch a horse on the road was very badly kicked, almost breaking her leg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kilburn have gone to Quebec on a short visit.

Charles Estey had his house destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at $1,000; no insurance.

Upper Magaguadavic.

AUG. 13th.—All the farmers here have finished haying and are busy with the harvest.

Mrs. Cliff and child from Kingsclear paid a flying visit here.

Miss Sarah McElwain and Miss Maud King from Boston passed through here, they are visiting with their parents.

Mr. ann Mrs. Pickard and Miss Pickard from Temperance Vale paid their friends in this place a short visit.

Mr. Nickerson from Lewiston Maine is visiting with her mother.

Miss Eliza Miller is visiting with her uncle at the River.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sloan are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young son.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian Sunday school held their picnic on Aug. 11th. at Farm Point.

Mr. Porter passed quietly away on Wednesday last. The funeral ceremony was ably conducted by the Evangelist at York Mills.

Miss Florence McMullan went away on Saturday to take charge of the school in Allendale.

Blueberry parties are the order of the day.

Bear Island.

AUG. 6.—Monday evening, a week ago, we had a sudden and sharp thunder storm accompanied with some hail. The thunder and lightning was very severe. A man on a raft named Peter Burgoyne, of Long's Creek, claimed to have received a shock that stunned him and knocked him down on the raft. He was unconscious for a time, and when he recovered his raft was aground on a rock. He had to get help to float it.

Some months ago J. McCarty, butcher of Fredericton, bought some beef cattle up here, and in driving them away some of them were hampered by tying head and foot. However one escaped from the men in charge, and getting off the road into Daniel Parent's field, soon made its way into the woods, and up to the present has not been seen since. Many men have searched for the steer and a reward is offered, but of no avail. Even now a reward of five dollars is offered to any one who will produce the rope he was tied with.

Farmers in this part are nearly done haying, and grain is fast ripening, many fine fields of barley being ready for the reaper. We do not recollect seeing so much ripe grain in July in New Brunswick. Oats are a poor crop, and potatoes are not as good as last year, owing to the potato bug, which caused the farmer a great deal of hard work.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Of the Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

The Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's Association held a special meeting Wednesday night, 15th inst., in the City Council Chamber.

The following delegates were in attendance:

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover Agricultural Society—D. Innis, Frank Henderson, D. Currie.

Upper Kintore Farmers' and Dairymen's Association—D. Innis.

Kincardine Agricultural Society—Andrew Phillips, Alex. Crocker.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Aberdeen Agricultural Society—Connolly, F. D. Skinner.

Centreville Agricultural Society—H. T. Scholey, Geo. R. Smith.

People's Union Agricultural Society—A. W. Rideout, S. E. Campbell.

Wakefield Dairymen's Association—Alex. Lindsay.

Jacksonville Agricultural Society.—Jas. Good.

YORK COUNTY.

Stanley Agricultural Society.—Edward Harvey, David Douglas, M. W. Crotty, Thos. Buchanan, Havelock Kelly, John Douglas.

York Douglas and St. Mary's Agricultural Society.—Thos. H. Colter, Thos. Robinson.

Prince William Agricultural Society.—E. Estabrooks, W. S. Smith.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Blackville and Derby Agricultural Society.—J. S. Wilson, Frank Parks, Daniel Sullivan.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Petit Roche Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.—Bernard Cormier.

KENT COUNTY.

St. Louis Agricultural Society and St. Louis Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.—Pierce L. Richard, Frank M. Richard.

Kingston and Kent Agricultural Society.—John Jardine, Fred S. Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.

Berwick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.—Amasa Kennedy.

Bloomfield Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.—Jas. Gilchrist.

Queensbury and Southampton Agricultural Society.—Jas. K. Pinder, James Knox.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Simonds and Loch Lomond Agricultural Society.—John McLeod.

St. Martins Agricultural Society.—J. P Mosher.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Elgin Agricultural, and Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.—Wm. A. Colpitts.

Harvey Agricultural Society and Hopewell Farmer's and Dairymen's Association.—Zanus Turner.

MEMBERS OF FARMERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Albert.—Wm. A. West, President.

Queens.—S. L. Peters.

Sunbury.—H. E. Harrison, H. Wilmot, W. W. Hubbard, W. J. Bridges.

York.—E. Estabrooks, A. D. Thomas, Abram. Alward.

On motion of S. L. Peters, it was decided to present an address to His Excellency during the farmer's conference Thursday afternoon.

Prof. Robertson was then called upon to introduce Hon. W. D. Hoard, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, which he did in a few well-chosen words, speaking very highly of him as an agriculturist and dairyman. Prof. Robertson also introduced D. M. Macpherson, president of the Dominion Dairymen's Association.

Ex-Governor Hoard said he was glad to be present, His presence was evidence that he wanted to know the state of the dairy thought and progress in the Maritime provinces. We had beautiful scenery and a spledid country. We had water, grass, and a good climate. These were the materials required and we had them in abundance. The foundation of fine dairy products was fine milk. Anything that infracted that rule made it impossible to have good results. We had the grasses, atmosphere and water. We also had the brain. There was no lack of appreciation of anything he had said in any of the meetings he had addressed. There was one thing needed and that was concentration of thought. Dairying work required skill and intellectuality. Dairying should be studied from the standpoint of the mind. A dairyman should be a successful thinker, a successful reader, a successful reasoner and a successful energizer of these forces, and be able to bring them together in a focus and thus succeed. In animal life we were surrounded with the mysterious. How a cow made milk, was more mysterious than how a politician was made. In Jefferson county, Wisconsin, they made one and one-quarter million dollars a year from dairying or about one-third of the total from the farming operations. Twenty years ago the real estate was mortgaged for 70 per cent. of its valne, which was $16 per acre. Now it is worth $60 an acre and was mortgaged only eight per cent. of its value. Cows did not increase fast, about 5½ per cent. per annum. Dairies did not increase the output of butter, but changed its quality. The number of good cattle on a farm should be increased as rapidly as possible. Farmers were being gradually educated by the rubbing together process. They needed more united instruction, such as an asssociation gave.

D. M. Macpherson was then called on. As it was late, he spoke only a few minutes. He said that farming was the basis of all other business. The farmers of the country were gradually going down in value, but dairying would bring about a change.

The meeting then adjourned.

WITH MR. PARKIN.

An Interesting Talk by a Former Frederictonian.

He Is Writing a History of Canada.

"Faith" Fenton, a writer on the Toronto Empire, travelled recently from Montreal to Toronto in company with George R. Parkin, formerly principal of the Fredericton collegiate school but now prominent on the staff of London Times, and in a chatty letter says some interesting things of our former fellow citizen. "Mr. Parkin," says the writer, "is a Canadian from New Brunswick, and the majority of our readers remember him as the strong man of the Imperial Federation League, who five years ago delivered so able a series of platform lectures throughout the British empire, upon the subject of Imperial unity."

There is no doubt that he is one of the leaders of to-day's thought upon national questions, and it is equally certain that he has contributed in no small measure to the increase of Imperial sentiment, that has won its first result in the recent conference at Ottawa. Mr. Parkin is tall, slender and dark — a man in the prime of life, with a face somewhat careworn and expressive of a high degree of nervous thought.

In the weeks intervening since the Ottawa conference he had been travelling through the lower Provinces, and now he was on his way to the Niagara peninsula, which he wished to see as thoroughly as possible, in the few days left him. He was booked to England by the Labrador on Saturday.

"I am writing a history of Canada," he said, "and it has been my aim, in as far as possible, to visit the battle grounds and all historic places. One can write of them so much better if one has the local color."

"I am impressed more and more with Canada's vast possibilities," said Mr. Parkin. "It is such a magnificent country, with resources so boundless. I travelled with the colonial delegates up to Niagara and back to Quebec, and it was something worth while to see the impression made upon them by our splendid waterways — the falls, the lake, the great river with its Islands, its curves and rapids, the length and the breadth of it. One could trace their wonder and surprise and the deeping measure of admiration for our country in their faces and their words.

"It is the one thing I missed and thrist-ed for in Australia, our great fresh waterways. They have no water there; no falls, no lakes, while the rivers are few and small.

"Coming fresh from the St. Maurice, with its score of cascade falls, with a vision of the Ottawa, the Saguenay and our thousand blue lakes and bays also before me, I sat trying to comprehend what it would be to live in a land where they existed not.

"I have journeyed from Vancouver to Halifax three or four times," continued Mr. Parkin, "and I thought I had seen the whole of Canada, yet wheh the other day I wanted to run over to Cape Breton I found to my surprise that there was yet a whole day's travelling between Halifax and Louisburg.

"Dear, dear, if Canadians only realized the richness of their heritage.

"But the development has been wonderful in the last quarter century — confederation, the great Canada Pacific railway, the unification of the provinces, the opening up of the great Northwest, and now this latest step of reaching out for broader trade and closer intercolonial relationships. Canada simply does not realize how continued, yet how solidly sure her progress has been."

Presently we spoke about literature and the field for Canadian fiction. Gilbert Parker — the young Canadian novelist now residing in London, and author of The Chief Factor, Pierre and His People, and other recent successful novels — is a personal friend of Mr. Parkin.

"If I had Parker's dramatic gift," said Mr. Parkin, "I should take up the wealth of material that lies in Canada's early history and write her historical novel — it could not fail to be also a romance. Look at French Canada as it is today; recall the history of the old regime; remember the Acadians of Nova Scotia; all Canadian history and legend is almost unbroken ground for the novelist."

Mr. Parkin spoke with pride of the boys whom in his position as college master he had governed and educated before his public work began.

"One of the pleasantest things during my present trip," he said, "is the manner in which they have recalled themselves to my memory, and reminded me of the old school-day incidents and the things I taught them. Sometimes I am inclined to believe that the direct moulding and influencing of a score of young fellows, who are to make the nation's life tomorrow, is a greater work than either the platform or pen can give. I often feel disposed to go back to my boys and my college work."

C. P. R. WRECK.

When the C. P. R. express from Presque Isle to St. Stephen was a few miles this side of Fort Fairfield at 5.30 Saturday morning the tender, baggage car, second class and first class coaches all left the rails while running at about thirty miles an hour. A little girl belonging to the Jane dramatic company was standing near one of the windows when the shock occured, and was being hurled through the glass when John Beardsley, brakeman, seized her and drew her back. She received light cuts adout the head, and the brakeman had his hand badly cut. Had it not been for prompt act the girl would probably have been killed, for the car landed on its side. F. Sawyer, express messenger, sustained severe injuries. All the passengers were shaken up and some bruised, these were the severe injuries. Conducter Rebt. Dow and engineer Geo. Sinclair were in charge, and the accident was caused by the spreading of a rail. The cars were badly wrecked.

MADE WELCOME.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that the pope received on Saturday several clergymen who were recently converted from the church of England. The pope said that he rejoiced at their conversion. He and his successors would be prepared to sacrifice all except the custody of the sacred deposit of trnrh to welcome back those seperated from the fold by schism and historical events.