ULD WAR OME RULE

Big Demonstration at Omagh

ir Edward Carson Fires the Heather in Defiant Speech

Declares He is Willing to Be Punished as a Rebel if He Can Save the Empire from Being Smashed — Irish Unionists Said to Be Drilling.

Omagh, Ireland, Jan. 5—A large meeting against home rule was held here today and thousands attended. Eighteen special trains were hired for the occasion.

Sir Edward Carson, the former solicitor-general and chairman of the Ulster Orangemen's Association, who is leading the fight against home rule, presided at the meeting and the Duke of Abercorn sent a letter wishing success to the movement.

Sir Edward Carson, in his speech, spoke on his position in resisting a home rule bill. He said that if he was a rebel it could be tested in the law courts. If his determination that Ireland should remain a part of the United Kingdom meant that he was a rebel, he would plead guilty, and let the government do its worst.

Unionists Drilling?

London, Jan. 5—Following the action of the Ulster Unionists in declaring that they would not accept home rule and would set up a separate government, sensational rumors are in circulation that the Orangemen are preparing to resist home rule by force of arms.

The Ulster police are suspicious and are showing great activity in investigating the rumors. It is asserted that despite precautions, drilling in Ulster is proceeding on an extensive scale. The Belfast correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says he is informed that more than 2,000 former military officers are with the militant Orangemen.

The correspondent says, apparently on his own responsibility, that one of the first moves of the Ulster men will be the seizure of the whole of the railway systems in Northern Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist council at Belfast, a resolution was adopted re-affirming the decision of 1892, not to recognize an Irish parliament and demanding for Ulster folk a continuation of their exact existing rights and privileges as part of the United Kingdom. The resolution added that if the demand was refused, "the only alternative consistent with our rights as subjects of the king is for another provisional government to come into operation at an approved day, and, this once established, we are determined to see it through."

John E. Redmond, chief of the Irish party, and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, will be the speakers at a home rule demonstration in Belfast on February 6, under the auspices of the Ulster Liberal Association.

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES WILL MAKE CANADA SIT UP

Montreal, Jan. 5—"New Brunswick will make the rest of Canada sit up and take some pretty sharp notice at the Dominion Horticultural show, which is planned for Montreal next year," said A. J. Gregory, a Fredericton, N. B., barrister, at the Windsor today.

New Brunswick apples, he declared, make the famous Annapolis valley variety look inferior, and he thinks New Brunswick will do big things at the show.

Chiffon velvet is a most excellent thing for brushing a felt hat, whether a man's or a woman's.

Oil Tanned Shoe Packs

"Moose Head Brand"

Many have said they cannot buy a good Shoe Pack, but this year we have had some specially made that will meet every requirement.

MEN'S
$1.85, 2.00, 2.35, 2.50, 3.00

BOYS'
$1.65, 1.75, 1.85, 2.35

A few pairs of last year's stock at $1.25, $1.50

Ask to see our **Lumbermen's Rubbers** with the new **Red Rubber Sole and Heel.** The best article ever made in Rubber Foot wear.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

WANTED

WANTED—A capable general girl. Apply to Mrs. Frederick Foster, 65 Hazen street, St. John. 11-1-2i

TEACHER WANTED—A second class female teacher wanted for the term commencing Jan. 8. Apply, stating salary required, to Wm. McGurgin, Secretary of Trustees, South Branch, Kings Co., N. B. 111-1-17

WANTED—Third Class Female Teacher for school district No. 9 to commence first of term. Apply, stating salary to George Henderson, Centreton, Kings Co. (N. B.) 12-1-1 s.w.

FARMS WANTED—We are now preparing copy for Farm catalogue No. 3. If you wish to **sell this** is your opportunity. Listing will cost you nothing. Correspondence invited. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Princess street, St. John, N. B. Farm selling specialists. 10974-1-30

WANTED—A male teacher for District No. 6, Andover, N. B., for term beginning January, 1912. For particulars apply to James Miller, Secretary, Andover. 10902-1-17

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for District No. 3, Hastings Parish of Alma. Apply, stating salary, to W. W. Kinnie, secretary trustees, Alma. 10770-1-10

WANTED—A first class female teacher, Seaview school. Michael Driscoll, Secretary, Seaview, St. John county. 1713-t.f

WANTED—Salesmen, exclusive line, permanent, big earnings guaranteed, no experience, ten vacancies. Write Luke Bros. Limited, Montreal. 1-31-12

WANTED—A girl for small family at Rothesay. Good wages. Apply, Mrs. Andrew Blair, Rothesay. s.w.

WANTED—An experienced housemaid, with references. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, 27 Queen Square, St. John, sw

WANTED—By Sept. 6th, a girl for general house work in family of three. References required. Address, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 1211-tf

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw

SALESMAN WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for Nursery Stock, Seed Potatoes and Automatic Sprayers. Either or all. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont 23-5-29-sw

PERFECTED Oxygenor King NATURE'S LIFE FORCE

Cures Your Ills
No Doctors No Drugs

Oxygen (or Ozone) sustains life, prevents disease, maintains health. The perfected "Oxygenor King" is a scientific device based on natural laws. Ill health is due to the devitalization of the blood—the absence of a sufficient amount of oxygen. The Oxygenor supplies this Ozone and drives out disease. It benefits every organ of the body—invigorates the system. Almost every curable ailment in every stage yields to its effective power. The Oxygenor will remedy or cure Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Diseases, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nerve Exhaustion, Brain Fag, General Debility, Female Trouble, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Catarrh, Constipation, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc. In the treatment of Tuberculosis the Oxygenor has been wonderfully effective. Simply applied, soothing, delightful, refreshing.

Give us an opportunity to demonstrate on your own person or on any member of your family the marvelous results of our Oxygenor treatment.

Send to-day for our **free** *56 page "Journal of Health" illustrated. Gives full explanation.*

Perfected "Oxygenor King" Patented.

Beware of Imitations

The Oxygenor Co. BOX 8292 CHATHAM, ONT. CANADA.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Last year we thanked the public for the best year we had ever had. This year we give most hearty thanks for a very much better one.

Our new term will begin Tuesday, January 2nd. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal

To Hunters and Trappers

Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 20 p. c. to 25 p. c. above the quotations given in our November Price List for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats. Ship your furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
500 St. Paul St., Montreal, P. Q.
The Largest Raw Fur Dealers in Canada

St. John is all Right

(St. Andrew's Beacon.)

The statement in the financial columns of one of the Montreal papers that the railway route to St. John is "long and difficult" will doubtless cause the St. John board of trade to sit up and take notice. Probably the best answer to this statement is found in the strong desire that is being expressed by more than one Canadian trunk line for an outlet at the port of St. John. It was the expression of this desire which prompted the late government to prepare for large development work at St. John, and it is quite evident from Ottawa rumors that the new government recognizes the necessity for carrying out the plans of its predecessors.

If in winter a section be cut from the end of the thick part of the root of a carrot, and this be placed in a shallow vessel containing water, young and delicate leaves will be developed, forming a radiated tuft, the graceful and verdant appearance of which will make it a pleasing ornament to a room in that season when any semblance of vegetation is a welcome relief to the eye.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Wednesday, Jan 3.

Str Sokoto, 1,969, Pierce, Mexican ports via Newport News, Wm Thomson & Co.

Thursday, Jan 4.

Str Mount Temple, 6,661, Moore, London and Antwerp, C P R.

Str Pomeranian, 2,700, Braid, London and Havre, Wm Thomson & Co.

Coastwise—Strs Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove, and cld; Connors Bros, 49, Warnock, Chance Harbor; sch Ruby, 18, O'Donnell, Musquash, and cld.

Friday, Jan. 5.

Stmr Empress of Ireland, 6028, Forster Liverpool via Halifax, C P R.

Schr Virginian, 99, Canning, bound from Parrsboro for North Head. In for harbor and cld, C M Kerrison.

Coastwise—Schrs G. H. Perry, 99, McDonough, St Martins; Lizzie McGee, 13, French, Back Bay and cld.

Sunday, Jan. 7.

Stmr Manchester Commerce, 3444, Couch, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

Coastwise—Schrs Susie Pearl, 74, Gordan, St Martins and cld; Kemwood, 83, Sims, fishing grounds and cld.

Cleared.

Thursday, Jan 4.

Str Grampian, 6,439, Williams, Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Sch Harold B Cousens, 360, Williams, Vineyard Haven, f o, Peter McIntyre.

Sch Jessie Ashley, 122, Spicer, Kingsport (N S), J W Smith.

Coastwise—Sch Walter C, 18, Belding, Musquash.

Friday, Jan. 5.

Stmr Ramore Head, 2913, Findlay, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co.

Sailed.

Thursday, Jan 4.

Str Rhodesian, 2,055, Forrest, Bermuda and West Indies via Halifax.

Friday, Jan. 5.

Stmr Grampian, 6439, Williams, Liverpool via Halifax.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

Stmr Ramore Head, 2913, Findlay, Dublin.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Louisburg, Jan 2—Ard, stmrs Belita (Nor), Bergen (and steamed for New York); Coban, Rockland (and steamed on return); schr Talmouth, Sherbrooke.

Liverpool, NS, Jan 2—Cld, schr A V Conrad, Trinidad.

Lunenburg, Jan 2—Cld, schr Mary Hendry, Bridgewater.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Jan 4—Ard, str Campania, New York.

Greenock, Jan 4—Ard, str Salacia, St John.

Cape Race, Jan 4—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station there when 125 miles off Sandy Hook at 10 a m. Dock about 2.30 p m Sunday.

Southampton, Jan 5—Ard, stmr Olympic New York.

London, Jan 5—Sld, stmr Montezuma, St John.

London, Jan. 6—Ard, stmr Hungarian, St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Jan 4—Ard, str New York, Southampton.

New York, Jan 4—Ard, schs Henry H Chamberlain, St John; Laura C Hall, Sackville; Genevieve, Windsor; Lanie Cobb, Calais; Emma McAdams, do.

Vineyard Haven, Jan 4—Ard, schs Eva C, New York; Nettie Shipman, do; Hortensia, South Amboy; Sarah Quinn, Bangor.

Gloucester, Jan 4—Ard, sch Centennial, Lubec.

Salem, Jan 4—Ard, schs Lucia Porter, St John; R Bowers, do.

Portland, Jan 4—Ard, schs Elma, St John; Catawamteak, Rockland.

Portland, Jan 4—Sld, str Lake Erie, Glasgow.

New York, Jan 4—Str Lusitania, Liverpool for New York, reported 28 miles east of Sandy Hook, noon. Dock about 8.30 a m Friday.

Boston, Jan 2—Ard, schr T W Cooper, Plymouth.

Cld 3rd—Schrs St Anthony, St John; Annie Blanche, do; St Helena, Louisburg.

Sld 2nd—Schrs C T W, Meteghan; Mayflower, St John.

Baltimore, Md, Jan 4—Ard, stmr Glenesk, Halifax.

Perth Amboy, NJ, Jan 3—Sld, schr Jost, Martinque.

Providence, RI, Jan 3—Ard, schr Roger Drury, St John; 4th, schr Fannie & Fay, Addison, for New York.

Salem, Mass, Jan 4—Ard, schr Karmo, Hebert Harbor for New York.

Saunderstown, RI, Jan 3—Sld, schr Margaret May Riley, St John for New Haven.

New York, Jan 5—Ard, stmr Lusitania, Liverpool.

Sld—Schrs Blue Nose, St John; Minnie Slauson, do; Percy C, Liverpool (NS).

New London, Jan. 5—Ard, schrs A J Sterling, New York; Ethyl B Sumner, Moncton; Margaret May Riley, St John; Alaska, New York.

Portland, Jan 5—Ard, schrs King Josiah, Parrsboro; Grace Darling, St John.

New York, Jan 6—Schrs Dora C, St John; William R Huston, Boston.

Saunderstown, RI, Jan 6—Schr Minnie Slausson, Port Reading.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

New Jersey—Delaware River—Deep Water Point range gas buoy, No. 2 D, will be moved about Jan 30, 1912, about 100 yards NNE and re-established in about 30 feet of water on the edge of the dredged channel and about 80 yards W from Goose Island Flats stone pile—Deep Water Point range rear lighthouse, 39½ deg true (NE 3-16E mag); Finns Point range rear lighthouse, 98½ deg true (ESE9-16E mag); New Castle range rear lighthouse, 327½ deg true (NNW¼W mag). A spar marker similarly colored and numbered will be established on the same date just eastward from the gas buoy.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

On Jan 3, about 17 miles NE of Diamond Shoal lightship, in 15 fathoms of water, a wreck, with a small part of a topmast showing above water and several spars floating alongside, was sighted.

On Jan 3, lat 36 18, lon 73 10, a nun buoy was passed in good condition.

Stmr Arvonian (Br), reports Dec 28, about 10 miles ESE from American Shoal lighthouse, saw a broken mast projecting out of water, apparently attached to submerged wreckage; Dec 24, lat 28 15, lon 93 13, passed close to what was apparently half of a wooden derelict floating on its side and covered with marine growth.

Stmr Lucigen (Br) reports Dec 26, lat 46 40 N, lon 52 40 W, passed a large iceberg.

BRITISH EDITOR ON NEW BRUNSWICK

Belfast Man Found a "Certain Harshness of Manner" in Our People

SOIL AND CLIMATE

The Resources of the Province and the Chance for Up-to-Date Farming—Market Gardening and Apple Growing—The Upper St. John Valley—Liked St. John.

R. H. H. Baird, editor of the Belfast Evening Telegraph, who visited St. John along with other British journalists several months ago, has printed in his paper the following on New Brunswick. Mr. Baird is to have more to say about the province in an article to be published soon. Some of his statements will be read with intense interest, especially those referring to the "harshness of manner" of New Brunswick people. He says:

Canada is a land of tremendous extremes—extremes of climate, of soil, of products, of people. That fact enormously increases the difficulty of presenting anything like a general picture of the country. Indeed, it largely restricts the range of criticism. New Brunswick province is so diversified that the phenomena of one area stand out in sharp contrast to those of another. The very ruggedness of the primeval forest and of wild, untamed nature around them has cast its shadows upon the habits and manners of some of its people, and imparted alike to adult and adolescent a certain harshness of manner and disposition which they perhaps do not realize, but which thrusts itself upon the notice of a stranger. I realize that in calling their attention to certain characteristics that appear to me to be unamiable I incur the risk of being described as a "sorehead" and jaundiced. It is my business to describe affairs as they presented themselves to me. If some of the views advanced in this article do not commend themselves to New Brunswickers, I ask them to believe that not one word has been written with any spirit of carping criticism; rather has the idea been to call attention in a candid, yet in a friendly, way, to certain defects, that these may be remedied. If they will read in that spirit what is here written no amenities will be disturbed. Upon the other hand, one may speak in terms of praise of cities like St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, where the social surroundings and influences are agreeable, and where courtesy and kindliness could not be surpassed.

Resources of the Province.

The resources of the province may be grouped under four heads—agriculture, lumber, minerals and fisheries. There are approximately 37,000 farmers in the province.

Agriculture though of first importance has in the past taken a secondary position to lumbering—the mixing of the two occupations leading to very wasteful agricultural methods. Statistics show that between fifty-one and fifty-two millions of dollars are invested in farm lands, buildings, equipment and live stock, and that the annual value of the products of these lands, etc., is between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars. The average yield per acre of some of the principal crops for the last twelve years is as follows:

Wheat	18.4	bushels per acre
Oats	29.4	" "
Buckwheat	22.1	" "
Potatoes	134.9	" "
Turnips	434.6	" "

These figures are very much below the results of good farming methods, which easily produce thirty bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, thirty-five bushels of buckwheat, 300 bushels of potatoes and 900 to 1,000 bushels of turnips per acre. Hay is grown quite extensively and exported—the yield running from one to ten tons per acre. As the statistics show, the number of live stock kept on the farm is very deficient and immense quantities of beef, pork, and pork products, mutton, poultry, eggs, and even dairy products are imported. That ought not to be the case, and it is a distinct discredit to the province that it is so.

While the province is ordinarily adapted from its crops and climate as a live stock country, perhaps its greatest notoriety will come from its fruit-growing capacity. Nowhere is there a tract of country so close to the markets of the world and better adapted in both soil and climate for the production of apples and other hardy fruits of the highest quality. New Brunswick in this capacity is only just being discovered.

Market Gardening.

The following is taken from the Report of the Agricultural Commission appointed by the government in 1909 to investigate conditions affecting the agricultural development of the province.

"For the production of roots and all vegetables of the highest quality for culinary and market purposes, New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent, and the reputation which our potatoes, as well as our turnips and garden vegetables, enjoy everywhere they have been sold, shows that with proper business methods we can secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them."

Apple Growing.

During the past fifteen years the commercial growing of fruits on the North American continent has undergone a remarkable development, and today we find people in all walks of life rapidly awakening to the many excellent features of fruit growing as a profitable means of livelihood. Canadian apples have just acquired a wide reputation for their excellence, and as a result, of late years, a large number of people with more or less capital have taken up their abode in the dominion and are engaged in this industry, while many more are about to follow their example. To such, and to those of the great middle class of intelligent thinking people who are looking Canadawards for an opportunity to get away from the daily grind of the office and the factory, or from the crowded and highly financed agriculture of the Old Country, New Brunswick apple lands offer decided advantages.

Soil and Climate.

One of the most striking things observed by the stranger driving through many of the rural sections of the province is the abundance of wild apple trees, which in many cases line the roads for miles. Surely a more conclusive evidence of the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of apples is not possible.

The soil of the chief fruit sections is for the most part of a clay loam or gravelly clay loam, with a gravelly subsoil. Such a soil is acknowledged by experts to be a favorite apple soil, having the requisite depth for the penetration of the roots, being easily worked, affording good natural drainage and holding the heat well, four very important essentials in apple growing.

In point of land available—range of varieties profitably grown and marketing facilities—the Lower St. John Valley constitutes an important section. Acknowledged to be one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys of the world, it awaits only the systematic development of its fruit lands to rapidly blossom forth into one of the grandest apple valleys in Canada. Since no definite soil survey has ever been made through this country it is impossible to say how many acres of first-class fruit lands it contains. Suffice it to say that along the river most of the land has an admirable slope, and is excellently adapted for apple growing. Much of the soil further back is also first-class, and considerable areas of excellent apple land are to be found even twenty miles or more from the river.

There are also hundreds of acres of high intervale land, in the vicinity of Sheffield and Maugerville, which would yield handsome returns if planted to apples. The soil is a dark loam, several feet deep, and is extremely fertile, being the old river bed. Here may be seen apple trees over 100 years old, still strong, healthy, and bearing fruit. Further inland, back of the highland around French Lake and Maquapit Lake are large areas of soil similar to that on the western bank of the river—much of it first-class apple land, and still more of it in the Grand Lake region and further south in the sections bordering the Washademoak Lake and Belleisle and Kennebecasis bays.

The Upper St. John Valley.

The upper St. John valley, between Fredericton and Woodstock, while not adapted to such a wide range of varieties as may be produced below Fredericton, has proven itself adapted to the production par excellence of early or mid-winter fruit, and at Woodstock, 160 miles from St. John, there may be found today the relics of the old Sharpe orchards; apple trees planted in their tens of thousands by Francis P. Sharpe, one of the most noted horticulturists in America. These orchards in their prime were the wonder and envy of all who saw them, and their produce sold for higher prices on the Boston market than local grown fruit. With the death of Mr. Sharpe these magnificent tributes to the productive powers of New Brunswick's soil and climate gradually fell into decay.

Less is known at present of the amount of land available in the country embraced in the Upper Valley of the St. John—but with the building of the St. John Valley Railroad, which is expected to be commenced within two years, and which will skirt the west bank from St. John to Woodstock, immense blocks of first-class fruit lands now intermediate between Woodstock and Fredericton, and unattended by direct steamship or mail service will be placed within easy communication of the social and marketing advantages possessed by the Lower St. John Valley.

Albert County.

In many respects portions of Albert county present conditions akin to those of the famous Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, and produce today specimens of the Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, and other apples, the equal in flavor of the Nova Scotia product. Undoubtedly there is a bright future ahead of these districts in apple growing, as the proximity of the thriving town of Moncton, with its 15,000 people, and Intercolonial Railway headquarters, together with the tempering influence of the Petitcodiac River and the Bay of Fundy with water communication, are strong points in its favor.

Westmorland and Kent.

At Chartersville, Westmorland county, four miles from Moncton, is to be found the beautiful large orchard of Mr. Benjamin Charters, in which over thirty different varieties of apples are grown successfully. At Shediac Cape, right on Atlantic waters, and almost on the border between Westmorland and Kent counties, on a beautiful piece of level land, lies the largest bearing orchard in New Brunswick—planted and owned by Mr. Geo. L. Welling. There are over two thousand trees in this wonderful orchard, mostly apples and plums, with some pears and cherries. Mr. Welling has himself grown on this place over seventy different varieties of tree fruits—a wonderful testimony to his ability and the adaptability of this section to fruit production. These two orchards are not the only ones, there being many smaller ones throughout the county, but they serve to indicate the future ahead of Westmorland and Kent counties in the matter of apple growing.

The following estimate of cost and income has been prepared by the provincial horticulturist, A. G. Turney, as being especially applicable to New Brunswick conditions, and that the estimate of income is a very conservative one may readily be seen by comparing it with the almost absurd yield and profits set forth in so much of the literature advertising fruit land on the North American continent. The estimate is the result of a careful study of apple growing in the province, and if it errs at all it does so only in being conservative, and it merely adds to the already large amount of evidence proving that apple growing is one of the most profitable lines of special farming.

Cost of 1,000 Tree Apple Orchard Until Ten Years Old.

14 acres cleared land, at $30 (£6) per acre	$420	£84
Fitting the land	56	11
Fertilizing	116	24
1,000 apple trees (26x30 apart) at 21c. each	210	42
Planting	30	6
	$832	£167
Ten years' interest on $1,000 (£200) at 4 1-4 per cent.	$416	£83
Ten years' cultivation, cover cropping and pruning and spraying expenses largely paid for by the proceeds from intercropping, balance	160	32
Fertilizing and incidental expenses	310	62
	$1,718	£344

Income.

Average yield from sixth to tenth year inclusive—three boxes per tree—3,000 boxes at 75c. (3s.) clear of charges	$ 2,250	£ 450
Average yield from eleventh to fifteenth year inclusive—five and one-half boxes per tree per year—7,500 boxes at 75c. clear	5,625	1,125
Average yield from sixteenth to twentieth year inclusive—ten boxes per tree per year—10,000 boxes at 75c. clear	7,500	1,500
Average yield from twenty-first to thirty-fifth year inclusive—three boxes per tree per year—45,000 boxes at 75c. clear	33,750	6,750
	$49,125	£9,825

Though this estimate has only given the production which may safely be expected up to the thirty-fifth year, yet with proper care a number of varieties which can profitably be grown in New Brunswick would continue to produce excellent crops up to the forty-fifth and even fiftieth year, thus adding considerably to the probable estimate of production.

The Farm Laborer.

A farm laborer who knows his work, and is willing to do it, is very much in demand in New Brunswick. If he has proved himself to be a conscientious worker during the spring, summer and autumn months, he need have little fear of getting out of employment during the winter. The wages vary according to the value the man gives and the length of his engagement. From $20 to $30 (£4 to £6) per month is paid a single man, with board and lodging. A married man with a family would be provided with a cottage free of rent. He might also get his milk, vegetables and fuel free with from $20 to $30 (£4 to £6) wages per month.

A farm laborer coming to New Brunswick can generally look forward to himself becoming a farm owner. It has been done by not a few, and it can be done again.

Domestic servants are always in demand. Special care is exercised at the immigration office to get all who come good positions. Wages average $10 (£2) per month. Satisfactory work usually results in an increase of wages.

In many parts of the province intensive work in the growing of apples with small fruits, poultry, and bees can be made a remunerative occupation, and a movement is now on foot to develop and subdivide suitable fruit lands into holdings of from 15 to 25 acres, and area ample for the support of a family under the system proposed.

The Lumber Industry.

Next in importance to agriculture is lumbering. As was previously mentioned, out of 17,393,000 acres in the province, only from about 1,500,000 acres has the forest been removed. Some areas in addition have been destroyed by fire, but these are being reforested by natural growth, so that altogether at the present time there are over 15,000,000 of acres growing trees of some kind. It is impossible to tell what the total cut of lumber annually amounts to, as much cut on lands held by farmers is for home consumption, and figures cannot be obtained. From the 7,750,000 acres of crown lands last year there was cut nearly 282,000,000 superficial feet of lumber, besides considerable quantities of fire and pulp wood, railway sleepers, telegraph poles, etc. The privately owned lands added greatly to this total, and the exports of lumber from the various ports was last year about 400,000,000 square feet, with 327,000,000 going across the Atlantic. Of Rossed pulp wood there had been shipments to the United States from north shore ports of 21,300,000 feet, large quantities also going by rail and water from western and southern New Brunswick. The total value of lumber exported is between six and seven millions of dollars. This industry employs many people both winter and summer, and as many of them live on farms, these farms are largely lying unworked. This condition is one explanation of the backwardness of agriculture and the scarcity of farm help.

New Brunswick is pre-eminently the land of the angler, for nearly all its great rivers abound in game fish. The salmon, the king of the sporting fish, frequents all the tributaries of the St. John below Grand Falls, such rivers as the Tobique being famed for that fish. Salmon are also found in all the rivers of the North Shore. The Nepisiguit, the Restigouche, and the Miramichi have a world wide reputation as angling rivers. All the lakes of the province swarm with trout and furnish admirable fishing in their season. There is hardly a stream in the province in which trout are not to be found, and some of the rivers, such as the Tabusintac, are widely famed for the enormous numbers of fish which have been taken in them by sportsmen. Sea trout of large size swarm in all the rivers which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the early summer. In addition to these game fish, other species which are esteemed in Europe, but attract little attention on this side of the Atlantic, such as chub and perch, are very abundant. Pickerel are also to be found in many rivers, as well as eels, which frequently attain a large size.

That the province of New Brunswick is not better known among the people of Great Britain is partly its misfortune, partly its fault. It is certainly true that until a few years ago the whole of what are now the Western provinces was under the control of the dominion government, which spent enormous sums annually in making it known all over the world that 160 acres of some of the best and most fertile land under the sun was to be given away to all applicants, not unnaturally turned the eyes of all intending emigrants in that direction, and militated strongly against the older provinces, which ultimately realized that if they wished to share in the prosperity which an increase in population might be expected to bring, they must wake up and let prospective emigrants from the old country know what they had to offer all who might decide on settling in their borders.

But New Brunswick was the last province to realize that if desirable settlers from Great Britain and Ireland were to be attracted to her shores, something must be done to let these settlers know what opportunities for advancement she had to offer them; and she will only secure such in proportion as she makes her merits known in the proper quarters—the quarters from which emigrants come.

Fine Chance for Settlers.

In size, New Brunswick is about the same area as Scotland, without the islands, and about one-sixth smaller than Ireland, and contains in round numbers about seventeen and a half million acres. The population is not, however, one-tenth as great as that of either Scotland or Ireland, so that it contains immense possibilities for development, and opens up a splendid field for the industrious settler. It has a large expanse of coast line, and for this reason its fisheries are both extensive and valuable. As for its climate, no country in the world is more free from epidemic diseases or sickness generally than New Brunswick. It differs, however, very materially from the climate of Great Britain and Western Europe generally; the influence of the gulf stream gives the latter a mildness of temperature they would not otherwise possess, but it also gives them a degree of humidity which is not only somewhat trying to the people, but also causes vegetation to be rather slow in growth.

This humidity New Brunswick is practically free from, so that the heat and cold are much less felt than is the case in a damper climate. Many Englishmen don't begin to feel it at all cold till the thermometer registers several degrees below zero, and then there is a healthy, bracing tinge in the air which is most enjoyable. In the summer the thermometer frequently reaches 95 degrees in the shade, and sometimes a little higher, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the heat little felt.

The seasons, too differ materially from those in Great Britain and Ireland. The change from winter to summer is sudden, while the autumn is protracted and long drawn out, and is the most delightful period of the year. The winter is, perhaps, the most enjoyable of all seasons, the bright sunshine and clear frosty air being most enjoyable, and much more favorable to delicate persons than the damper and chillier atmosphere of Britain. The warm weather of summer causes vegetation to advance with rapid strides, and at a rate of growth rare in Europe. Down to the end of the seventeenth century New Brunswick was practically one vast primeval forest, and only a few places on the southern shore adjacent to Nova Scotia had ever been visited by Europeans. For a long time the country was the principal source of supply for the masts and spars for the British navy. About the middle of the eighteenth century, however, a number of settlers of English descent arrived at the province from Massachusetts, and began to open up the country for settlement. From that time it has continued to advance, till at the present time the population is somewhere about 340,000.

Principal Industries.

The principal industries of the province are agriculture and lumbering, though the fisheries employ a large number of men at some part of the year. "Lumbering" is probably a new term to many Britishers, who may never have heard of the industry. If you referred to a man as a lumberman they would be none the wiser, but if you call him a woodman they know what you mean. Recently mining has received some impetus, there being a large deposit of iron ore in the northern part of the province, which is now being developed. Other valuable minerals are to be found in greater or less quantities in different parts of the country, including coal, gypsum, and other mineral products. Probably the most valuable portion of the mineral wealth of the province, however, are the oil shales and natural gas wells in Albert county.

It has been known for some years that petroleum producing shale was to be found in the country, but only with the last two or three years has any attempt been made to systematically work it. A sample of the shale having been sent to Scotland, was pronounced to be fully the equal of the Scotch shale. The natural gas wells appear likely to furnish an inexhaustible supply of gas, and already arrangements are being made to lay pipes from the wells to the neighboring towns and cities, which will furnish cheap heat and power for the inhabitants. A syndicate was formed some time ago, backed by English capital, to develop the oil and gas fields, and it is expected that in a short time it will become one of the most valuable industries in Canada.

Agriculture and its adjuncts must steadily continue to be the leading industry of the province. The soil is wonderfully fertile, and the nature of the seasons is conducive to the rapid growth of vegetation. It is computed that about sixty-five to seventy per cent. of the people of Canada are farmers, and they naturally constitute a barometer by which the prosperity or otherwise of the country may be gauged. The soil is for the most part well adapted for wheat, but the cheapness with which that cereal can be produced on the western prairies has caused a big falling off in its growth and cultivation in New Brunswick. Oats are grown more extensively than all the other grain crops put together, and yield well. It is probably as a dairy country, however, that New Brunswick is best adapted. There are few countries in the world with such an abundant water supply, which is a considerable factor in pasturing cattle. Owing to the snowfall, and the heavy spring rains, the rivers every year are swollen considerably about April, rising in many cases to from twelve to twenty feet higher than their normal level.

This causes them to overflow their banks for considerable distances from their beds, and the water seems to contain some fertilising agent which benefits the land covered, with the result that year after year abundant hay crops are gathered from these lands, which are locally known as intervales, without any trouble to the farmer at all. A farm that has any considerable amount of intervale will always command a better price than those which have not. The interests of the agricultural community is one of the principal cares of the government, which has a special department with a cabinet minister at its head, to look after the farmers and their needs. All over the province are to be found agricultural societies, comprised of the farmers of the various localities, who have combined for their mutual benefit. The members of these societies are able to do collectively many things that would be impossible for individuals; they are able to buy artificial fertilizers at wholesale rates, which they divide among them, at little more than half the cost a single individual would have to pay. In the same way valuable stock is acquired, and each farmer can have the use of stud stock of the best breeding to build up his own flocks and herds.

The government watches over these societies with a fatherly eye, and makes an annual grant to each one according to the number of its members. It also provides expert agriculturists to go round the societies lecturing and otherwise advising on special topics pertaining to the industry. As a further inducement to the young men of the province to treat agriculture from a more scientific standpoint and to encourage the higher development of the industry, assistance is given by the government to enable young men to attend some agricultural college for special courses, which are given each year. There is not at present any agricultural college within the province, but at Truro, just over the border, in Nova Scotia, is one of the best equipped agricultural colleges in the dominion, and many New Brunswick students now attend it. In addition, there is a dairy school at Sussex, where regular courses are given under qualified teachers in butter and cheese making. There are also two dairy inspectors, whose business it is to travel all over the province giving demonstrations in dairying in different places.

Great Possibilities.

The opportunities for profitable farming by cattle and sheep raising are unsurpassed by those of any other province in Canada, but are unfortunately very much neglected by the generality of farmers. As a consequence a very large amount of the beef consumed in the province is imported from western Ontario, and the consumer has to pay such a price for it that were the same amount paid to the local farmers they would soon become wealthy men. Mutton is not eaten to the same extent as beef; hence the local mutton supply approaches to the demand. Pork is in great demand, and the farmer who has a good herd of dairy cattle, with pigs to consume the skim milk, will find himself many dollars in pocket at the end of his year's transactions. There is an insatiable demand for poultry and eggs at very remunerative prices, and a man who wishes to make his living on a farm has no need whatever to go further away than New Brunswick. It may be true that he cannot get 160 acres of prairie lands given him free in that province as he can in the west, but he can get 100 acres of good, sound land for nothing, though he will in most cases have to clear a good portion of it before it can be put under crop. As a compensation for this, however, he is in the midst of civilization, with roads and railways and flourishing settlements, with churches, schools and postal facilities within easy reach, instead of being somewhat alone on the prairie, with his next neighbor perhaps several miles away. The only objection—if it is one at all—is that the work is somewhat unevenly divided, as owing to the rapid growth of the crops the bulk of the year's work has to be done between May and August; in fact, it is no uncommon thing for the grain crop, oats particularly, to be sown and threshed within three months. From September to April the work of the average farmer is very light, and only those who keep a large herd of milking cows can be said to be busy the year round.

Next to agriculture, the lumber industry is the most important, and it is by far the largest of the manufacturing industries of the province. Just how and why the trees of the forest should be called lumber, and the man who fells them and every other man in any way connected with timber, should be called a lumberman, the writer is not able to say. The only explanation he can give is that all the land not under cultivation is covered with timber, which must be cleared away before the land can be used, hence it is looked upon as "lumber" in the sense that that word is known in England. Be that as it may, this "lumber" is the most valuable asset the province has, and the greater part of the provincial revenue is derived from it. Almost the entire forest land of the province belongs to the province, and is known as the crown lands. Sections of this are let out on license to the lumbermen, who pay so much for the license to be allowed to cut the timber; and so much per tree felled according to the size.

The chief product of the forest is spruce, which grows most prolifically; in fact, any piece of land which has once grown spruce will continue to grow it, from self-seeding. Other trees are birch, beech, elm and cedar, but these form a much smaller proportion of the timber cut than does spruce. The trees are cut down in the early winter by gangs of men who live in specially-constructed camps on the section of ground under license. Trees are trimmed and made into logs, which are drawn over the hard frozen snow to the bank of the nearest river. Here they are what is known as "yarded," that is to say, they are piled on the top of the bank ready to be tumbled into the stream as soon as the ice runs out in the spring. Most of these rivers are small and tributary to large rivers, and on the latter sorting works are established, where the logs belonging to different owners are sorted out and fastened together in rafts to be floated down to the owner's mill, there to be sawn up into planks and boards to be shipped to Europe and the United States.

This industry employs many thousands of people. In the summer the men work in the saw-mills, and in the winter they go to the woods and fell the timber. In addition to making planks and boards, large quantities of laths are made and shipped, also shingles, a kind of wooden tile made of cedar, which is used for roofing purposes. In days gone by some of the finest pine timber in the world was to be found in the New Brunswick forests, but some species of that timber are already practically extinct, and others are becoming exceedingly rare, from the continued cutting. It has been said that the Canadian is never happy except when he has got an axe in his hand, and this is not far away from the truth. Trees are so plentiful that he looks upon them as a nuisance only to be cut down and burned. To the average Englishman who looks upon a tree as a