

Province of New Brunswick



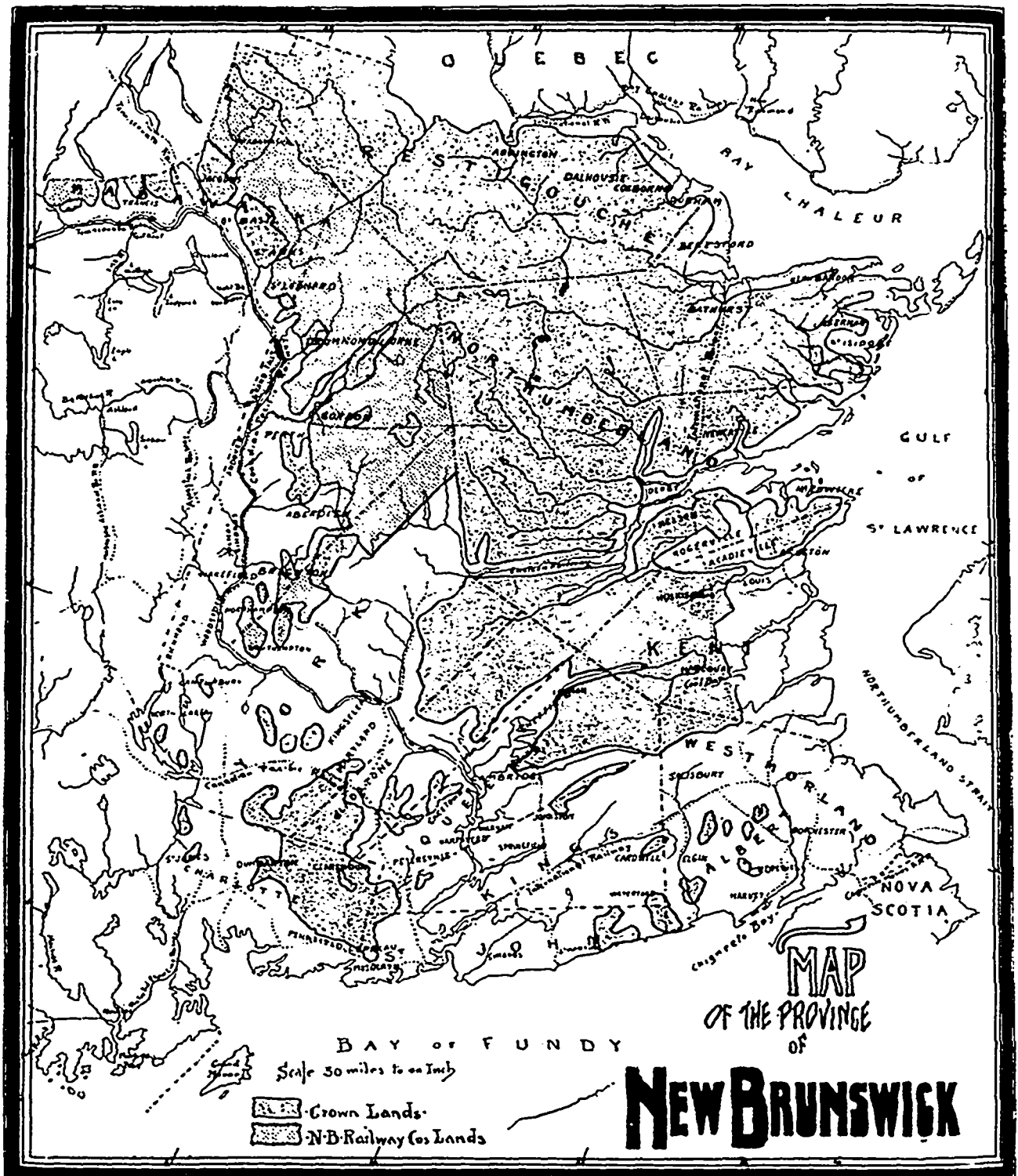
NEW Brunswick, which was made a distinct province in 1784, occupies that part of the Dominion of Canada situated nearest Great Britain. The port of Chatham, on the Miramichi river, is nearer to Liverpool than any port of importance on the mainland of America, the distance by the shortest route, via Belleisle, being about 2,430 miles, whereas Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is distant 2,450, Quebec 2,633, and New York 3,105 miles. The province embraces about 28,000 square miles of territory, equal to 17,920,000 acres. Of this perhaps 12,000,000 acres are timber lands, divided as follows: 1,647,772 acres held by the New Brunswick Railway Co.; 4,500,000 acres under license from the Crown by lumber operators; 3,000,000 acres still held by the Crown, and less extensive tracts owned by Messrs. Alex. Gibson, Nova Scotia Land Company and others. The lands owned by the Crown and the New Brunswick Railway Company, as well as the private property, are shown by the accompanying map. Among the largest holders of Crown timber tracts are the following: Samuel Adams, 304 square miles; Robertson & Allison, 204; George Burchill, 129; A. H. Campbell, 448; Alex. Gibson, 172; Hale & Murchie, 154; G. G. King, 104; Geo. Moffatt, 271; J. P. Mowat, 79; Estate Hugh McLean, 195; McLeod & Atkinson, 77; C. & J. Prescott, 60; W. C. Purves, 50; A. F. Randolph, 101; Randolph & Hale, 70; David Richards, 185; Wm. Richards, 254; Allan Ritchie, 247; James Robinson, 125; Kilgour Shives, 235; E. Sinclair, 170; Daniel Sullivan, 140; George J. Vaughan, 111; Edward Walker, 72; J. B. Snowball, 466; G. K. McLeod, 54; I. R. Todd, 92; Alfred West, 47; Sumner Co., 84; Sumner Co. and Clark, Skillings & Co., 82; W. E. Skillings, 170; Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., 80 square miles. Some of the above timber berths

are owned by persons who have not operated them, but, having every faith in the future value of timber, are holding them for speculative purposes.

The province of New Brunswick is well watered, affording excellent facilities for floating logs to mill points, although, of course, occa-

sionally a dry spring and light fall of snow in the winter cause logs to be hung up. Spruce is the predominating timber, a very large quantity being taken out each year for export and for the manufacture of pulp. There have been established in New Brunswick within late years some

price of \$8 per mile, or such greater sum as may be offered at the public sale. The stumpage dues on spruce, pine or hardwood logs are one dollar per thousand superficial feet; on pine timber up to 14 in., one dollar per ton, with 25 cents for each additional inch; spruce timber, 50 cents



extensive pulp mills, two being at Chatham. Pine is not found in that province in abundance. Other native woods are cedar, maple, birch and hemlock, with small quantities of other timber.

By the regulations of the Crown, timber lands are leased for the term of 25 years, at the upset

per ton; hardwood timber, 90 cents per ton; cedar logs, 80 cents per thousand. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the total annual cut of timber. The following, taken from the last government report, shows the quantity and character of the timber cut on Crown lands for the year ending October 31st, 1897: