

from its mouth, and connected by rail with St. John. This county is well watered and wooded, and its agricultural resources are great. Of late years very successful settlements have been planted in it from England and Ireland. The railway from St. John to the United States traverses the county; another railway connects Fredericton with St. John; the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway passes through its western part, and the great railway from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup, on the St. Lawrence, now under construction, runs for miles through the eastern part of the county. 20,000 acres of excellent settlement land are specially laid off for settlers. Population of the county, 27,140.

Carleton contains 700 000 acres, one-fourth of which is ungranted; population, 19,938, engaged chiefly in farming, for which the entire county is wonderfully adapted. There is no better land in America than that of Carleton County, 34,000 acres of which is specially laid off for immediate settlement. Woodstock, its chief town, is on the St. John River, 150 miles from its mouth, and may be reached by rail or steamer from the sea-board. Railways, 90 miles in length, connect Woodstock with St. Andrews. The railway now being built from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup, will pass from Woodstock upwards through the county. Johnsville, Knowlesville, and Glassville are flourishing settlements started within ten years.

Victoria contains 2,872,000 acres, of which six-sevenths are ungranted; population, 11,641. The surface is rolling and varied, but remarkably fertile, even to the tops of the hills. The county is rapidly filling up with settlers from the adjoining Province of Quebec. The Swedish colony in the State of Maine is within 18 miles of the Tobique. 34,000 acres of the finest land of the continent are laid off near the Tobique and elsewhere in this county, near the line of the great railway from Fredericton.

RIVERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

An inspection of the map will show that the surface of the Province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea up to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further distance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries, navigable for various distances; these are the Kennebecasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Nashwaak, the Keswick, the Oromocto, the Tobique, and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river navigable for vessels of 1000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Bay Chaleur, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. The river and tributaries drain about 4000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers there are the Richibucto, the Petitcodiac, and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

CLIMATE.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being, in the interior, from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit). The whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It rarely happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. There are generally in the course of the winter three or four periods, lasting two or three days each, when the weather is very cold, and these occur at the same time over the whole breadth of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These periods occur towards the close of December, in the middle of January, and early in February. Between them are thaws, occasionally rains, and warm sunny days, during which the average range of the mercury is from 10° to 40° above zero. In three winter months of 1869, the average temperature was 22° above zero. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold are nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, nor so much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where winters are more humid.