

let us say, a paltry million,—we are still confronted with the plain fact that the population shown by the last census, in 1901, was only 331,120. That is, one-third of a million, and only one-seventeenth of the 6,000,000 population which is quite conceivable if agricultural and manufacturing industries grow as they may.

Looking back, we discover that in 1783, when the inflow of United Empire Loyalists had given the Province a start, the population was 11,457. By 1851 the number had grown to 193,800; by 1861, to 252,047; by 1871, to 285,594; by 1881, to 321,233. In the next decade the Province was only marking time, the census of 1891 showing an increase of just 30 individuals; but by 1901 the figure had grown to 331,120. Even when we lump the last five decades together, we find that the growth between 1851 and 1901 was only 137,320. At that rate of increase, averaging 2,746 per annum, it would take nearly two and a half centuries for New Brunswick to acquire a modest million of inhabitants.

No, there seems little fear of overcrowding in New Brunswick.

Two sections of the Province are available for **Colonization** settlement: The first, known as the Blue Bell Tract, is situate in Victoria County. It comprises a tract of rolling upland covered by a fine growth of trees, principally hardwood, free from underbrush, in appearance not unlike a great park. The soil is a rich reddish loam with a clay and gravel sub-soil. It is well watered and can be cleaned without difficulty.

This inviting land lies between the St. John River and the Canadian Pacific on the one side and the Transcontinental Railway on the other. Nearby is the thriving town of Grand Falls, well named from the mighty water power a few yards distant.

Within easy reach is Plaster Rock, an industrial centre for the manufacture of lumber.

Of the 50,000 acres that comprise the Blue Bell Tract, 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement, and a colonization road runs through.

On either side of the road are the one hundred acre lots which are available for settlers who pay \$1.00 (4s. 2d.) per acre. This amount may be paid in four equal annual instalments. The other tract, available for settlement, consists of 10,000 acres of forest land lately laid out in the County of Restigouche on the line of the I. N. Railway. The soil is fertile and the lots can be obtained on payment of \$5.00 (£1 16d.) for the survey, no other fees being required, and grants issue on the completion of the settlement conditions and \$30 (about £6) worth of labour on the roads.

I have no doubt that, however much information I have tried to give, there is much else that some of my readers would like to get. I would therefore refer all parties desiring information to the London representative of New Brunswick, Mr. A. Bowder, 37 Southampton street, Strand, London, W. C., or to any of the Canadian Government agents whose names and addresses are given on the second page of this pamphlet.

Since the within pamphlet was written the Government of New Brunswick has appointed Mr. A. B. Wilmot, Superintendent of Immigration, with an office at 4 Church Street, St. John, N. B., where he has listed all the farms that are for sale in the Province,