

tinuous with a narrower but deeper harbor to the eastward inside Caraquet Island. Along the southern shore of this great double harbor, spread out in a line nearly fourteen miles long, lies Caraquet Village, the largest and most populous in New Brunswick. The shore, like that of Bay Chaleur, and unlike the eastern coast near by, is bold and rocky, rising in places to vertical cliffs, which at Lower Caraquet are fifty feet in height. They give to the place a distinctive appearance as seen from the water—a line of closely-clustered houses rising above rocky escarpments, which dip gracefully down where the little waterways cut their valleys to the sea. The gray sandstone rocks, thus so finely exposed, belong to the Coal Measures, though to their lower strata which rarely contain good coal. But they form a fair soil which, when properly farmed, yields good crops, especially of wheat and potatoes; but farming is not well done at Caraquet, because greater and more alluring wealth is offered by the sea. Lying before it are the richest fishing grounds of Bay Chaleur, abounding in cod, herring, mackerel and other good fish, while its excellent harbor gives shelter not only for smaller craft, but for the schooners which make voyages to the banks of the Gulf, and even to larger vessels which carry the fish to distant parts of the world. It is not only a great fishing centre in itself, the largest in New Brunswick, but, having unbroken communication summer and winter with the rest of the world, and possessing the best harbor near the fishing grounds, it is also an outfitting and trading centre both for the fishing settlements of the islands to the eastward and also for the farming districts to the southward, whose metropolis it is. It has some other resources: a little farming, but not enough to supply itself; some quarrying of freestone, though mostly for local use; and some fishing for oysters,