

riages, sleighs; packing salt, fish, and other boxes; tubs, pails, churns; step-ladders; furniture of all kinds; broom, hoe, pick, edge tool, and other handles; clothes-wringers, washboards, clothes and towel horses; bench screws; Venetian blinds and slats; cloth boards and rollers; bobbins, spools; ships' blocks; coopers' work of all kinds; boot and shoe lasts, troos and crimps; musical instruments; railway ties; carving and turned work; wood pulp. In fact the varieties of wood having the properties of elasticity, toughness and durability are such that they are adaptable to almost all purposes where wood is required.

Having shown our readers what our woods are, and their adaptability, we will endeavor to show the splendid opening there is for the introduction of both capital and labor from the old country to develop this branch of business, and the reasons why our manufactures have not been more generally introduced in foreign markets. In the first place, the facilities for manufacturing have not been more than sufficient for home consumption. Several of our manufacturers have from time to time placed some of their surplus stock in foreign markets, but for want of proper management, and through their efforts being spasmodic rather than studied, they have not succeeded. In every case where the wants of the market have been known and the efforts of the manufacturers have been systematic, they have succeeded beyond their expectation. In every case they hold their own against all competitors, and are doing all the business they have facilities for. It having been arranged for this province to have a representative in the English market, it will give them advantages which have not previously been afforded.

It is the intention of the Agent General of the Province to devote his personal attention to this branch of trade, and the majority of the manufacturers acting with him will enable him to do so at a very trifling cost to either manufacturer, dealer or consumer. A writer in a prominent English paper recently undertook to discourage the entering of New Brunswickers into the English market, and implied that there was not room; that we could not compete, &c., and also stated we were looking forward to an unoccupied market, as if we could expect the market has been standing all these years waiting for us to supply their wants. No, we anticipate the most keen competition and are prepared for it. We have unexcelled facilities, and it is the intention of our manufacturers to so enter the market that they will hold it. Their intention is to so work together that nothing but first-class, properly seasoned material, and the best workmanship shall enter any foreign market. It will be their pride to establish a reputation such as will insure the sale of anything bearing the "New Brunswick" brand upon it.

In order more fully to illustrate the progress now being made in this Province, we give a short description of some representative manufacturing industries. First in importance from location, facilities and variety of manufactures, we may mention the Quaco Wood Company, of Henry's Lake, St. John County, N. B.

Under the management of Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., of St. John, N. B., and London, England, this Company have the advantage of the guidance of one of our oldest and most practically experienced mill owners and timber and lumber exporters. Having ample capital for the requirements of their trade, they are developing a branch of manufacture which is destined to be of vast importance to the Province. They are now largely supplying local consumption as well as exporting considerable quantities of their manufactures to the United States and European markets. The works being situated upon the margin of a large body of water, the banks of which are lined with forests of beech, birch, maple, and other valuable woods, renders the raw material most accessible, and storing and seasoning easily accomplished. The large resources of the company enables them to hold ample stocks of timber for seasoning, and assures there always being prepared to fill large orders upon short notice. It also enables them to operate their works both winter and summer. For the more thorough seasoning of the wood a large dry

house or kiln has been erected, where all such material as requires it is subjected to artificial heat after the most approved method, thus insuring the use of the most durable and properly cured material.

Another advantage peculiar to the woods used by the Company is their growth upon the hills and mountain sides, which gives them a much closer grain and harder texture than those grown upon low lands.

Their facilities for shipment of their manufactures are excellent. The St. Martins and Upham Railway Company have a depot in the grounds of the company, affording direct communication with the excellent harbor at St. Martins, some six miles distant, also with St. John (45 miles), Halifax (278 miles), and all parts of the Continent. Another more direct line of railway is also projected, as shown upon the map, which will add materially to their facilities.

The variety of articles manufactured is such that every portion of the timber is utilized. The whole of the work being done upon the premises, from cutting up the timber to the last detail of manufacture, enables them to sell their productions at the lowest prices.

Further comment upon the prospects of this Company is unnecessary, but as a number of settlers from the old country are among the operatives in these works it may interest others to know how their countrymen are situated. The Company employ only the best class of labor, and endeavor in every way to secure the utmost comfort for their employes. A large and comfortable lodging house has been erected for the unmarried men, where the Company board them at very moderate charges. A number of pleasantly situated and commodious cottages have been built for the use of married operatives and their families. A general store, situated near the mill, is kept by the Company, and well stocked with all the necessities many of the luxuries of life, all of which are sold to workmen at very moderate prices. A large room over the store is at present utilized for holding church services regularly. A school for the children is shortly to be opened, as well as post and telegraph offices. The Superintendent of the works—Mr. H. R. Robertson, who resides near the mill—aims to make his settlement a model one. Spirituous liquors are not allowed to be brought into the village. A reading room and other means of recreation are furnished the operatives free of charge.

Next in importance we may place the "Woodstock Wood-working Company," of which William Connell, Esq., is President, and Mr. R. S. Sterratt, Treasurer and Superintendent of Works. Woodstock, Carleton County, N. B., (the headquarters of this Company), is rightly described as one of the most enterprising towns in the Province. It is specially well situated for wood-working industries, being on the banks of the St. John, and connected with all parts of the country by railway; within easy access of the harbors of St. Stephen, St. John, &c., for the export trade; while the opening of more direct railway connections via Quebec and Montreal, which will soon be completed, will make this a most important centre. It is surrounded on almost all sides by immense forests of the most valuable woods, which are accessible both by rail and water communication. Being the chief market town for one of the largest and most productive agricultural and fruit growing districts in the Province, gives it a valuable local market for all classes of products. The wood working company located here manufactures articles of rather a different character from those turned out by the "Quaco Company." Neither pains nor expense have been spared to fit up the factory with the very best and latest improved machinery in every department, and the assortment of manufactures in wooden wares which can be turned out in practically unlimited. Having ample capital, capable management, and being so well situated both as to ready access to raw material of all kinds and excellent facilities for reaching the best markets, this Company commands a valuable and increasing trade.

The saw mills are unsurpassed in any part of the world, and a strong evidence of this is the readiness with which they are insured against fire by all first-class insurance companies,

CHASE & SANBORN

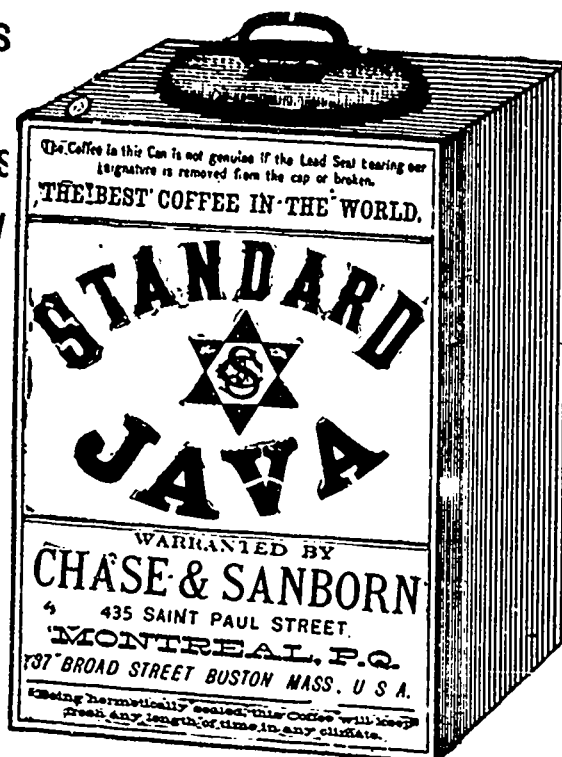
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There are many establishments throughout the Province whose facilities as to machinery, &c., are ample for large expansion of their business, but are hampered for want of capital to control the large stocks of raw material which they require to constantly hold on hand. Many factories now in the hands of men of known integrity, thorough knowledge of their business, good managers, offer some splendid openings for the investment of more capital where experience is not required. Outside, however, of those factories now in existence there are openings in almost every line of wood working where experience in almost every branch can be utilized most profitably, and where capital can find most safe and remunerative investment.

Wood workers in the old world would do well to consider the advantages we have here. They cannot fail to see that if they are doing well at home, with their experience they would do better here. They have the same access to the old market from here and many new ones open; much of the raw material now lost to them can be utilized; better material is at hand, climatic influences favor them in every way. The best of wood working machinery is obtainable here. Now is the time to make your choice, and you cannot find a more favorable place than the Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.

Any further information regarding the timber interests and wood working industries of the Province will be most cheerfully furnished upon application either personally or by letter to
IRA CORNWALL, JR., Agent General
for Province New Brunswick.
24 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, England.

TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS.

In the St. Lawrence there are the Thousand Islands. Whether they fail by one or two that complete roundness of ten times one hundred I do not know. On the southern end of the Gulf state there may be seen on the map a stretch called the Ten Thousand Islands. He was a very unimaginative person, saggardly, having a dread of exaggeration, who named these wonderful islands. He skimmed his nomenclature,

There are not ten thousand islands. There must be a million of them, and more to spare, almost all of them covered with mangroves. To describe them were a difficult task. I may succeed, perhaps, in giving a faint idea of their number by asking the reader to think of one of those old mosaic floors the Romans delighted in. The infinite countless little bits of stone are the islands, the cement the water. Island after island appears emerging out of these blue bays. Some are but a few acres in size, then there are others with an area of several square miles. Now the channel between them is so narrow that a boat cannot pass, and then it expands to a mile wide. Beautiful silent harbors are entered, with peninsulas jutting into them, and behind comes labyrinth. It is an endless archipelago, all green and smiling. A man might lose himself here, provided he could only live, and remain uncaught forever; tracking him would be impossible. Only here and there on some of the islands is there the appearance of land, perceptible by a thin ridge. You can tell it by the hard wood growing on it. Centuries ago this island might have been on the sea front, and some storm threw up the sea bottom. Stretching then out in every direction, these intricate islands block the way. There might be eight, ten or twenty miles to cross before the mainland would be reached, that is, if you had the wings of man-of-war bird, and could fly. In a boat, working in and out through the maze, you would have to row maybe one hundred miles, then finally you might fetch up on Florida proper.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.