

for light craft, except during the very lowest water, as far as the Grand Falls—225 miles from its mouth. Just above the city of St. John at its mouth, the river passes between two perpendicular cliffs 300 feet apart called the Narrows. At this point, when the tide in St. John harbor is low, there is a fall outward of the water from above, and when the tide is high in the harbor there is a fall inward.

The *Miramichi*, 220 miles long, with its north-west and south-west branches uniting near its mouth, is navigable for large vessels about 50 miles. It has many branches spreading out over a wide area. The fisheries of this river are very valuable, and large quantities of timber are brought down to tide water which extends for fifty miles up the river.

The *Restigouche* forms part of the northern boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, and flows into the Bay of Chaleur. This river, with its tributaries, is noted for its beautiful scenery and its excellent salmon fishing.

The *St. Croix*, forming part of the boundary between Canada and the State of Maine, flows into the Bay of Fundy.

The *Petitcodiac*, 100 miles in length, is noted for the great tides which run up it and change it twice a day from a small stream to a broad navigable river.

COAST WATERS.—These are highly important, for they surround New Brunswick on three sides, and are connected with the rivers that extend far into the country, bringing almost every part of the province into contact with ocean navigation; but above all, the innumerable little bays, curves, and shallows along the coasts afford feeding and spawning grounds for myriads of fish.

Bay of Chaleur, forming more than half the northern boundary of the province, is said to have neither shoal nor reef; its waters are cold like those of the Gulf north of the Magdalen Islands. Its fisheries are very important, consisting of salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and lobster.

Find the bays on the east. Find the branches or offshoots of the Bay of Fundy. In *Shepody* and *Cumberland* bays, the tide rises very high, sometimes 50 feet.

The *Bay of Fundy* nearly separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. It is about 140 miles long and its greatest width is about 45 miles. It is remarkable for the rapid rise and great height of its tides, varying from 30 feet at St. John to 50 feet at the eastern extremity. In *Bay Verte*, only 14 miles

distant across the isthmus, the tide rises not more than four or five feet.

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

To what system do the ranges in New Brunswick belong? Trace as nearly as you can on the map the level tract referred to in this lesson. What is a peculiarity of the lower portions of the rivers of New Brunswick? Name four branches of the St. John. What curious phenomenon occurs at the mouth of the St. John?

36. Islands, etc.

The islands are few and unimportant,—*Miscou* and *Shippegan* on the north-east, and *Grand Manan* and *Campobello* in the south-west, are the chief—all valuable as fishing grounds, the two latter especially noted for the enormous number of herring taken around them.

CLIMATE.—The climate of New Brunswick, owing to the vicinity of the ocean, is less subject to extremes than that of Ontario. It is not so cold in winter nor so warm in summer.

As in all the Appalachian region, the rainfall is abundant in summer, and the snow, away from the coast, deep in winter. The spring is tedious and disagreeable, the coasts, and the land for some distance inland, being often buried in fog; the summer and fall are clear and pleasant; the winter is not so clear and dry as in Ontario.

PRODUCTS.—Much of the land is rich and fertile, and when well cultivated yields good crops of grain. On the low lying lands along the rivers, especially on the St. John, large crops of hay are grown. Horses, cattle, and sheep are raised in considerable



Sheep Raising.

numbers and exported. The largervarieties of fruits are not much grown. The small fruits, however, are grown in

abundance, the cool weather in early summer causing them to ripen late. On this account large quantities of late strawberries find a ready market in the New England cities, at good prices.

MINERALS.—Where is Grand Lake? At the head of this lake, *coal* (bituminous or "soft") is found in workable quantities. Only a small quantity is