

gulleys. Such is the country, and such are the waters of Tracadie. Its bounding headlands are Green Point on the north, and Point à Barreau (or more strictly the headland a little north of it) on the south, while the great beaches between them enclose the shallow Tracadie Bay. Into this typical lagoon flow in zigzag courses the Big and Little Tracadie Rivers. The tide runs far up both these streams. Above the head of tide the Little Tracadie is a rather insignificant stream, but the Big Tracadie is a fine large clear trout-abounding river. It rises well over towards Bathurst, flows first through a heavily-wooded and later through an elevated burnt country, and reaches the sea by a long winding, high-banked attractive tideway. The scenery of all the Tracadie region, and especially of the Big Tracadie and Portage Rivers, though quiet, is pleasing; for the country, though low on the very edge of the sea, rises inland to ridges of fair elevation. Through all of its course, the Big Tracadie flows through the same gray sandstones which underlie all of the Tracadie and neighboring districts. These rocks belong to the lower Coal Period, are of soft texture, and form a fair soil which, with industry, can be farmed to profit though not to affluence. Both the Big and the Little Tracadie, but especially the former, have yielded large quantities of lumber, and their lower courses abound in the fishes characteristic of this region,—trout, bass, salmon, gaspereau and eels, though the sea-fishing off Tracadie is inferior. Formerly the oyster also lived in the lagoons, for their shells, of great size, are still occasionally found, though they do not now occur alive nearer than St. Simons.

Such are the principal features of Tracadie, the place. And they are reflected in the characteristics of the Tracadie Settlement. Farms are scattered over the uplands, especially along the coast of the sea and the tideways of the rivers, while villages have grown