

the stream to its former channel and thus restore the landing place to its original condition.

The work, however, not being left in a finished state, during 1892-93, the sum of \$100 was expended in completing it.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAMPBELLTON.

Is situated on the southern side of the Restigouche River about 15 miles west of Dalhousie, the shire-town of Restigouche County, where the river enters the Baie des Chaleurs. It is an important station on the line of the Intercolonial Railway as well as a thriving and growing town, from which an extensive business in the shipment of lumber is carried on. Practically it is at the head of navigation, although the tide flows up the river some 9 miles further, but shoals and the crooked nature of the channel prevent the passage of vessels of any size. Except on the "Traverse" about 4 miles below Campbellton, where the depth is only 12½ feet, a depth of 18 feet of water at low water springs can be carried up to the town, which, with the rise of 10½ feet at "springs" and 7 feet at "neaps," affords a good depth of water for the class of vessels engaged in trading to and from the port, which are generally barques of from 400 to 1,100 tons. The greater number of these arrive in ballast, the disposal of which was found to be a matter of serious inconvenience owing to there being no convenient place of deposit. To remedy this, a contract was entered into 23rd April, 1889, for the construction of a "ballast wharf," the structure being an isolated block 140 feet in length by 35 feet in width on top and having a minimum depth of 18 feet at low water spring tides, and this work was completed 30th August, 1890.

To connect the block with the lower or eastern end of "Ferguson's Wharf" (so called) from which it is distant 110 feet, and thus effect a junction with the shore and the Intercolonial Railway, a branch line extending to "Ferguson's Wharf," a contract was entered into 22nd June, 1892, for an extension of the ballast wharf to connect it with the lower end of the wharf in question, and the work was, at the close of the fiscal year, nearly completed, only requiring the top tier of timber, floor stringers and covering to be put in.

CAPE TORMENTINE.

Cape Tormentine is on the New Brunswick coast of Northumberland Strait, and is the nearest point to Prince Edward Island, from which it is distant 9 miles.

At the point of the cape an artificial harbour is in course of construction. The work consists of a straight pier 2,500 feet in length, with a head and return, each 400 feet in length, inclosing a basin a little over 4 acres in extent, having an extreme depth of 15 feet at low water, or 22 feet 8 inches at high water spring tides.

For a distance of 1,300 feet from the shore, the pier is composed of a stone embankment 20 feet wide on top with slopes of 2 to 1; the remaining 1,200 feet is close faced crib-work 30 feet wide. The head and return are of similar crib-work, but the width from the bottom up to low water is 40 feet, decreasing to 30 feet at the finished level of the work and presenting a sloping face sheathed with hardwood to the south and east.

To complete the contract for this artificial harbour, there remained to be built on the 1st July, 1892, 150 feet of superstructure. This work was finished by the 10th of December of the same year. Late in May, 1893, preparations were begun to perform some additional work by day's labour, but up to the 30th of June, little work beyond procuring materials had been done. It is proposed to raise the stone embankment 2 feet for a distance of 1,100 feet, to make a slip, protected by a break, for the accommodation of the ferry steamer, and to place ladders on the sides of the dock.