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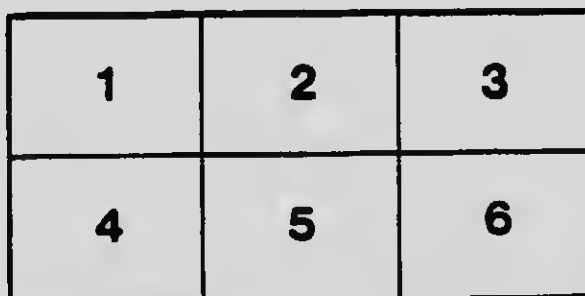
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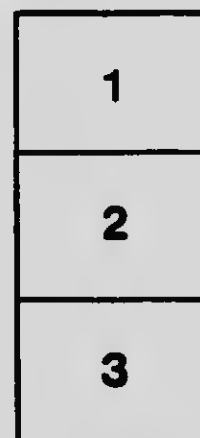
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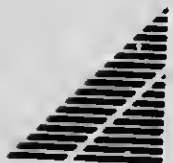
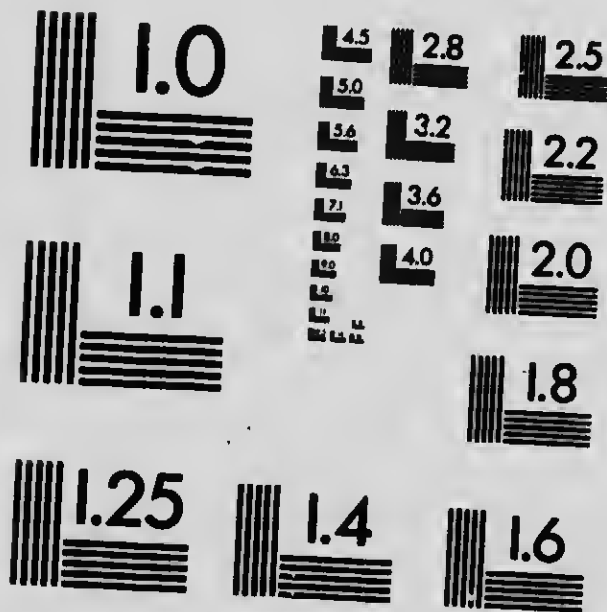
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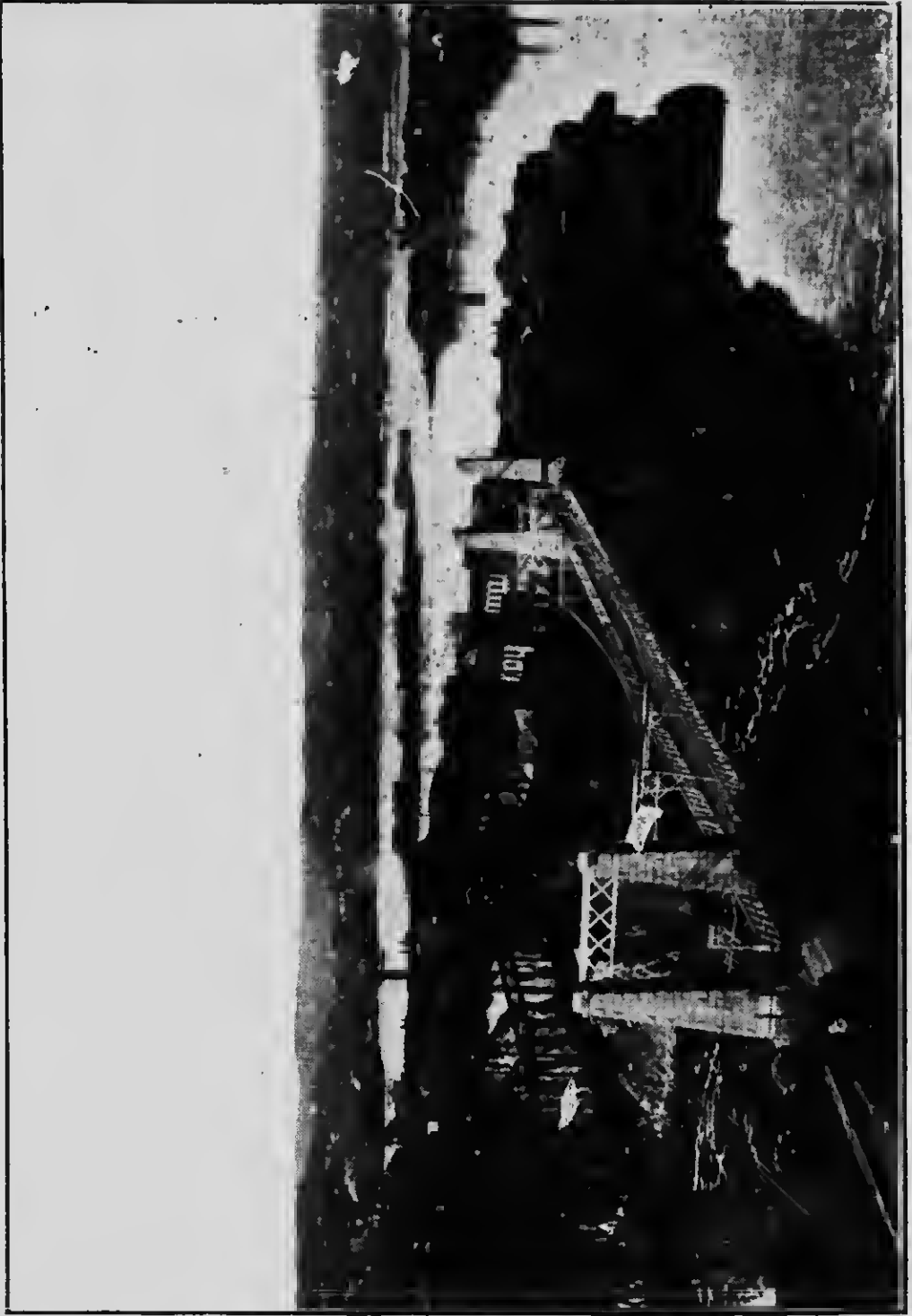
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A view of St. John showing the Reversing Falls on the St. John River, and City surrounding the Harbor. See Page 37

A view of St. John showing the Reversing Falls on the St. John River, and City surrounding the Harbor. See Page 37

Opportunities in New Brunswick



Containing Extracts from
Heaton's Annual

1915



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Opportunities in New Brunswick

General Information

ADMINISTRATION.—*The Crown.* The Crown is represented by a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with an Executive Council composed of members with portfolios and three without portfolios or salary.

Legislature. The Legislative Assembly meets at Fredericton, and is composed of 46 members, who are appointed by the people every 4 years.

Revenue. Under the terms of the B.N.A. Act, 1887, the Dominion Government grant an annual subsidy to the Province computed on a fixed rate of 80 cents per head of the population. The remainder of the revenue is derived from the sales of Crown Lands, timber limits, mining licenses, fishing licenses, fees, and other miscellaneous receipts.

Franchise. Any male British subject of full age has a vote for the Legislature, if he has lived in the Province for 6 months from August 25th in any one year.

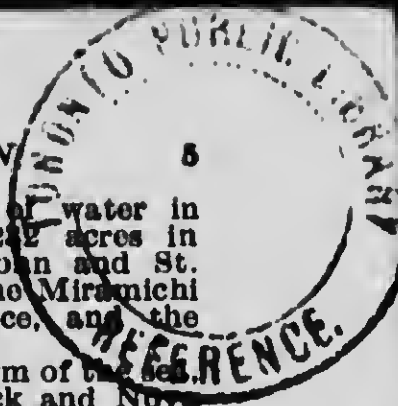
AREA.—The total area of the Province is 27,985 square miles. In 1911, 25 per cent. of the land was occupied, and in most cases owned by the occupiers. The large majority of the holdings are between 11 and 200 acres.

Physical Features. The surface is generally undulating, but in the North and North-west there are many ranges of hills, covered with forests, of from 1,200 to 2,000 ft. with higher individual peaks. The highest elevation is Bald or Sakamook Mt. in Restigouche Co., 2,604 ft. In the South along the Bay of Fundy the coast is rocky and bold. West of St. John the soil is fertile and rich with many beautiful valleys. Along the East coast for 20 miles inland the Country is flat with marshes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A New Brunswick Farmyard. The market for pork is not nearly supplied by the farmers. See under Swine Page 14.

GENERAL INFORMATION



Lakes and Rivers. The principal body of water in New Brunswick is Grand Lake, 47,282 acres in area. The chief rivers are the St. John and St. Croix flowing into the Bay of Fundy, the Miramichi flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Nepisiquit into Chaleur Bay.

Bay of Fundy. The Bay of Fundy is an arm of the sea, 140 miles long, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, terminating in Chignecto Bay and the Basin of Minas. The extreme breadth is 45 miles. It is famous for its high tides, influenced by the Gulf Stream, which rise 30 ft. at St. John and 60 ft. at Chignecto Bay.

CLIMATE.—The summers are clear and cool; the winters cold and bracing, especially in the interior, and free from sudden changes. During the growing season there are frequent showers, mostly at night. Sunny days are the rule. In 17 years the average hours of bright sunshine at Fredericton varied from 94 in November to 238 in July. The following table shows the mean annual temperature and the average annual rainfall at various points in the Province:

	Temp.	Rain.
Chatham.....	40.3	49
Dalhousie.....	36.2	36
Fredericton.....	40.5	44
Grand Manan Id.....	43.0	49
Moncton.....	41.4	37
St. Andrews.....	41.3	40
St. John.....	41.6	45
St. Stephen.....	41.8	40
Sussex.....	40.2	43

EDUCATION.—*Free Education.* The free educational system comprises common schools, of which there are about 1,900. Superior schools, which are established on the basis of one for every 6,000 inhabitants, and Grammar Schools, provision being made for one in every country. A Normal training and Model School is maintained at Fredericton.

University. The University of New Brunswick at Fredericton is aided by the Government. The curriculum embraces Classics, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, Philosophy, Law, Forestry.

Denominational Schools. Denominational Schools are: Church of England male and female colleges at

A New Brunswick Farmyard. The market for pork is not nearly supplied by the farmers. See under Swine Page 14.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rothsay, Kings Co.; the Methodist University of Mt. Allison, and boys and girls schools at Sackville; Roman Catholic College and Academy at Memramcook, and Roman Catholic College at Caraquet.

Agricultural Education. The Provincial Government have appointed a Director of Agricultural Education. It is proposed to establish 3 centres, at 2 of which winter courses of a few weeks duration will be held. At Woodstock, where the main school is situated, a longer course will be organized. At Sussex there is a Dairy School, where instruction is given in dairying and household science. The Federal Government have assigned a grant of \$44,500 for the purpose of agricultural instruction in New Brunswick.

Domestic Science. In 1914 there were 41 branches of women's institutes in the Province, with 1,000 members. Instruction is given in all branches of household science. The women's institute branch, of the Dept. of Agriculture, encourages the formation of Libraries by gifts of books, and the payment of half the price of all books purchased by each branch.

FISHERIES.—The total value of fishing vessels, boats, nets, weirs, canneries and other equipment of the fisheries of New Brunswick was estimated in 1912-1913 at \$3,508,899. The total market of catch in the same year was valued at \$4,264,054. The catch included salmon, lobsters, cod, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, shad, alewives, sardines, smelts, halibut, tomcod, trout, bass, oysters, clams, etc.

Cod. In 1912-13, 243,036 cod were caught, valued at \$378,530. Of these 19,992 were used fresh; 14,082 were shipped in a salted state, and 65,261 were dried.

Lobsters. In 1912-13 the catch was 84,178 cwt., valued at \$544,990. In 1910 the value of the catch was only \$77,860. At that time the size limit was 9-inch length of carapace. The size limit was changed in the following year to 3¼-inch length of carapace, and this provision is largely responsible for the improvement in the lobster fisheries.

Herring. In 1912-13, 754,682 herring were caught, valued at \$481,189. Of these 31,730 were used fresh; 98,330 were smoked; 57,448 were pickled in barrels; 61,025 were used as bait and 115,940 were used as fertilizers.

Sardines.—In 1912-13 the catch amounted to 280,282 cwt. The bulk of the catch is sold to American Canneries. An immense new cannery has been established at Chamcook where sardines and herring in 1913 brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Oysters. Oysters occur over a great length of the shores, but the productive natural beds are limited and scattered. The productiveness of the beds has greatly declined through lack of proper regulations. Under an arrangement made with the Dominion Government the disposal of the area now rests entirely with the Province. The value of the output marketed in 1913 is placed at \$55,434.

FORESTS.—The Provincial Government owns over 10,000 sq. miles. Principal wood is spruce. Other trees are cedar, fir, tamarack, maple, elm, birch, ash, butternut, poplar, hemlock. There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways. About 6½ million acres are under license. Great Britain is the principal market for lumber.

Timber Regulations. Any person wishing to secure a timber limit may make application for a license in person, or by an agent at the office of the Minister of Lands and Mines at Fredericton. No single application may be for more than 10 sq. miles, but unlimited applications may be made by the same person at the same time. The upset price is \$20 per square mile and this amount must be deposited by applicant. The properties applied for are then advertised for sale in the Royal Gazette for 2 weeks, and are sold to the highest bidder. If applicant is outbid, his deposit is refunded. Annual rental \$8 per square mile and stumpage dues. An additional charge per M superficial feet is made payable on 1st August as follows: On spruce, pine, hemlock and cedar, \$1.50, on fir \$1.20, on poplar \$1.00, on hemlock \$1.00. On hemlock bark the charge is 80c. per cord and on white birch, spool wood 65c. per cord. No tree may be cut that will not make a log 16 ft. long, and 9 in. at small end. Licenses are issued annually. It is understood they will run until 1933 under the new sawmill licenses. Pulp board cut upon Crown Lands, except pine and poplar, in round logs is prohibited from export outside of



Lumbering on the St. John River, N.B. See Page 7.

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Canada. Write the Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

MANUFACTURES.—The value of manufactured products in New Brunswick advanced from \$20,972,470 in 1900 to \$35,422,302 in 1910, an increase of 68.89 per cent. The following table shows the most important industries of the Province, as given in the Dominion Census of 1911, with number of factories in operation, capital employed, and value of products:

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Product.</i>
Log Products	334	13,494,656	12,199,305
Cottons	4	4,260,371	2,673,226
Car Repairs	6	40,000	2,101,627
Foundry Products	22	1,861,088	1,725,024
Preserved Fish	326	1,309,440	1,613,238
Flour Mill Products	73	402,718	1,323,667
Bread, Biscuits, etc.	17	844,499	1,201,863
Wood Pulp	6	2,675,059	1,149,313
Iron & Steel Products	6	1,024,311	1,030,570

TRANSPORTATION.—The *Intercolonial Railway* from Quebec skirts the Bay of Chaleur and runs to Moncton before passing into Nova Scotia. Branches of this line run from Moncton to St. John, from St. John to the U.S. boundary at St. Stephen on the St. Croix River, and from Newcastle at the mouth of Miramichi in the North-east to Fredericton.

The *C.P.R.* runs from St. John across State of Maine to Montreal and the West; a branch of this Railway runs up the St. John Valley.

The *Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Ry.* runs from the Quebec boundary in the N.W. corner to Moncton.

WATER POWERS.—The principal powers of New Brunswick exist on the St. John River, at the Grand Falls, on the Aroostook, St. Croix, Miramichi, Tobique and Nipisiquit Rivers. Other powers are of comparatively small dimensions. Powers are leased by the Provincial Government upon conditions of development. Write to the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Lumbering on the St. John River, N.B. See Page 7.

Agriculture

Note.—New Brunswick is famous for its *intervales* and *dyked marsh lands*.

Intervale Lands are lands flanking the rivers, which are annually covered more or less by the freshets, and are enriched by the alluvial deposits left by the subsiding waters. These lands are generally clothed with a thick sward of rich and varied grasses, equally valuable for pasturage and hay.

Marsh Lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, which at high tide leaves a deposit on the land from one to several inches. Good drainage is needed. The best marsh hay may be cropped with an undiminished yield for decades. The land which used to be overflowed by the tide was reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers. This forms a vast natural meadow, with soil sometimes 80 feet deep. Near towns marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands, \$50 to \$100.

BEEKEEPING.—Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. A Beekeepers' Association for the province was organized in 1913. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry, cool cellars. A very considerable quantity of honey and wax is annually imported. An expert bee specialist has been employed by the Provincial Government to give instruction on beekeeping and examine stocks for disease.

DAIRYING.—In 1913, 26 cheese factories, with 318 patrons, received 10,551,631 lbs. and made 1,049,962 lbs. cheese, which sold for \$132,397.85, and 20 creameries, with 1,321 patrons, received 1,836,160 lbs. milk and 2,873,210 lbs. cream, and made 927,876 lbs. butter, which sold for \$261,892.85. The introduction of the hand separator on the farm has resulted in the closing of many of the smaller cheese factories and creameries, the cream being sent considerable dis-

tances to central creameries. Cheese and butter are shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and considerable quantities are imported from Quebec and Ontario for home consumption. The farm dairy butter make of the province in 1913 would considerably exceed one million dollars in value.

FODDER CROPS.—*Hay.*—The marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the rivers produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1913 upwards of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre.

Indian Corn.—Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The provincial Government has recently inaugurated a policy for the encouragement of corn raising and is meeting with very satisfactory results. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than on corn.

Alfalfa.—An increasing number of successful experiments in alfalfa culture is reported every year. A yield of over 5 tons to the acre is reported from Havelock. The leaf of the plant grown in New Brunswick is very wide, so much so that people who know the plant in dry climates do not readily recognise it here. The province is particularly rich in lime, which is essential to the growth of alfalfa.

FRUIT GROWING.—All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown, and there is a large number of fruit growing lands awaiting development. The lower part of the St. John Valley and the Petitcodiac Valley, and some other sections, are best adapted to winter fruits.

Apples.—Fall and early apples of the highest quality can be grown in all but a very few localities. The Provincial Government has established 23 Illustration Apple Orchards in different parts of the province from 50 to 150 trees, to test the varieties and demonstrate what can be done under the best methods of cultivation and care. Fruit development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards and sale of fruit lands as well as commercial orcharding.



On a Farm near Woodstock, N. B. New Brunswick Lamb is much sought after in the United States markets.

40,000 apple trees were planted in 1911, about 60,000 in 1912.

Plums.—Near the coast and the lower St. John River the hardier European varieties do fairly well.

Small Fruits.—Native blueberries, raspberries and cranberries of different kinds grow naturally in large quantities, and are exported to the United States.

GRAIN CROPS.—In 1913, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels, as shown by threshers' measurcs, Dominion returns, were as follows: Wheat, 269,000, from 13,000 acres; average, 20.72 bushels per acre. Oats, 5,946,000 bushels, from 195,000 acres; average, 30.49 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 1,782,000 bushels, from 64,000 acres; average, 24.36 bushels per acre.

LIVE STOCK.—*Cattle.*—The cattle industry is not developed. In 1914 the total number of cattle was estimated at 211,969.

Horses.—The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. During the past few years the Provincial Government has been encouraging the importation and breeding of both light and heavy horses. Clydesdale is the leading draught horse used. A leading horse dealer in St. John reported to the Agricultural Commission that he bought all the horses he could from New Brunswick farmers, but that for every horse he bought from them he sold them four, which he imported from Montreal or Prince Edward Island. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1914 there were 65,702 horses, exclusive of towns and cities.

Sheep.—There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land not profitable for cultivation. On account of the ravages of dogs and the use of barb wire fences, many have abandoned sheep. In 1911, only 150,760 head were kept, a decrease of over 100,000 from some years ago. In 1914 the number was estimated at 121,739. Recent legislation permits the shooting of stray dogs without liability, and this, with the introduction of woven wire fencing, should make possible an increase in the number of sheep. New

Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woollen factories at various points in the Maritime Provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

Swine.—The principal breeds of hogs are improved Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Chester White. In 1914, there were 73,325 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton County to Montreal.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 19,600,000 lbs. during the decade 1901-1911; of this Quebec contributed 14,300,000 lbs., Ontario 5,000,000 lbs. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 500,000 lbs. The average selling price has been about 10 cents per lb. Canada supplies 3/7 of the world's output. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices. For some time past the trade has been seriously interfered with by adulterated imitations. It is now protected by Dominion legislation.

POULTRY.—Considerable quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are imported annually. Fresh eggs in winter are very scarce, prices going as high as 50 cents per dozen; guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. There are a few poultry specialists making a grand success of the business, and it is an industry which could be well extended on every farm. A superintendent of poultry raising has been appointed to give instructions in up-to-date methods and in marketing poultry products.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for

culinary or market purposes, New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them.

Potatoes. Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed. A ready market is found in the United States. Ontario and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. In 1913, 47,702 acres yielded 9,092,393 bushels of potatoes, an average of 182.70 bushels per acre.

Turnips. Turnips from Charlotte County and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1913, 7,918 acres yielded 3,604,275 bushels of turnips, an average of 455.2 bushels per acre.

Agricultural and Fruit Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of some of the leading districts to which immigration is attracted.

COLONIZATION.—*Provincial Lands.* Over 7 million acres of land are still held by the Crown, and large areas are leased by lumber companies, portions of which could be obtained for agricultural purposes. For lands open for settlement and prices, see below under Victoria County, Blue Bell Tract, and under Restigouche County.

Settlement Duties.—For settlement duties applicant must reside on the land for 3 years, clear 10 acres of land, and build a house 16 x 20. A grant in fee will then be issued.

Ready-Made Farms.—A Provincial Act, passed in 1912, provides for the formation of a Farm Settlement Board to purchase land suitable for farm purposes, to improve and erect buildings thereon, when necessary, and to sell to bona-fide settlers at cost price, on easy terms, extending over ten years. Buildings may be erected on Crown Lands for settlers. A provincial loan of \$100,000 is authorized for this purpose. Write James Gilchrist, Supt. of Immigration, 102 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.



The Apple Industry of New Brunswick is just in its infancy and has a great future. See Page 11.

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 17

Improved Farms.—On account of the large exodus to Western Canada from this province, farm lands can be bought cheaply. These are being taken up and values are advancing. They offer good prospects to capable farmers, even with very small capital. A list of farms for sale can be obtained from the Superintendent of Immigration, 192 Prince William St., St. John, N.B. The following firms are engaged in the sale of fruit and farm lands: St. John River Fruit & Farm Co., Fredericton; S. L. T. Harrison, Moncton; A. D. Holyoke, Woodstock; Armstrong & Bruce, St. John, N.B.; R. D. W. Hubbard, Oromocto.

ALBERT COUNTY.—A rolling country, rich in oil shales, with many gas and oil wells. Some of the valleys are very fertile and excellent fruit lands. The hill lands are mostly well covered with maple, birch, other hard woods and spruce, pine, hemlock and fir. Where cleared, they are excellent for sheep. Land suitable for orcharding, general farming and sheep raising can be bought at very reasonable prices. Write Dept of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B.

BAY OF FUNDY MARSHES.—The Bay of Fundy is a long arm of the sea, extending 150 miles between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, narrowing from 70 miles at its mouth to 2 or 3 miles at the head waters. The normal tide of the North Atlantic culminates at the Shepody Bay with a rise and fall of about 50 feet. The spring tides are from 5 to 6 feet above the average tide. By the deposit of silt during the spring tide vast stretches of flat country have been raised above the ordinary sea level mark. Much of this land has been dyked to keep out the spring tides. The principal tract of dyke land is the Tantramar marsh, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 4 to 8 miles broad, lying south east of Sackville. The average price of land here is from \$100 to \$150. There are other dyke lands in lower Albert County, through the Cumberland Basin, and at the head of Shepody Bay, near Dorchester. The fertility of these lands is famous. They produce enormous crops of hay. Very little experimenting has been done in other crops.

FRUIT DISTRICTS.—In the Lower St. John Valley, first-class apple land is found, along the river near

18 AGRICULTURE AND FRUIT DISTRICTS



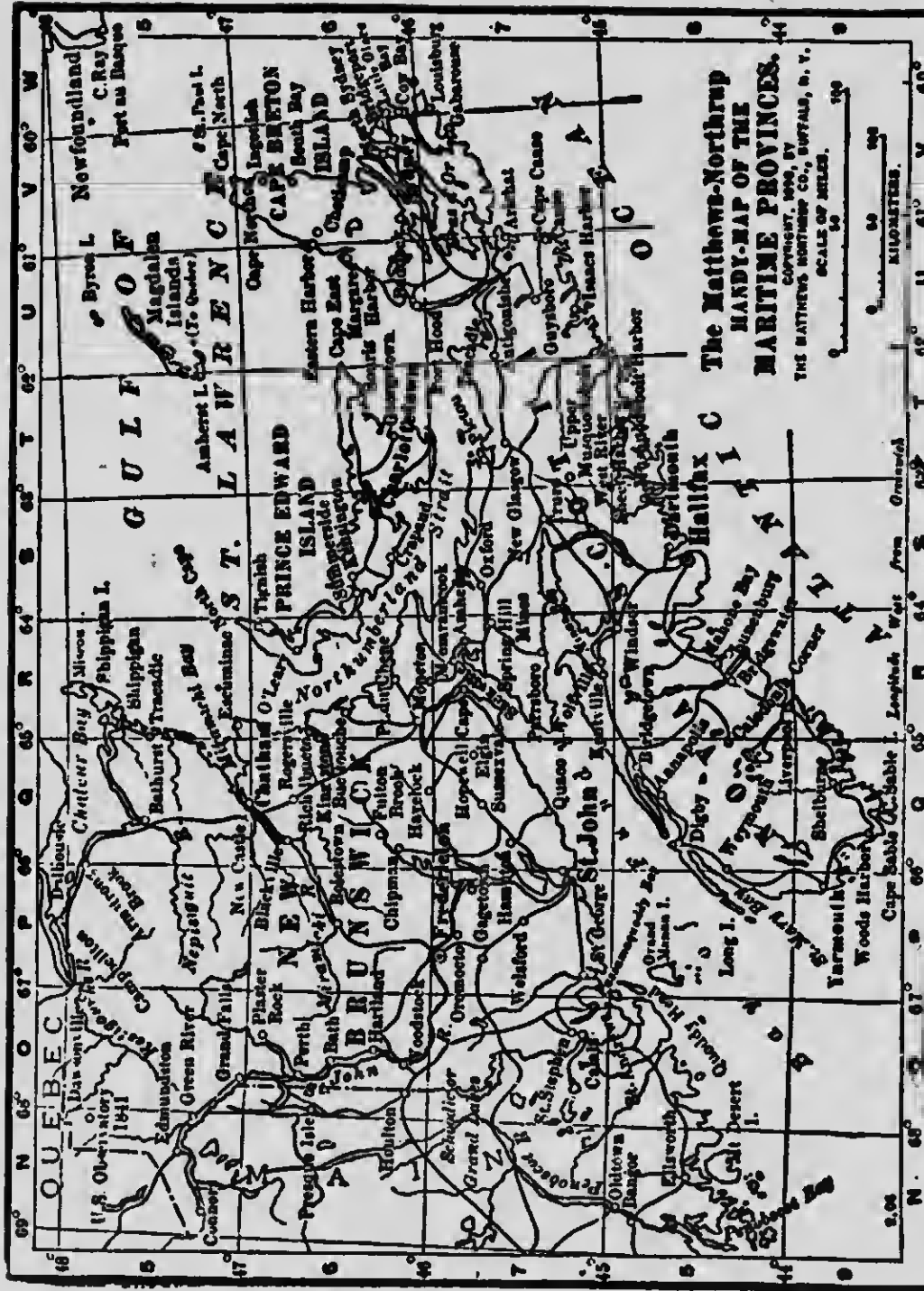
New Brunswick potatoes are famous. A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario, and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. See Page 15.

Sheffield and Maugerville, around French Lake and Maquapit Lake, in the Grand Lake region, and in sections bordering Washademoak Lake, Belle Isle and Kennebecasis Bay. In the Upper St. John early varieties are grown between Fredericton and Woodstock. This district will be opened up by the completion of the St. John Valley Railway in 1914. Apples, plums, pears and cherries also are successfully grown in Westmoreland, Kent and Albert Counties, particularly the last, which presents many conditions similar to the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia.

RESTIGOUCHE CO.—Ten thousand acres, of free grant Crown lands have been laid out for settlement. Soil is fertile. Fee for survey, \$5. Grants issued on completion of settlement duties (see Crown Lands), and \$30 worth of labor on the roads. Write J. Gilchrist Supt, of Immigration, St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN VALLEY.—With a length of 280 miles and an average width of 100 miles, this valley includes parts of the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton and York, and extends from the river's mouth at St. John to its tributary, the St. Francis River, nearly 300 miles from its mouth. The lower 20 miles is hilly and more or less wooded. Above this the land is generally level. For over 50 miles to a short distance beyond Fredericton, there are intervalles with islands in the river. From here to the end of the valley are uplands of the fertile upper silurian formation with scattered intervalles. The Belle Isle, Washademoak Grand Lake, Salmon and Oromocto Rivers, all navigable, flow into the St. John River. The whole country is well watered with brooks and springs. Water everywhere is easily obtained with unfailing wells. The apple industry here is capable of enormous development. The territory from Fredericton to St. John has been proven to be one of the best apple-growing districts known. The King of Tompkins, American Baldwins, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greenings, and other varieties all do exceedingly well, and from Fredericton right up to Grand Falls, all the best fall and winter varieties flourish. Throughout the whole valley all the small fruits are cultivated. Live stock of all kinds do well. New Brunswick mutton, grown in the valley, is famous in American and

New Brunswick potatoes are famous. A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario, and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. See Page 15.



**The Matthew-Northrup
HARDY-MAP OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.**
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SCALES OF MILES.
 0 20 40 60 80 100
 KILOMETERS.
 0 40 80 120 160

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS 21

Canadian cities. Potato crops average 200 bushels per acre. Good farmers obtain 300 bushels, and there is a large export trade to American Coast cities and the West Indies. Turnips, carrots and parsnips are shipped to Boston. Some poultry specialists are making a great success. Climate is especially favorable for the ordinary crops of the temperate zone. Sunshine at all seasons is the rule. Winters cool and bracing, and free from sudden changes; short springs; warm summers and a prolonged autumn. Local markets are provided at St. John, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock and Edmunston, and other smaller villages. The C.P. Ry. and the Intercolonial Ry. furnish transportation facilities, and there are fair country roads through the valley, with well-built Government bridges over the river. The total population of the valley, 200,000, includes some late arrivals from Great Britain and a colony of Danes, who engaged chiefly in dairy farming. Improved farm lands with buildings can be purchased from \$10 to \$25 per acre. A list of improved farms can be obtained from the Supt. of Immigration, 102 Prince William St., St. John. The St. John Valley Farm & Fruit Land Co., (Head Office at Fredericton), have orchard lands in from 15 to 25-acre lots, with and without houses, partly planted to apples. (See also under Victoria County.)

SUSSEX VALLEY.—A portion of the Kennebecasis River Valley, the largest tributary of the St. John River, on its eastern bank. Served by the I.C.R. and several branch lines. Is composed of fertile valley and hill land, where dairy farming has been largely developed. Creameries at St. John and Sussex draw their supply from this district. In 1913 output of cheese and butter from these factories was 1,127,987 lbs.; output of butter, 234 tons from the Sussex and adjoining factories and 100 tons from St. John creameries. Improved farms at bargain prices can be purchased a few miles from railway. Excellent sheep grazing land can be obtained on the hills. Write J. Gilchrist, Supt. of Immigration, St. John, N.B.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—BLUE BELL TRACT.—Comprises 50,000 acres between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side and Transcontinental Railway on



22 AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS

the other. A rolling upland, covered with a fine growth of trees, free from underbrush. Soil is a reddish loam with clay subsoil, well watered by the Tobique River. Easily cleared. Near by are Grand Falls and Plaster Rock. 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement. On each side of the colonization road, 6 miles long, are 100-acre lots for sale at \$1.00 per acre. Terms: \$25 cash on possession balance in 3 equal annual instalments. Settler must homestead the land. Write J. Gilchrist, Supt. of Immigration, St. John, N.B.



Frank Slipp's Farm, Woodstock, N.B.

Mining

MINERAL OUTPUT.—The annual mineral production of the Province of New Brunswick since 1910 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1910.....	\$581,942	1912.....	\$771,004
1911.....	612,830	1913.....	1,049,932

ALBERTITE.—Albertite occurs in large quantities in vein form at Albert Mines, Albert County. Mines operated largely for more than 20 years were abandoned on the supposed exhaustion of the principal vein nearly 30 years ago.

ANTIMONY.—Stibnite, or sulphide of antimony, was discovered in 1863 in York County, 25 miles from Fredericton. Over an area of 350 acres quartz veins vary from a few inches to six feet. The Canadian Antimony Co. are operating a smelting plant at Lake George, to make antimony oxides and star metal direct from these ores.

BUILDING STONE.—Granite is quarried in Charlotte Queen's, Gloucester and York Counties. Limestone at St. John for lime burning. Red, brown and grey sand stone on the Bay of Fundy in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties.

COAL.—Coal has been mined at Grand Lake (Minto) for many years; and on Coal Branch, Kent County, as also to some extent at Dunsinane in King's County. Occurs also in thin seams at several points in the central carboniferous basin of the province, but generally outside the points mentioned, the seams are too thin to be workable. The thickness of the coals worked varies from 18 or 20 inches to 30 inches. These coal seams underlie wide areas and the coal is of excellent quality, the only drawback being the thinness of the seam. A railway has been constructed from Fredericton to the Minto Mines.

COPPER.—Copper was formerly mined in Westmoreland, St. Johns, Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester and Carleton Counties, but the quantity of ore produced was small and the deposits irregular, though often of high grade. At present there is no mining on a commercial basis.

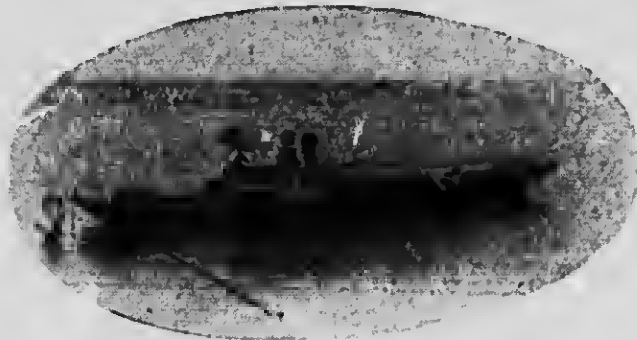
- GALENA.**—Galena is found and mined to some extent in Gloucester County near Bathurst, as at Elm Tree and Nigadoo; in King's County near the Hammond River (Wanamakes); in St. John County, west about Musquash Harbour; in Charlotte County, at Fryes Island and Campobello. Deposits, so far as proved, small and with silver contents.
- GRAPHITE.**—Graphite is mined in St. John near the Suspension Bridge over the St. John River, and on the west side of Pisarisco Harbour. Graphite shales also occur on Lepreau Harbour, and at Musquash Village, which were at one time mined for coal, bands or beds of graphitic anthracite occurring at these places.
- GYP SUM.**—Gypsum is quarried extensively at Hillsborough, Aibert County, also at Pink Ledge, on Cape Merangoum, Westmoreland County; on the west side of Petitcodiac River; at Hopewell, and on Demoiselle Creek, Albert County; at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique River, Victoria County; near Petitcodiac Westmoreland County, at St. Martin's Head, St. John County; near Sussex and at Upham, King's County. The deposits are practically inexhaustible. The Albert Mfg. Co. at Hillsborough ship their plaster all over Canada, and to the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
- IRON.**—The ores found include the magnetite and associated hematite, extensively mined in a locality 17 miles south of Bathurst; hematites and limonites of Carleton Co., hematites and specular ores of Black River and West Beach, St. John Co., magnetites found in western St. John and Charlotte Counties and deposits of bog iron in various localities. The materials for manufacture of iron and steel, viz., limestone, coal and manganese, are also present here in large quantities. The Woodstock hematite beds have a thickness of from 1 ft. to 16 ft. near Jacksontown, about 3 miles northeast of Woodstock. Experiments made in England with armour-plates constructed of Woodstock iron, according to a paper by Wm. Fairbairn, F.R.S., published in the "Artisan," had tensile strength of 24.80 tons per sq. inch, a greater resistance than any other plates then tested.
- MANGANESE.**—A large deposit of wad or bog manganese in Aibert Co. was mined several years ago. mining operations were also carried on in Kings

County and St. Johns County. These mines are now all closed down.

NATURAL GAS AND PETROLEUM.—Exclusive right to petroleum and gas on 10,000 sq. miles, embracing the eastern part of the province, is held by New Brunswick Petroleum Co. This Co. has granted a working option to the Maritime Oil Fields, Ltd. Extensive drilling operations have been conducted in Albert and Westmoreland Cos. Gas is found at depths varying from 800 ft. to 2,000 ft. The strata are very similar to those in which oil is found in Pennsylvania. Daily output is estimated at 50 million cubic ft. of gas. The gas is piped for power, fuel and domestic uses to Moncton, Dorchester and Sackville, and to Amherst, in Nova Scotia.

BITUMINOUS SHALE.—Bituminous Shale, or "Albert shale" is found in Westmoreland, Albert and Kings Counties. Certain beds are capable of supplying 50 to 60 gallons of oil per ton, others as high as 80. Two rich bands are known, from 17 to 20 ft. thick. In character these shales closely resemble the celebrated oil shales of Scotland. In addition to oil, large quantities of sulphate of ammonia can be obtained from these shales. In 1912, 101,430 gallons of crude oil were produced from the wells at Stony Creek.

SALT.—At Plumweseep, four miles northeast of Sussex, Kings County, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from brine springs, the output being of excellent quality. Other saline springs are found near Salina Corner, about 10 miles south of Norton Station on the Intercolonial Railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis River.





A Moose Calling

New Brunswick is a paradise for Sportsmen. See Pages 27-28.

Sport

NOTE.—For further information about sport in New Brunswick, write to the Surveyor-General at Fredericton. Ask for "Rod and Gun in New Brunswick."

BIG GAME.—*Caribou and Moose.* Both animals are abundant. Moose often weigh 1,000 lbs. Caribou are smaller. The chief moose and caribou regions are in the northern section, drained by the Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers, by the Robique, in the Canaan region South of the Miramichi, and parts of Northumberland and Kent Counties. Open season, 15th September to 30th November.

Red or Virginia Deer—Is found practically everywhere throughout the Province. Open season, 15th September to 30th November.

Fur bearing Animals. The principal fur-bearing animals are black bear, raccoon, wolverine, martin, mink, otter, lynx, muskrat, woodchuck, fisher, and squirrel. Bear are found commonly only in the more uncivilized parts, and are very shy. The hare turns white in winter.

SMALL GAME.—*Duck and Geese.* The Canada goose and the *Branta Bernicla* are plentiful. Many kinds of duck, including the black duck, blue-winged, and green-winged teal swarm on the rivers, lakes and shores of the province in the proper seasons. The Bay of Fundy and the Gulf Coasts are thick with many kinds of duck in the spring and autumn. They are shot from "goose boats", painted to represent blocks of ice. Open season, 1st September to 1st December.

Partridge. The birch partridge, the American ruffed grouse, gives good sport. The spruce partridge (the Canada grouse), found generally in the lowlands, is a poor game bird, and not the least shy. Both birds are common. Open season, 15th September to 30th November.

Shore Birds. Golden and black-billed plover, sandpipers, yellow legs, turnstones, sanderlings, curlew are found in great quantities on the flats around the headquarters of the Bay of Fundy.

Snipe. The Wilson snipe is found in many places. The Jollicoeur Lakes at the head of the Transtramer marsh is the finest snipe ground in the Province. Jacksnipe frequent the marshes of dykeland, and in some seasons are found in large numbers. Open season, 1st September to 1st December.

Woodcock. The American woodcock, a smaller bird than the English variety, is found throughout the Province, and gives good sport. Open season, 15th September to 1st December.

FISH.—Salmon. The salmon rivers are larger than in Nova Scotia. The fishing privileges are practically all leased every year. Fishing rights are offered at public auction at Fredericton, and prices are often ridiculously cheap when compared with inferior water in Norway. The Restigouche is the best known river, flowing into the Bay of Chaleur. The most famous rivers are the Grand, Cascapedia, the Little Cascapedia, the Bonaventure and the York. Along the north shore of the St. Lawrence are the Marguerite, the Godbout, the Wachersho, the St. John's, the Mingan, the Moisie, the Romaine, the Natashquan, the Meccatina and the St. Augustine, all under lease. Open season, for fly fishing, 1st March to 15th August.

Trout. Good speckled trout fishing can be obtained in any part of the Province. Permits for trout fishing can often be obtained from the lessees of the salmon rivers. Trout of 3 lbs. are not uncommon. In the northern rivers they run to 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. Open season, 1st April to 30th September. Sea trout swarm in the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence in the early summer.

Other Fish. Chub and perch are abundant. Pickerel are found in many rivers, and eels, which often attain a large size. Landlocked salmon and whitefish are found.

Boards of Trade Register

When Writing to a Local Reference, Mention
Should be Made of Heaton's Annual

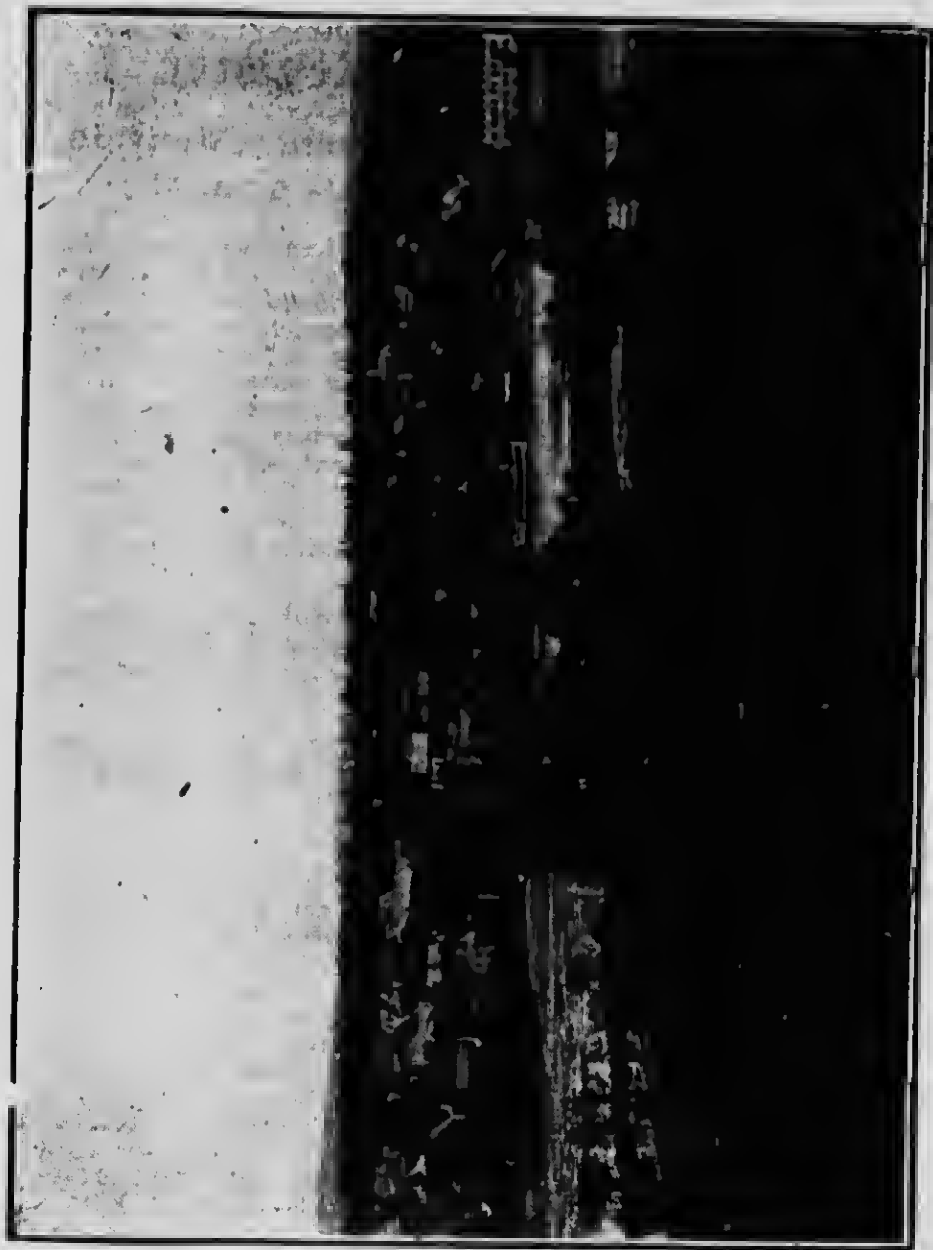
This register is revised every year and includes certified official returns from local Boards of Trade and the municipal authorities of towns where no Board of Trade is established. Information is given generally as received. The Editors reserve the right to use information obtained from other reliable sources and edit the returns made, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, from their own knowledge, vouch for the absolute accuracy of every detail in each case. As a general rule, entries in this Register are confined to towns over 1,200 population. Exceptions are made in special cases. Where possible, a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; m., miles; Pop., * population according to Returns of Census, 1911; Pop. estimate of Mayor or local Board of Trade.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—As a rule, the figures are taken from local estimates, based on Assessment Returns or a Special Civic Census.

County Towns marked †.

† **BATHURST.**—(Gloucester Co.), on I.C.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Robertson's, White House \$2. 2 banks. Elec. light and power, 1,200 h.p. developed. Industries include 4 lumber and shingle mills, brick yards, grist mill, builders' factory. Drummond's iron mines, distant 23 miles; other iron deposits have been discovered. Four rivers flow into Bathurst harbor, of which the Nipisiquit affords especially fine salmon fishing. Moose, caribou, deer and birds, within walking distance. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. Pop. of town and village, 3,000.



A Typical New Brunswick Lumber Mill and Village.

CAMPBELLTON.—(Restigouche Co.), at head of deep water navigation, on Restigouche River. Div. pt. on I.C.R., terminal pt. of I.N.R. Weekly S.S. service to Montreal and Gaspé coast ports. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, St. Louis, Waverley \$2 to \$3, Arlington, Brunswick \$1 to \$2. Intercolonial. 5 churches, grammar and high school, 3 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Elec. power, 500 h.p. available at 10c. per k.w.h. 5 lumber mills, woodworking factory, foundry and machine shop, 1 brick yard, aerated waters, concrete blocks, 3 shingle mills, 4 wholesale grocers, 3 planing mills. Salmon and trout fishing. Big game hunting. Pop. 4,536.

Special Opportunities. Furniture, abundance of hardwood, pulp mill, carriage and sleigh factory, boot and shoe factory. Special power rates for manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARAQUET.—(Gloucester Co.), on Caraquet River and Gulf Shore Ry. Tel. G.N.W. 45 miles from Bathurst. Hotels, Chateau, Paulins, Foley's \$1.00, bank. R.C. church. Industries, 3 lumber mills, 1 flour mill, fishing, 7 lobster canneries, saw mill, tannery. A summer resort. Alt. 81. Pop. 1,500, including upper and lower Caraquet, 5,000. Write Parish Clerk.

CHATHAM.—(Northumberland Co.), on Miramichi River, on I.C.R. Steamer connection with river points, 2 boats. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. The chief place on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick with an excellent harbor, on the Miramichi River. Hotels, Touraine, Adams \$1.50, \$2.00, Bowser's \$1.50, and 4 others, 2 banks. 4 churches (Ang., 2 Pres., Meth.), public schools, college, convent and hospital. Seat of R.C. cathedral. Water, sewerage and fire protection systems, elec. lighting, good park. Agricultural Exhibition Association buildings and race track. Industries, 2 engine, boiler and machine works, 2 pulp mills, 2 pulp block mills, 2 planing mills, 3 lumber mills in town and others in vicinity. Large lumber export trade, fresh and canned fish exports exceed \$500,000 annually. Salmon, grilse and trout fishing, small and big game hunting. Pop. 6,100.

Special Opportunities: Manufactures of all kinds. Factory sites near deep water. Low freight rates to coal and limestone deposits with abundance of wood. Harbor accommodates largest vessels, channel being developed to 25 ft. This is nearest New Brunswick port to Great Britain, being less than 2,200 miles to Queenston. Write the Mayor, Chatham.

DALHOUSIE.—(Restigouche Co.), on Bale des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on I.C.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Queens, Inch Arran (summer only) \$2, Royal. 3 churches, public school and convent, county buildings, 2 banks. Popular marine resort. S.S. connection with points along coast. Industries include 3 lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. The neighborhood is surrounded by spruce, maple, birch, pine and cedar forests. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. The harbor has from 30 to 40 feet of water the whole length opposite the town, and 24 feet at wharf, which extends 100 feet from shore. This would be an advantageous point to land coal from Nova Scotia. Pop. 1,650.

Special Opportunities. Foundry and machine shop, development of water power, woodworking factory flour mill. No labor unions. Town offers tax exemption to new industries.

DORCHESTER.—(Westmorland Co.), county town on Memramcook River and I.C.R., 12 miles from Sackville. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotel, Windsor. Bank. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), Elec. light, bank, county buildings, gaol. Dominion Penitentiary, worsted factory, good harbor. Pop. 1,400.

EDMUNSTON.—(Madawaska Co.), on O.P.R., G.T.P. (div. pt.), Temiscouata Ry. and B. and A. Ry. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Grand Central, Royal, Windsor, 3 churches, school, convent, 2 banks. Municipality owns water, elec. light and power systems. A lumbering and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen, fish and big game abundant. Alt. 463. Pop. 2,600, chiefly French.

Special Opportunities. Lumbering and woodworking industries, brick yard, pulp mill, foundry. 600 h.p. water power awaiting development. Write the Mayor.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS

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FAIRVILLE.—(St. John Co.), a suburb of St. John, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile across St. John River, on C.P.R. Electric car to St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Bank. Industries, saw and pulp mills, 2 box factories, brush and woodenware factory, brewery, brick yards, hospital for nervous diseases. Alt. 103. Pop. 3,500.

Note. New steel bridge to be completed in 1915, will give direct street car connection with St. John.

Special Opportunities. Book and Stationery store, lawyer. Inducements to factories.

†**FREDERICTON.**—(York Co.), capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on C.P.R., Inter-colonial, St. John Valley Ry. and Fredericton & Grand Lake Ry. A steamer daily from St. John, 84 miles. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Barker House, Queen's \$2 to \$3.50, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, York and Long's \$1.00 and others. 5 banks. Seat of Anglican Cathedral. Infantery School, University of New Brunswick, 160 students; Provincial Normal School, 300 students; high school, business college, Victoria Hospital, Dominion Experimental Station. Industries include grist mill, canoe and motor boat factory, boots and shoes, tarrigan and shoe-pack factories, tanneries, lumber mills, machine shops, concrete builders' blocks, builders' factory, cotton. Centre of lumbering district. Starting point for sportsmen. Moose country in Queen's Co. reached in 6 hours. Pop. 8,000.

Special Opportunities. Woodworking industries. Free sites, exemption from taxes and free water offered to new industries. Write the Mayor.

GRAND FALLS.—(Victoria Co.), at head of navigation on St. John River, on C.P.R. and G.T.P., 202 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Curless, Minto, Commercial \$2, Grand Falls \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt.), high school and 4 public schools, 2 banks. Town owns electric light and water systems. Industries, 2 lumber mills, 2 wood-working factories, saw and grist mill, planing mill, power company. The neighborhood supplies lumber and pulpwood. The River St. John falls here 180 ft. Power, 200,000 h.p. can be developed at Grand



Fishermen on a New Brunswick Stream. See Page 28.

Falls. A fine suspension bridge over the falls. Moose, caribou, deer, bears, are abundant. Alt. 498. Pop. 2,000.

Special Opportunities. Pulp and paper mills, and woodware factories. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HILLSBORO.—(Albert Co.), on Petitcodiac River and S. & A. Ry., 15 miles from Moncton. Can. Ex. Hotels, Prince Albert \$2.00, Ward's \$1.00. Bank. 3 churches (Meth., Ang., Bapt.), high school, natural gas. Industries, plaster mills, woodworking factory, carriages, flour mills, railway machine shops. Gypsum mines—annual output 120,000 tons—are worked in neighborhood. Pop. 1,250.

Special Opportunities. Town offers tax exemption and nat. gas at low rate to new industries.

MARYSVILLE.—(York Co.), on I.C.R. and spur line of Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. from Gibson. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. 3 miles from Fredericton. 5 churches, high school. Large lumber mills, cotton mills. Pop. 2,050.

Special Opportunities. Labor in saw mills and cotton mills. Write Town Clerk.

MILLTOWN.—(Charlotte Co.), 1 mile from St. Stephen. Industries, colored cotton mills, drugs, grist mill, 1 saw and edge tool factory. Pop. 2,250.

MONCTON.—(Westmorland Co.), on Petitcodiac, which flows into Bay of Fundy; 30 ft. difference between high and low tide. Headquarters of International Railway, Moncton, Buctouch Ry. and Shepody Navigation Co., Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Brunswick, Minto, American, from \$2.00. 5 banks, 8 churches, 4 schools, 2 parks. Industries include workshops of International Railway, G.T.P. yards, 3 foundries and machine shops, 3 builders' factories, cotton mill, marble, underwear, hats and caps, 3 aerated waters, biscuits, barrels, mattresses, wire fences, grist mill, etc. Oil and natural gas being developed. 20 wells give over 50 million feet of gas per day. Pop. 11,333.

Special Opportunities. Worsted yarn industry, knitted goods, furniture factory, building houses to be sold on the instalment plan. Skilled iron machinists. Very cheap power, \$7 per h.p. per ann. Fixed valuation and free water to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEWCASTLE.—(Northumberland Co.), on left bank of Miramichi, at head of deep water navigation, on I.C.R., 78 miles from Moncton. Steamboat to Chatham, 5 miles; Redbank, Millerton and other points. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Centre of fishing and hunting district. County seat. Customs port. Hotels, Miramichi, Commercial, Union, Royal, Windsor. 5 churches, academy, and convent, 2 banks. Industries include chairs, 4 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 farm wagon works. 4 large saw mills at Nelson, across the river. Elec. light and artesian water. Iron ore shipped to Philadelphia and other points. Headquarters for sportsmen, moose hunting and salmon. Good farming district. Pop. 3,100.

Special Opportunities. Pulp and paper mills, tannery, tanning extract, foundry and machine shop. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SACKVILLE.—(Westmorland Co.), on Intercolonial Ry., at junction with N.B. and P.E.I. Rys. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Ford's \$2.00, Brunswick \$2.00, Intercolonial \$1.50. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist). 400 students and Ladies' College, 300. 2 banks. 5 churches, 2 parks. Industries include 2 stove foundries, 3 harness, boot and shoe factories, 2 carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries, electric light and telephone company. A fertile farming district, supplying spruce, hardwood and hay. Pop. 3,200.

Special Opportunities. Furniture factory, machine shop, boots and shoes, farm implements, Write Town Clerk.

ST. ANDREWS (Charlotte Co.), county town, on Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River, on C.P.R., 60 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Bank. Dally steamers to St. Stephen and ports in U.S. Hotels, Kennedy, and 4 others. Summer hotels, Algonquin and the Inn. Deep harbor, open all the year round, is Atlantic terminus of C.P.R., and can accommodate largest vessels, depth at low tide 40 to 350 feet. Popular summer resort. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fishing. Sardines abound. Industries, fish and clam factories, 1 oak-tanned leather works, sardine works at Chamcook, employing 300 hands, Pop. 2,000.

Special Opportunities.—Granite quarries to be worked, steam laundry. Elec. light plant, sardine cannihg factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

†**ST. JOHN** (St. John Co.), county town and Atlantic port of the Dominion, open summer and winter. On Bay of Fundy, at mouth of River St. John. Terminus Intercolonial, C.P.R., N.B. Southern Ry. Grand Trunk has bought land for terminals at eastern harbor. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex. Prior to war regular sailings in winter to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, Trieste, South Africa, Australia, and all the year to London, Glasgow, Manchester, West Indies, Boston, and Intermediate points. Hotels, Royal, \$3 up; Dufferin, \$2.50 to \$4; Prince William, \$2.50 and \$3.50; Imperial Hotel, Eur. Plan, Victoria, \$2.50 to \$4; Clifton, \$2 to \$3; Park, \$2 to \$2.50; Landsowne, \$1.50 to \$2. Total annual trade of 35 millions. 44 churches, 2 free public libraries, Y.M.C.A., Seamen's Institute, Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 4 daily newspapers, 17 banks, 3 theatres, golf, yacht and rowing clubs, Armoury. N.B. Automobile Ass'n., upwards 500 acres parks and public gardens. Industries include C.P.R. elevator (1,000,000 bush.), a pulp mill, 12 large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, cotton mills, tannery, woodworking factories, corn mills, brushes and brooms, paper boxes and wooden boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble works, paint, fertilizers, boots and shoes, breweries, C.P.R. elevator, large new sugar refining plant, etc. Exports winter 1913-14, \$31,759,263, including over nine million bushels of grain. Tax rate 1.92. Building permits in past year \$2,380,660, a greater percentage of increase than any city in Canada. Pop. 60,309.

Note.—Developments in progress—Improvement of harbour, costing \$30,000,000; huge dry dock, suburban elec. rys. and St. John Valley Ry.; post office, Provincial Govt. Bridge over Reversing Falls for street ry. and general traffic. C.P.R. propose to build bridge over Reversing Falls and enlarge yards.

Special Opportunities.—Pulp and paper mills. Exceptional facilities for collecting raw material and shipping to Europe and the United States. Wood-



A typical New Brunswick Home. A list of improved farms for sale can be obtained

working and furniture factories. Cement works. Lino stations close at hand. Steel shipbuilding. Manufacture of textiles—experts say that St. John has the finest climate in the world for the manufacture of textiles. Boot and shoe factories—leather is manufactured in St. John and sent to all parts of the Dominion. Wholesale and distributing houses—St. John is the national distributing centre for Maritime Provinces. Write for free illustrated pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. STEPHEN (Charlotte Co.), at head of tide water on St. Croix River, 80 miles west of St. John, opposite Calais (Me.), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a bridge. On C.P.R. and N.B. Southern Railway. Steamers to St. Andrews, St. John, and other local points. Electric Railway to Calais and Milltown. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Queen's and Johnson's, \$2. Nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. 6 churches, schools, custom house, 3 banks. Industries, 2 aerated water factories, "bug death" chemicals, ladies' skirts and wrappers, Ganong's confectionery, "Surprise" soap, bricks, box factory, fertiliser plant, edge tools, carriage factory, wood-working factory and automobile garage, shoe factory. Alt. 12. Pop. 3,200.

Note.—Dominion Govt. will commence harbor development work in 1915.

Special Opportunities.—Development of fine water power and of Atlantic port. Large harbor, with good anchorage and safe approach, 6 miles distant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SHEDIAC (Westmorland Co.), on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, 18 miles n.e. of Moncton, on I.C.R. S.S. connection with Prince Edward Island at Point du Chêne, 2½ miles. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Weldon, \$2 to \$2.50; Royal, \$1; Terrace, \$1. Bank, 4 churches, 2 schools. Town owns water system. Electric light by private co. Industries, lumber mills, 2 saw mills, stone quarry, lobster packing, tannery. Alt. 47. Pop. 2,100.

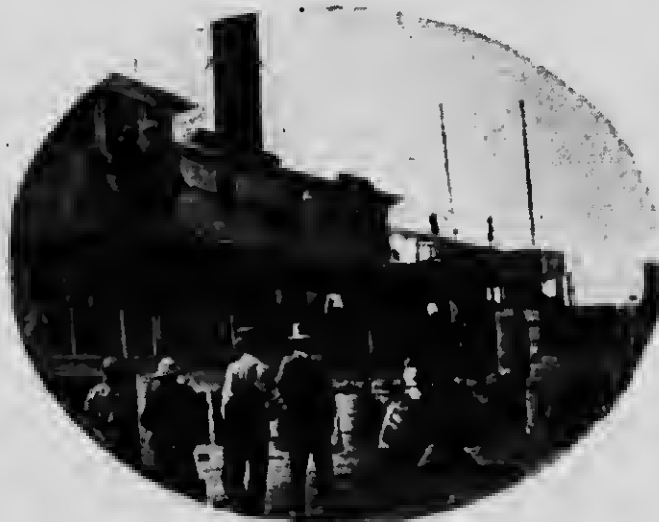
SUSSEX (King's Co.), on I.C.R. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor \$2, Royal, Depot and 2 others. 4 churches. Provincial Dairy School, Provincial Militia Drill Grounds and County Exhibition Buildings, Industries include

refrigerators, woodworking machinery works, 2 butter and cheese factories, paper boxes, cannery, pork packing, farm implements, furniture and carriage works, tannery, cold storage, 2 mineral water factories. Centre of rich farming districts, supplying antimony, plumbago, salt, lime, plaster, coal, lumber. Fishing and hunting. Alt. 69. Pop. 2,350.

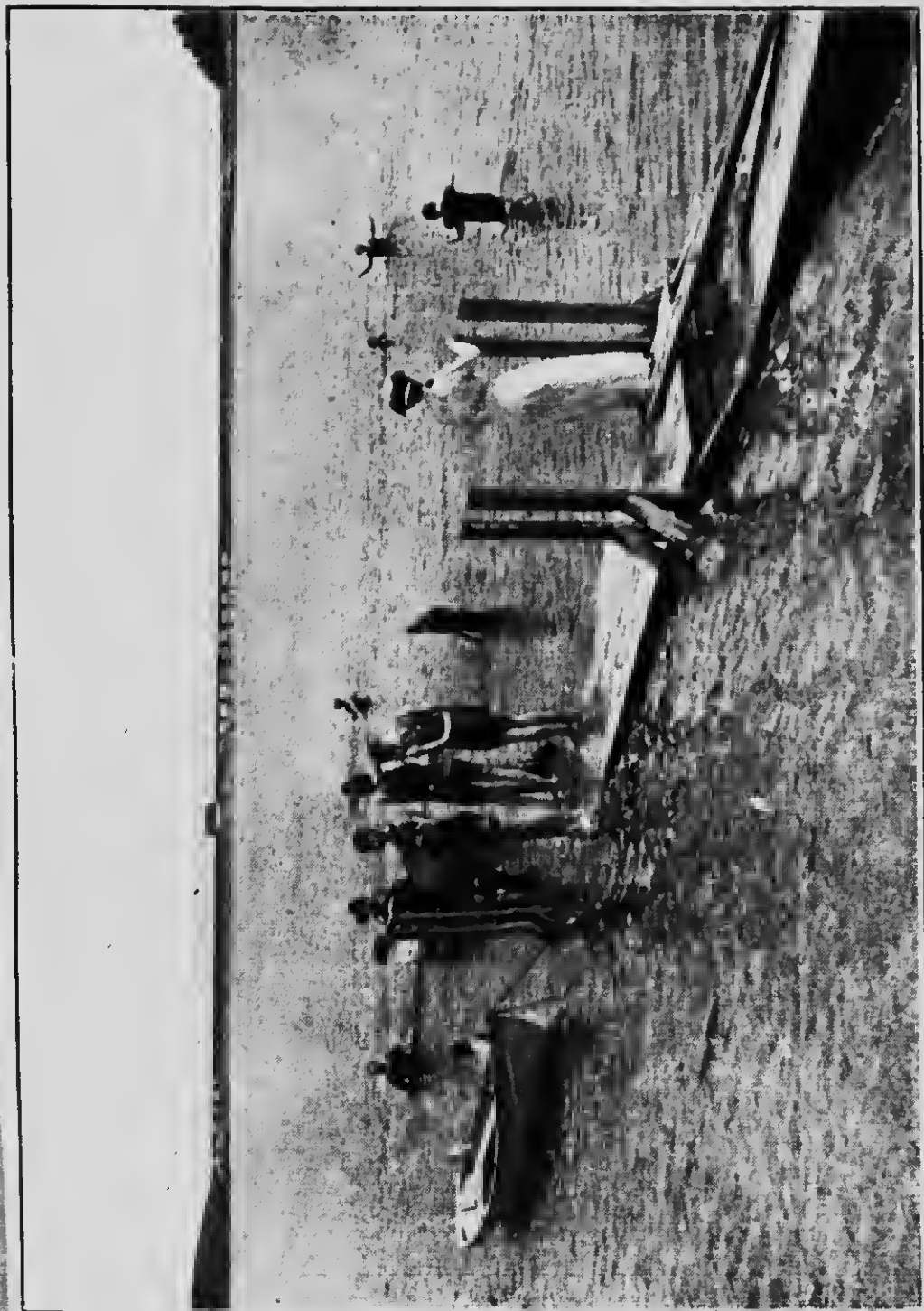
Special Opportunities.—Sheep raising. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

¶ **WOODSTOCK** (Carleton Co.) at confluence of St. John and Meduxnekeag River on high bluff, on C.P.R. and St. John Valley Ry., operated by Dominion Govt. in connection with I.C.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. County seat. Centre of thriving agricultural district. Port of entry. Hotels—Carlisle \$2 to \$2.50, Victoria \$2, Aberdeen \$2.50 to \$3. 3 banks, 6 churches, grammar school, Fisher Memorial School, Agric. College, School of Domestic Science, library. Industries, creamery, 3 foundries, tannery, grist mill, 3 saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory, and electric light and power plant. Alt. 134. Pop. *3,856.

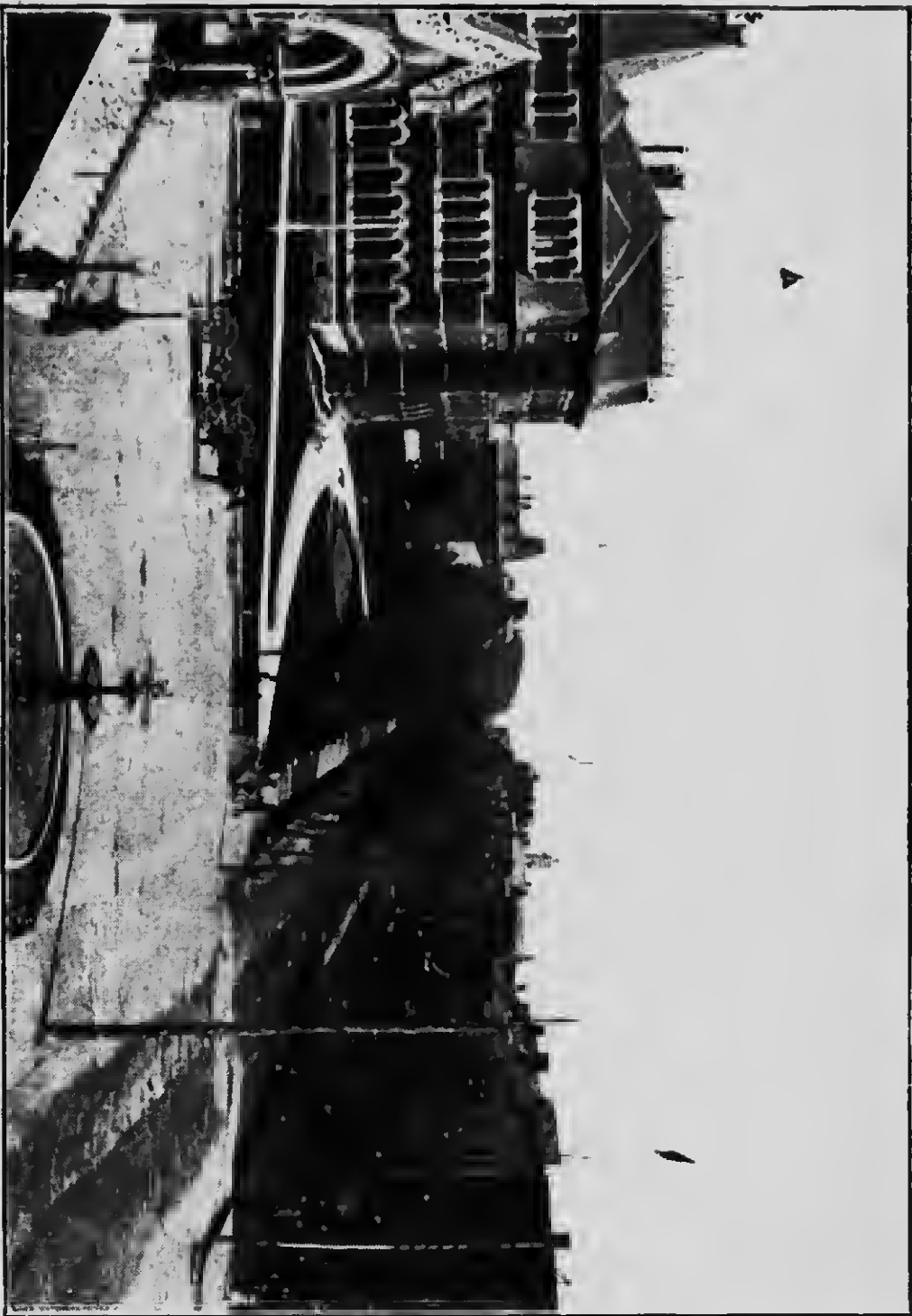
Special Opportunities.—Manufacture of farm or forest products. Write the Mayor.



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A Scene at St. Andrews, a popular Summer Resort with Golf and good bathing.
See Page 30.



Phoenix Square, Fredericton. See description of Fredericton on Page 33.

