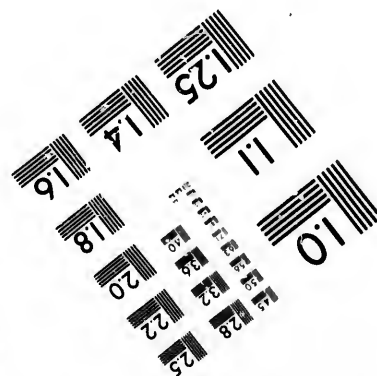
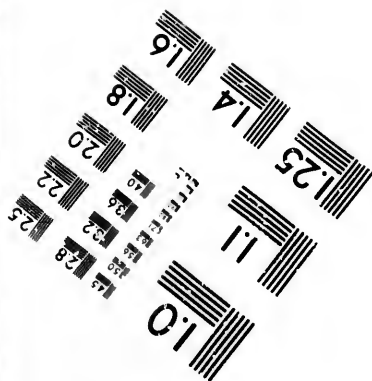
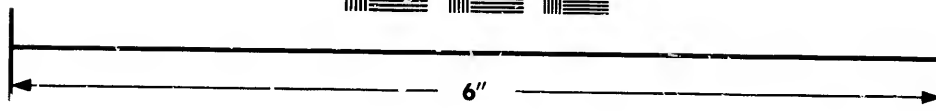
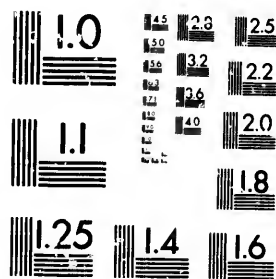


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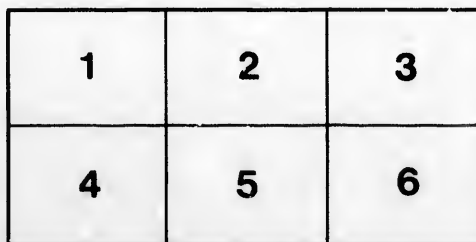
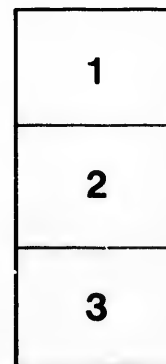
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FACTS

FOR THE

INFORMATION OF INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

ABOUT THE

PROVINCE OF

New Brunswick.

BY

SAMUEL WATTS,

Editor, "Carleton Sentinel," Woodstock.

Prepared under direction of the Provincial Government.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CARLETON SENTINEL,"
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
1870.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., }
February, 1870. }

SIR,—

In compliance with your directions I have, in the following pages, endeavored to present, in as concise a form as possible, such information regarding the climate, resources, agricultural capabilities, laws, institutions, &c., &c., of New Brunswick, as may give to intending Emmigrants from the Old World an intelligent view of the nature of the HOME we offer them in this Province.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL WATTS.

HON. JOHN A. BECKWITH,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE object of this work is to present, in an intelligible form, some important facts, from which those who read may learn what inducements are presented, by the Province of New Brunswick, to persons intending to emigrate, from the British Isles and Europe, to make their new home upon its soil.

And at the outset it may as well be said, in all candour, that to the poor, who are so from their own restlessness and idolence, who are merely desirous of finding a land which requites sloth with competence and puts gold into the pockets without an equivalent being given in labor, New Brunswick has nothing to offer; this is no place for them.

For all kinds of enterprising industry we have room and opportunities available, with every fair prospect of a reasonable and reliable return.

The manufacturer, of limited or extensive means, may find here facilities, neither few nor inferior, for a successful prosecution of any of those industries of which wood, iron, wool, grain, or any of the products of the field are the raw material, or which require water or steam as a motive power.

The gentleman with an income too limited to be sufficient to meet the charges of genteel living in the old world may here find most desirable locations in which he and his family may surround themselves with all the necessaries of life, in a circle of congenial society; may have woods to afford him game and streams to supply his table with fish: where he may raise his own vegetables, and mutton and beef—may,

in a word, live at ease, and live well on an annual outlay, very small in comparison with that necessary to afford the same amount of comfort in Britain.

But it is more especially to the following classes that the information in this pamphlet is designed to appeal:—

First.—To the laborer who finds himself unable, in an overcharged population, either to obtain work or to get for his labor the wages it is actually worth or sufficient to keep poverty from his door.

Second.—To the small farmer who, a tenant at will or for a short term, can barely pay his rent and live without any prospect of his present lot in life becoming improved, while he is improving another man's land.

Third.—To the farm servant who understands a business which he may never hope to be enabled, as a result of his present circumstances and position, to prosecute on his own account, on his own land and for his own benefit.

To these New Brunswick does offer, as will be shown, most encouraging inducements; these the Government of New Brunswick are justified in inviting to a candid consideration of those inducements, which are, in brief, to the honest, healthy, sturdy laborer, willing as able to work, in the present ample wages and in the near prospect a competence and a proprietary home, for here actual poverty, or want of work at living wages is unknown, and here, while the laborer is working, in the cities or towns or settlements, he at the same time may be paying for and providing a farm for himself and family, in a way hereinafter to be explained fully.

The small farmer of Britain, if he has laid by one hundred pounds or upwards, may purchase, in New Brunswick, at almost any time and in a most favorable location, of a character to suit his peculiar taste, an old and well cultivated farm, with all the necessary buildings upon it, in a populous settlement,

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contiguous to church and school house, with a market easy of access over good roads; at a very reasonable price — varying, according to circumstances, from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Such opportunities for purchasing farms must not be regarded as indicating an exodus from the Province of its older farmers. They are the result sometimes of death, sometimes of a desire to change from one part of the Province or county to another, and not unfrequently from a preference for an entirely new farm. It is an occurrence so rare as to be quite exceptional, the removal of a farmer from New Brunswick to any other province, state or country.

Or should persons, of either of the classes named, come to the Province without sufficient money, or wanting the disposition to invest it in the way mentioned, they have here offered them a very liberal alternative. They may become landed proprietors; owners of farms of 100 acres each for the sum of \$20 in cash, this amount to be expended by Government in making or improving roads to such grants; or they may, if they prefer it, become equally the owners of 100 acre lots, without expending any money, but simply by performing labor on the roads to or past their own land to the value of ten dollars per year for three years. The lands may be selected by the intending settlers themselves, from any of the millions of acres still remaining ungranted by Government, in the Province. The land is so obtained on the condition of actual settlement and occupancy (not continuous), the details of which conditions will be found, herein, under a distinct head, but they amount virtually to free grants.

It is an important consideration, for the new comer of limited means, the fact that there is always a demand for labor in the cities and agricultural districts. In spring, summer and autumn men are required for planting, haying and harvesting, and, in winter, for hopping cord wood, and beside a good axe man can

at this season always find employment and good wages, say \$20 per month and found, in the lumber woods. It will thus be perceived that the settler enjoys a great advantage, in that, while employing himself during a portion of the year, in making required improvements on his lot and paying for it, by work on the roads, he can, at intervals, go out into the older settlements and there earn money to assist in supporting himself and family while working on his own farm.

There are, in various sections of the Province, blocks of agricultural land surveyed and reserved by Government, for settlement, but the emigrant, in making choice of a lot under the facility or labor act, is not confined to such blocks, but can select, apply for and have surveyed, in any portion of the ungranted Crown Lands, his hundred acres, pay for the same and obtain a grant on the same terms and conditions as provided to apply to the reserved blocks. Many blocks of land reserved have already to a considerable extent been taken up, and thriving settlements formed, and here, where there are lots remaining unapplied for, the Immigrant has the additional inducement offered him of being in the immediate neighborhood of advanced improvement and society.

The Government is also prepared, when parties of ten or more, desirous of settling in New Brunswick, accompany an application with an amount of money adequate to the expense of making a primary clearing, of such extent as may be desired, the cost of which clearing will be from fourteen dollars to sixteen dollars per acre, to have suitable lands selected and surveyed, and the clearings made judiciously and economically, so that the applicants, leaving England in the spring, can immediately on arriving here proceed to their locations and, at once, put in their first crops, and thus be assured of a handsome return in three or four months after their arrival in the Province. Enough has probably been advanced, under this

general head, with regard to some of the main facilities offered here to the man of honest industry and intelligent desire for improving his condition by the exercise of that intelligence and industry. It is now but right to say that those who wish to avail themselves, fully, of the promising opportunities offered in New Brunswick, should come prepared to face some difficulties and to overcome them by a resoluteness of purpose, and a moral courage, not easily turned aside from the straight path to success. There should be no deception used; no disappointment risked. The Emigrant coming here to seek a living, whose comforts may be increased, year by year, as the result of his own energy, should be made to understand the worst features of the most serious obstacles he will have to encounter, and these, it may safely be affirmed, meet him with their greatest force during his first year's operations.

Having selected, applied for, and obtained a lot, the Immigrant finds the land covered by a dense forest. It is fruitful in great trees. True this appears, at first sight, to the man whose life has been spent amid the city populations or agricultural districts of the old world, a no ordinary difficulty, but the fact is, viewed aright, a recommendation. In proportion as the trees are bulky and tall and dense he may feel assured the soil that bears them is strong and rich and deep. The greatest difficulty lies in the removing of these trees in order that the free rich soil may be made available for the arts of husbandry. He has hard blows and many to deal; days of toil to pass before he can put in his first crop. But a gracious and generous reward for his toil awaits him. The character of the labor before him if it is heavy will be found healthy; it will develop his muscle and strengthen his lungs. The crash of every tree he falls will tell him of his constant march toward the reward he proceeds to reap.

How is the new comer to proceed? Provided with

a good axe — the grand instrument of all his future success — he first builds himself a camp or, if he has a family and intends to locate them on the land at once, a log house. In the preparation of the logs for this he only requires an axe and a saw. The mode of preparing for and building is described as follows by the Hon. James Brown, in an essay published in 1860. Mr. Brown writing as he does from personal experience, he having passed through many of the new settlers vicissitudes, is reliable authority. He says:—

“ ‘The building spot’ should, in the first place, be well cleared and burnt,—no standing trees or combustible materials should be left on it. Some people fancy, that in clearing the land many of the forest trees should be left for ‘ornament and use.’ But this cannot well be done. Trees so left are very apt to be blown down.

“ 1st. In the latter part of June, or any time in July (no other time in the year will answer), take an axe and an adze into a spruce swamp, and peel as much bark as will cover the intended house. Hack through the bark of a tree in a circle round the bottom with the axe; seven feet above this make another circle through the bark with the adze; draw a perpendicular line with the edge of the axe from the upper circle to the lower, clean through; from this line raise the edge of the bark from the tree with a sharpened stick — continue the process clear round, and in a few minutes you have a sheet of bark seven feet long, and as wide as the length of the circumference of the tree. Lay the first sheet on level ground, (white side down) and all the rest over it, like leaves in a book; put a weight on the top, and in a few days they will be straight and ready for use.

“ 2nd. Cut your building logs 22 feet long for the side walls, and 16 feet for the end walls. Dig your cellar of such size and depth as you can afford, or as may be most suitable. Make your house 20 feet long and 14 feet wide, inside, notching your logs together at the corners. Put plenty of sleepers at the bottom to support the floor and beams overhead, leaving seven feet clear for the height of your rooms. Notch your logs in suitable places for a door and three windows, and saw them out with a cross-cut saw. Make the rafters nine feet long, four on each side. Put three ribs on each side of the roof, and a ridge-pole on the top; and let your ribs extend a foot over each gable end, and the walls of your house are up.

“ 3rd. Lay on your bark, one tier of sheets on each side of the roof and double the third tier over the ridge-pole. Secure your bark with poles on the outside, placed exactly over the ribs, and fasten

them to the same with withs at each end, and you have a good tight roof.

"4th. Build your chimney close to the end wall. Split the jambs and mantel out of stone, if convenient; if not, take flat stones, and make a wide, high fire place, with a mantel of hemlock, which will stand fire better than any other wood. Build to the top with stone and clay if you can, if not use sticks, with clay mixed with straw.

"5th. If boards can be had, lay your floors with them. Set off seven feet across the end, for two bed rooms, which will leave your other room 13x14 feet. The Harvey settlers sawed their own boards with whip saws; but if this cannot be done, the ground floor can be made of hewn spruce, and the upper floor of straight poles. Three small windows will suffice, the one in the end lighting both bedrooms. A ladder, by the side of the chimney, will answer for stairs, and a hole in the gable end, with a suitable wooden shutter, will serve for the garret window. Your cellar should be about 14x12 feet; it might do for a time without being walled, but will require to be carefully drained, and will be most conveniently entered by a trap-door, in front of the fire place.

"I need hardly add, that hovels, sheds, barns, and other out-houses, can all be built of the same kind of materials, from time to time, as they may be required."

Shingles for covering the roof, should the settler desire it, may be obtained readily instead of bark.

Having housed his family, and laid in such stores, furniture, &c., as his means and tastes may dictate, he next proceeds to make his first clearing crop. We will now quote again from Mr. Brown, with the remark that, while the season mentioned by that gentleman, and for the very good reasons he gives, is best for the clearing operation, still as the time can be best spared in the winter, especially when the settler has no supplementary means, and as that season is better adapted for the muscular labor required, it is a question whether the winter season is not the most suitable for, at all events, felling the trees. Mr. Brown says:—

"In June, when the trees are in full leaf, is about the best time to commence. The piece of land intended to be cleared, should first be marked out. The under-brush should then be cut close to the ground with a strong scythe, and the small trees be also cut close to the ground with an axe. The larger trees are next to be cut, two or three feet above the ground, as may be most convenient.

for the axeman, and in such a manner that they may lie on the ground in one direction, without crossing each other. The branches are then to be lopped off, and the trunks cut up into logs of convenient length for piling. In this process, care should be taken to have all the branches and combustible materials spread over the ground as evenly as possible, in order that the fire may pass over the whole. A dry sunny day in August or September, is the best time for burning, and the fire should be set about noon, all along the windward side of the chopping. If the weather be favourable, and the materials in proper condition, all the leaves, fog, bushes, and branches will be consumed, and the whole surface of the ground blackened. The logs and branches that remain, are then to be piled up in heaps and burnt, and the ashes being spread, the land is then ready for the reception of the seed. Burning in the spring is a dangerous process: the fire, by reason of the grounds in the vicinity being covered with withered leaves and other dry substances, is apt to spread through the adjoining fields and woods, destroying such fences, buildings, and standing trees as may fall in its way; whereas in August or September, these combustible materials are so mixed up with the rank vegetation of summer, that the fire is prevented from spreading beyond the limits of the chopping.

“Wheat is sown broadcast among the stumps, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and either harrowed in with a triangular harrow, or hacked in with a hoe. Four pounds of red clover, and four quarts of timothy, mixed, is the usual quantity of grass seed for an acre. This is sown after the wheat has been harrowed in, and then covered by passing over the ground a kind of bush harrow. Barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, and peas are sown and covered in the same way, with the same quantity of grass seed to the acre. Potatoes are planted by laying three or four cuts in a place, on the surface of the ground, and covering them up in hills with a strong grub hoe; the hills should be from two to three feet apart. Indian corn is planted nearly the same as potatoes, with four or five kernels in a hill, but not so deeply covered. Very abundant crops are generally raised in this simple way. Field is annually added to field, and the new settler who first entered the forest with his pack on his back, and his axe on his shoulder, becomes the owner of a productive farm, with his family around him, enjoying all the blessings of health, peace, and independence.

“There are some differences of opinion in regard to the manner, as well as the cost, of clearing up the forest lands. This depends mainly on the quality and condition of the land to be cleared, and the kind of wood with which it is covered. The clearing up an acre where the ground is sloping, or nearly level; the soil firm and moderately dry—covered with an open growth of maple, birch, beech, or other hardwood, or with a mixture of all these, interspersed with a small portion of spruce, hemlock, or fir, will cost

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

about Four Pounds currency. To clear an acre covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, pine, spruce, fir, and cedar, as much of our swampy land is, would cost nearly double that sum; and when cleared, the first described hardwood acre, would be worth more than two of the other for a crop of grain, and for many succeeding crops of hay. Still much of this swampy and heavy timbered land, when stumped, drained, and ploughed, will be ultimately found as good as the other, though it should, in the outset, be carefully avoided by all new settlers, and left untouched, until by increased means they are enabled to handle it to advantage, and can afford to wait a few years for remuneration."

Having his clearing in seed, the settler may now, if he will, for a time seek employment elsewhere, earning money and, at the same time, making himself acquainted with the mode of farming pursued. Or he may devote the time to extending his clearing.

The first year passed, his greatest difficulties have been overcome, for the result of the labor of each succeeding season is that of adding to the extent of his cleared land, to the quantity of his harvest, and of his stock, of which, in the second year at all events, it is desirable he should supply himself with one or two cows and some sheep, and all his comforts are increasing.

Put now, under distinct heads, some details of interest, on a variety of subjects all having to do with our settler's future welfare, will be presented.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Where it is, and how reached, &c.

New Brunswick, one of the two maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, lies between 45° and 48° 20' North latitude, and between 64° and 67° 30' West longitude. It is bounded North by the Province of Quebec and the Bay of Chaleur, South-East by the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia, West by the State of Maine, East by Northumberland Straits and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Province is 190 miles long and 150 miles broad; contains upwards of 32,000

square miles or 17,347,360 acres, of which 13,000,000 are suitable for cultivation, with only some 730,000 under actual improvement. It has a sea coast of 400 miles, exclusive of the numerous indentations of the shore. The population is about 330,000, an increase, since the last census, in 1861, at the rate of about 3 per cent., being some 0.60 per cent. greater than the increase of population of the United States, and from 1 to 2 per cent. greater than that of the European States. New Brunswick is within ten days passage of Liverpool, by steamers, of which regular lines are established between St. John, the Chief City of the Province, and the principal ports of England and Scotland. By these Emigrants may reach the Province for six guineas, or less. In addition to these means of transportation there are, constantly plying, first-class sailing vessels by which the passage can be made comfortably and speedily for, of course, very much less than by steamer.

On arriving at St. John the Immigrant will find a Government Immigration officer, prepared to furnish him with every desirable information that can facilitate his future movements and early settlement, directing and assisting him to reach any part of the Province to which he may desire to go, and making him acquainted with the best openings for labor and most desirable locations in which to look for a farm. Should he land at any of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ports, of the Province, he will find at Miramichi a Government agent who likewise will afford him every needed information, especially with regard to the eastern and northern parts of the Province, where there are large quantities of valuable agricultural lands, now being made more valuable and more readily available to settlers owing to the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, which is being prosecuted from Riviere du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, and is intended to connect the several Provinces of the Dominion. This road passes through or contiguous

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to some of the finest farming districts in that portion of the Province last mentioned; districts the permanent settlement of which has been hitherto retarded for the want of facilities for reaching the larger markets of the Province. This difficulty the railroad will obviate.

CLIMATE.

The climate of New Brunswick has been frequently very unfairly represented and, in consequence, serious misapprehensions with regard to its extremes of heat and cold, and the effect upon health and upon the husbandman's operations are, it is feared, too general in Britain.

Having no registration returns, it is not possible distinctly to state the death rate of the Province, but it may be broadly asserted, and this cannot be successfully controverted, that there is no healthier climate in the world than that of this Province. This should be regarded by the intending emigrant as a consideration of paramount importance.

In 1849, by authority of an address adopted in the House of Assembly, of New Brunswick, Professor Johnston, F. R. S., S. L. & E., honorary member of the Agricultural Society of England, was invited to visit the Province, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the soil and its capabilities for agricultural purposes. The report of that gentleman, who is regarded in Britain as good authority, we will quote on the point now under discussion and on some others of importance. He says:—

"The subject of general climate is a very wide one, but the relations of climate to agriculture, in the economical sense, admit of a comparatively limited discussion.

"Two things in regard to the climate of New Brunswick, I feel myself compelled by all the evidence I have collected, unreservedly to admit.

"1st. That it is an exceedingly healthy climate. Every medical man I have met in the Province, I believe without exception, and most every other person I have conversed with, assure me of this;

and the healthy looks and the numerous families of the natives of all classes confirm these assurances.

"2nd. That it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or in quality to those of average soils in England; while the table of produce introduced into a previous Chapter shows, that according to our present knowledge, it permits the soil of New Brunswick to yield crops which exceed the present averages of Upper Canada and of the States of New York and Ohio.

"The admission, especially of this latter fact, shortens our enquiry very much, and restricts our attention almost entirely to the economical influence of the climate on the farmer's operations—the mode in which it interferes with these operations—and the extent to which it lessens the farmer's profits.

"1st. *As to the way in which it interferes with the farmer's operations.* This it does chiefly by shortening the period during which all the out-door business of the farm is to be performed.

"The ploughing and sowing of spring, the root husbandry and hay making of summer, and the reaping and ploughing of autumn have all to be hurried into the few months which intervene between the final thaw of spring and the first snows of approaching winter. It cannot be denied that, to whatever extent the time for these operations is really shortened in New Brunswick, in comparison with other countries, by the duration of winter, to that extent the Provincial farmer is hampered in his work.

In connection with this point I was anxious to obtain precise data, from which I might hope to arrive at some clear idea of the time for field labor which the New Brunswick farmer has at his disposal. I therefore introduced an enquiry upon the subject among the questions I caused to be circulated among the practical men of the Province. To this question I have received numerous replies; and the following Table, compiled from them, exhibits the times of earliest sowing and latest full ploughing in the different parts of the Province."

The deductions, drawn by the Professor from the tables alluded to, and which it is not necessary to produce here, are—

- 1st. Earliest sowing in the Province, 17th March.
Latest ploughing in the Province, 1st December.
Longest Summer from these data—8 months and 14 days.
- 2nd. Latest early sowing, 15th May.
Earliest late ploughing, 1st November.
Shortest Summer from these data—5 months and 15 days.
- 3rd. Mean length of the Summer from these two results—7 months and 22 days.
- 4th. Average interval between the earliest sowing and

ploughing—or mean length of Summer—deduced by combining all the returns in the preceding Table—6 months and 22 days.

From this Table we deduce for the mean period of growth of—

	Months.	Days.
1st. Spring Wheat	3	20
2nd. Barley,	3	6
3rd. Oats,	3	20
4th. Spring Rye,	4	0
5th. Buckwheat,	3	3
6th. Indian Corn,	3	22
Average period of growth,	3	17

Did my limits permit, I might advert to several interesting points which are either brought out or suggested by a consideration of the dates embodied in these two tables, and which form a valuable record of the existing climatic conditions of the Province, in so far as they affect some of the most important operations of the farmer.

But returning to our immediate topic, we have—

	Months.	Days.
The average duration of Summer,	6	22
The average period of growth of crops from the above Table,	3	17
Leaving for the spring and autumn ploughing, &c., before seed time and after reaping,	3	3

The average length of time, for autumn ploughing, &c., after harvest and before winter sets in, is about seven weeks, and in spring, before the average sowing time, about six weeks.

Professor Johnston proceeds:—

“It must be confessed that these periods are short compared with the time for out-door labor which the English and more southern Scottish farmer possess. The effect of this, if other things were equal, would impose upon the New Brunswick farmer the necessity of employing a large force of men and cattle to perform the work of a farm of equal extent than the British farmer needs to do. If this be so, the effect must be to increase the comparative outlay of the New Brunswick cultivator, and to diminish in a proportionate degree his profits.

“Two points, however, have been brought under my notice as in some measure palliating or countervailing any evil which may arise from this cause: thus—

“1st. The number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer is notoriously very great. In some Counties, which possess soils of a peculiarly tenacious character, it brings in another evil in addition to that which attends the New Brunswick winter. It not only shortens the period during which

the work of preparing the land can be done, but it also makes it heavier or more difficult to do. Thus the farmer's expenses in Great Britain are considerably increased by the precarious nature of the climate he lives in.

"But in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and equable. Rains do not so constantly fall, and when they do descend, the soils in most parts of the Province are so porous as readily to allow them to pass through. Thus the out-door operations of the farmer are less impeded by rain, and the disposable time he possesses, compared with that of the British farmer, is really not to be measured by the number of days at the disposal of each."

As already intimated the frosts and snows of a New Brunswick winter, in their ill effect upon the climate and vegetation, have been greatly exaggerated. The facts are these snows and frosts prove preservers and promoters of vegetation, improving the character and facilitating the working of the soil. Indeed snow has been, not inaptly called the poor farmer's manure. On this point Professor Johnson says:—

"I am informed that the severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep in the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other to a considerable depth; so that when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed.

"There is much truth in the fact thus stated, and much apparent reason in the statement which follows it. This effect of the frost may also cause us to hesitate before we condemn as niggardly and universally wrong, the prevailing custom of giving the land, in nearly all cases, only one ploughing. In so far as the mere mechanical loosening of the soil is concerned, this one ploughing in New Brunswick, may, with the aid of the Winter, be equal to two ploughings in Great Britain. But ploughing has also other purposes to serve, to which I shall return on a subsequent occasion.

"The practical point to ascertain is, how far this effect of the Winter's frost will facilitate or render unnecessary the ordinary preparatory labors of the farm—thus lessen the expense of cultivation, and virtually prolong the season of out-door employment. I have been favored with many opinions in reference to the general effects of the frost in opening, mellowing and rendering friable, soils of every description; but few of them advert specifically to the degree of economical benefit which the farm derives from it. Mr. Robert Gray of York County, whose long familiarity with Scottish Agriculture, as a practical farmer, gives his opinion much weight, writes me as follows:—"The frost of winter leaves the land in a very friable state, and in better order for green crops than any

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number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account I believe a pair of horses could work as much land here under a given rotation as they would in Scotland.

"This opinion of Mr. Gray appears to settle the whole question ; which is altogether an economical one. We are inquiring whether the shortness of the summer will necessarily impose upon the New Brunswick farmer the necessity of maintaining a larger force of men and horses than the British farmer would require to do the same work, plough and sow the same number of acres, and so on—and Mr. Gray, taking into account only the effects of the frost upon the soil, distinctly answers that it will not.

Did I feel myself justified in adopting the opinion of one man only on so important a matter, I should have much hesitation in dissenting from that of a practical man so cautious, so experienced, and so skillful as Mr. Gray."

And he, further, quotes the testimony of sixty-two experienced farmers, all to the same conclusion.

The Professor thus summarises the advantages and disadvantages, to New Brunswick farmers, of the winters:—

1. That the length of winter limits very much the period for out-door operations ; but that it also opens and makes friable the soil to such a degree, that the same labour of horse or man expended upon it, goes much farther than in the mother country ; and that the number of dry working days is also greater in proportion than it is in Great Britain and Ireland. That the rapidity with which crops come to maturity, leaves a considerable period for ploughing and other out-door work, both before the seed is sown and after the crops are reaped ; and that by diligent attention and method, and by the use of animals which have a quick step, and of workmen who know the value of time, much more land might be kept in arable culture with the same force than is now done.

2nd. That though a large provision of winter food is required to maintain the stock during so many months, yet, that by the saving of manure upon farms of all kinds, even the newest, and applying it to the grass land in spring, and by the more extended cultivation of green crops, this food may be raised more easily than heretofore, and from a much smaller proportion of the cleared land of the farm. From this would be derived also the incidental advantage, that a better feeding of the stock and the production of more manure would insure the production of better beef and mutton, of a greater weight of butter and cheese, and of heavier harvests of grain.

3rd. That although to many it appears difficult to find profitable employment in winter for the members of the farmer's family, or for his paid servants, yet that more profit than is generally supposed may be derived from labor expended in the collection and saving of

manure, in the preparation of composts, and in the proper tending of cattle, especially in the proper adjustment in time, kind, quantity and mode of preparation of the food with which they are fed. The dressing of flax, hemp and wool, also are means of winter employment, one or other of which in most districts may be made profitably available.

In addition, it should be remembered that the winter season is best adapted for, at all events, a portion of the work of clearing land, such as felling and cutting up the trees; hauling fencing stuff from the swamps, and manure to the remoter parts of the farm, because in winter a road may be made and used in almost any direction, and over and in places which would be quite impassable in summer with wheels. And, when the settler is remote from market, he can in winter convey his spare produce to that market with a speed and in quantities which would not be practicable in summer.

Before leaving this important branch of our subject we will quote the opinion of Major Robinson, R. E., w. o. in 1845, explored the Province under direction of Her Majesty's Government. He thus describes the Province:—

“Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered.

“An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and the Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery, this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

“The lakes of New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful: its surface is undulating, hill and dale, varying up to mountain and valley. It is everywhere, except a few peaks of the highest mountains, covered with a dense forest of the finest growth.

“The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can float away, either to the Bay Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down to St. John in the Bay of Fundy.

“Its agricultural capabilities, climate, &c., are described in Bancroft's work, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised.”

And the following poetical but truthful language, written regarding another Province of the Dominion, is quite applicable here:—

“No where on earth do the seasons of the year move on in lovelier, grander procession. In spring, we have a quick awakening of vegetable life, and nature puts on her best attire, promptly as a bride on her wedding morn. Our summer is short, but gorgeous with splendor, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed; we have oppressive heat at times, and occasionally drought, but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all things. Now welcome is the rain, and how green and beautiful are the fields, the gardens, and the woods, when it falls. In autumn we have the waving fields of grain and tasselled corn; our orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silvery verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; our forests present a richly tinted and many-coloured foliage: we have mid-October days in which the weather is superb; our Indian summer is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beautiful hectic flash sits up on the face of nature as death draws on and we glide imperceptibly into winter. This, though confessedly severe, is exhilarating, hardening animal as well as vegetable fibre, while it has its ameliorations and joys in the fire-side warmth that tempers into gentility the clear, frosty air; we have also the merry jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh, and the skater's healthful sport, together with almost entire exemption from damp and mud, two most disagreeable accompaniments of winter in milder climes. The characteristics of this country are only beginning to be known abroad, as its resources are only beginning to be developed at home. It offers inducements rarely surpassed to industrious, energetic, prudent settlers. Let it only be thickly settled with a population worthy of it, and it will take no mean rank among the countries of the earth. Sunnier climes there may be, but a fitter habitation for the development of a manly, vigorous race, it would be difficult to find in any part of the world.”

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE SOIL.

Professor Johnston, by a clear and exhaustive analysis of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that New Brunswick is capable of sustaining a population of from three and one half to six millions of inhabitants: of horses from 300,000 to 600,000; cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,400,000; sheep and pigs 2,500,000 to 5,000,000: these results depending upon the extent

to which its resources of fossil fuel may render unnecessary the preservation or growth of wood for the purpose of fuel.

Taking hay and oats as standards by which to fix the absolute and relative value of the different qualities of soil, it is found that, the average weight of hay per acre being 1 1-3 tons—the quantity varying on the different qualities of land from 1 ton to 2 1-2 tons per acre; and of oats as an average 27 bushels—varying from 20 bushels to 50 bushels per acre—the Province is capable of producing 17,550,000 tons of hay and 351,000,000 bushels of oats.

In arriving at this conclusion no reference has been had to that great and indeed inexhaustible source of wealth and sustenance the fisheries; the value of this supply is left to stand against and pay for the West India produce and other necessities of life which cannot be produced or raised in the Province.

Applying their *minimum* selling value we find the following result, showing approximately the cash value of the productions of which the soil of New Brunswick is capable.

Hay, 17,550,000 tons at \$5,	-	\$87,750,000
Oats, 351,000,000 bushels at 30 cts.,		105,300,000

\$193,050,000

Now look at some figures taken from the census of 1851 and that of 1861 as indicating the progress of New Brunswick in the ten years intervening. Facts, well known, although they cannot be presented in detail, give assurance that in the same items the ratio of increase has been much greater since 1861 than before that period.

ARTICLES.	1851.	1861.
Acres of Land,	643,954	885,108
Tons of Hay,	225,093	324,160
Bushels of Wheat,	206,635	279,775
“ Barley,	74,300	94,679
“ Oats,	1,411,164	2,656,883
“ Buckwheat,	689,004	904,312
“ Turneps,	539,803	634,364
“ Potatoes,	2,792,394	4,041,339
Lbs. of Butter,	3,050,939	4,591,477
No. of Horses,	22,044	35,347
“ Cows,	50,955	69,437
“ Neat Cattle,	55,308	92,025
“ Sheep,	168,038	214,092
“ Swine,	47,932	73,955

The population of the Province had increased, from 193,800, in 1851, to 252,047, in 1861, being an annual per centage of three per cent., or much greater than that of any of the neighboring Provinces or of the New England States, the highest rate of increase in the latter being that of Connecticut 2.40, and the average of the six States being 1.49.

It will be more interesting and important, to the intending Immigrant, to know how the soil of New Brunswick compares in its agricultural productions with that of other countries. And here Professor Johnston affords specific and reliable testimony. Take the States of New York and Ohio as among the most productive in the American Union, and Western Canada (the Province of Ontario), justly celebrated for the richness and spontaniety of its soil, and we have the following results:—

AVERAGES PER ACRE.

<i>State of New York.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Wheat,	14 bushels.	20 bushels.
Barley,	16 “	29 “
Oats,	26 “	34 “

Rye,	9 1-2 bushels.	20 1-2 bushels.
Buckwheat,	14 "	33 3-4 "
Indian Corn,	25 "	41 3-4 "
Potatoes,	90 "	226 "
Turnips,	88 "	460 "
Hay,	—	1 3-4 tons.

The superior productiveness of the soils of New Brunswick, as it is represented in the second of the above columns, is very striking.

The irresistible conclusion to be drawn from it, appears to be, that looking only to what the soils under existing circumstances and methods of culture are said to produce, the Province of New Brunswick is greatly superior as a farming country to the State of New York.

<i>Ohio in 1848.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
		Smaller Average.	Greater Average.
Wheat,	15½ bushels.	17½ bushels.	19 11-12 bush.
Burley,	24	27	29
Oats,	33½	33	34
Buckwheat,	20½	28	33½
Rye,	16½	18	20½
Indian Corn,	41½	36½	41½
Potatoes,	69	204	226
Turnips,	—	389	456
Hay,	1½	—	1½ tons.

Then the following average in Canada West is made from the total produce of 20 districts:—

	<i>Canada West in 1848.</i>			<i>New Brunswick.</i>
	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in bushels.	Produce per acre.	Produce per acre.
1	593,695	7,558,773	12½	17½
2	29,324	519,727	17½	27
3	28,571	7,055,734	24½	33
4	38,452	416,293	11½	18
5	51,937	1,137,555	21½	36½
Buckwheat,	26,656	432,573	16½	28
Potatoes,	56,796	4,751,231	84	204

A comparison of the numbers in the last two columns of the above Table are as much in favor of New Brunswick as those I have made with the average produce of the States of New York and Ohio in the preceding Tables.

* * * * *

In the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear from a comparison of the above numbers, that the whole Province of New Brunswick taken together, exceeds even the favoured Genesee Valley, and the southern shores of Lake Ontario.

On the whole, therefore, I think the result of this comparison of the actual productiveness of the soil of New Brunswick with that of other parts of North America, ought to be very satisfactory to the inhabitants of this Province, and is deserving of their serious consideration. So far as my knowledge of the intermediate country goes, I am induced to believe that the agricultural capabilities of New York are at least equal to those of any of the North Eastern States. If New Brunswick exceed New York in productiveness, it ought also to exceed all the States of New England.

And if it will in this respect bear a favorable comparison even with Ohio and with Upper Canada, it becomes doubtful how far on the whole the other Western States are superior to it.

After giving the general averages of each County in the Province the Professor states :

And the general average weights for the whole Province are for

Wheat, 60 11-13 lbs.	Buckwheat, 48 8-11 lbs.
Barley, 50 do.	Indian Corn, 50 1-2 do.
Oats, 38 do.	Potatoes, 63 do.
Rye, 52 1-2 do.	Turnips, 66 do.
Carrots, 63 do.	

These average weights, over a whole Province, where the land is new, and manured only in rare instances, or at long intervals, indicate a capacity in the soil and climate to produce grain or human food of a very superior quality.

He then gives the average money value of an acre of each crop :

	<i>State of Ohio.</i>	<i>Canada West.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Wheat,	£2 19 0	£2 4 7	£2 13 0
Barley,	2 4 0	1 19 4 1-2	5 13 7 1-2
Oats,	1 13 9	1 11 0	6 3 6
Rye,	1 12 4	1 5 10 1-2	4 7 0
Buckwheat,	1 16 3	3 5 0	5 5 0
Indian Corn,	2 15 0	2 14 4 1-2	8 10 4
Potatoes,	6 9 4 1-2	6 6 0	19 11 0

A glance at these three columns shows how much larger a money return the New Brunswick land yields to the farmer than that of either Upper Canada or of the State of Ohio. Unless there be something very special in the circumstances of the New Brunswick farmers therefore, one cannot refrain from concluding—

1st. *From the amount of produce—*

a. That grain and roots generally can be raised more cheaply in this Province than either in New York State, the State of Ohio, or Upper Canada ; and

b. That it ought to be able to compete with these countries successfully, and drive them from its home markets.

2nd. *From the prices obtained*—That if the farmers in these countries can make a living, the New Brunswick farmer should be able to do so easier, and should be better off than they are.

It may be appropriately stated here that, at the London and Paris Exhibitions, New Brunswick took the first prize for oats, the weight being 57 lbs. per bushel.

The foregoing calculations were made some twenty years since. New Brunswick was then but beginning to realise the importance of husbandry and the means of its improvement. Even as Professor Johnston passed through the country and witnessed the surprising evidences of its agricultural resources and capabilities, he was pained to see the wretched implements employed, and to learn the crude notions entertained, by many farmers, with regard to the nature and proper modes of prosecuting their business. Apart from the comparative ignorance that prevailed he found that agriculturists were prescribed in their operations owing to their inaccessibility to the larger markets.

At that time those States and the Province with which the Professor has brought New Brunswick into comparison, had already far advanced in the development of agriculture as a science; with large and numerous markets accessible from all sections by railroads, they had every advantage over New Brunswick, and a consideration of these facts make the results as shown more extraordinary.

Since that time a great change has taken place in New Brunswick. Her ratio of increase in population; in quantity of land brought under cultivation; in the results from the land, owing to improved methods of cultivation, of rotation of crops, of adaptation of seed, &c., has been much greater than it was previous to 1848.

And now, hundreds of miles of railroad have been built which then were only being talked of, while more extensive lines are in course of construction, thus encouraging the farmer to intelligent labor, by

making more valuable the products of his fields, because sure to yield an immediate and profitable return. In some respects the prices upon which Professor Johnston based his average of the money value, of an acre of each crop, as given above, have changed, but while, for some articles, the prices given are higher than obtained now, some others command to-day a higher price than they did then. And the fluctuations that affect this average in New Brunswick have an equal effect in the other countries named so that, at all events, our relative position is not changed to our disadvantage.

It has been sufficiently shown that the soil of New Brunswick is productive enough to afford the industrious settler a home where he may from his own fields reap that happy competence plenty; and it is only necessary, under this head, to add, in order to show that there is still an immediate demand for more agricultural produce than is at present raised, the fact that in 1868 the Province imported from British and Foreign markets of the products of the field and the dairy, articles valued, and paying duty, at \$211,596, while this is far exceeded in the value of similar products brought into the Province from the other Provinces of the Confederation and from Prince Edward Island, no details of which appear on the official records.

LAWS AFFECTING SETTLERS.

In 1868, the Legislature of the Province enacted conditions upon which lands for settlement may be obtained—only less liberal than free grants. While, in some countries, the policy of free grants is pursued, the acquisition of such lands by settlers is subject to conditions that render it, in fact, less generous than those by which the New Brunswick law is qualified. For instance, when free grants are provided for, it is not by any means the most valuable or most

accessible lands that are reserved for the settler, and he may get for *nothing* that which is really *worth nothing*. But in the present case the blocks of land surveyed for settlement are selected with the nicest care in view of their adaptation for agriculture, and, as has already been stated, the intending settler is not confined, in his selection, even to such blocks, but is at liberty after due examination and enquiry to select from the whole body of ungranted lands a lot that suits him.

The conditions of the law entitled "*An Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands*," are as follows :

1. The Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of the vacant Crown Lands to be selected for settlement in various parts of the Province, and cause public roads to be made to and through such lands, and may have the said lands surveyed and laid off in one hundred acre lots on both sides of such road.

2. That all lots so surveyed and laid off, and all other lots of Crown Land which have been surveyed and are eligible for settlement, shall be reserved for actual settlers, and shall not be disposed of to speculators or for lumbering purposes.

3. That one hundred acres of land so surveyed be located to immigrants or other male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own any other land in the Province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location or upon his performing labor on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or officer appointed to superintend the same.

He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of the said land, and performed the labor in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid; provided always, that should the means of such person locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

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4. Such person so located may, after having built a house as aforesaid, and cleared and cultivated two acres of the said land, and paid the twenty dollars advance, or performed labor on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from off the said lot; but he shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of said lot.

5. That every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, provided such lot do not contain more than one hundred acres, and if he owns no other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed thirty dollars worth of labor on the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot.

* * * * *

8. The person to whom the land is located may bring an action for any trespass committed on the land so located while he is entitled to possession under the provisions of this Act; but nothing in this Act shall interfere with the right of the Crown to seize any lumber cut in violation of the provisions of this Act, or any regulations framed thereunder, or cut by any person other than the person to whom the same is located.

In 1867 there were 9,762,863 acres of vacant Crown Lands, and, of these, a very large proportion is of excellent, much of it of an unsurpassed, character for farms. The following table shows how these lands are distributed in the Province:—

Estimated Contents, in acres, of the Province of New Brunswick, October 31st, 1867.

County.	Granted or Located.	Vacant.	Total.
Restigouche	193,310	1,233,250	1,426,560
Gloucester	381,784	655,656	1,037,440
Northumberland, . .	1,014,605	1,965,395	2,980,000
Kent,	465,653	560,747	1,026,400
Westmorland,	675,512	202,928	878,440
Albert,	308,812	124,748	433,560
Saint John,	340,614	74,106	414,720
Charlotte,	411,665	371,695	783,360
King's,	733,293	116,627	849,920
Queen's,	595,554	365,726	961,280
Sunbury,	419,616	362,464	782,080
York,	1,120,226	1,081,374	2,201,600
Carleton,	518,221	181,779	700,000
Victoria,	405,632	2,466,368	2,872,000
Acres,	7,584,497	9,762,863	17,347,360

And the following is a list of reserved vacant Crown Lands which have been specially selected and surveyed into Lots of one hundred acres each for settlement.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Acres.

- 5,000 In the "Colebrooke" Settlement, four miles S. W. from Campbellton.
- 4,000 In the "Balmoral" Settlement, ten miles S. W. from Dalhousie.
- 7,000 Between Benjamin River and Nash's Creek, five miles south from Bay Chaleur.
- 3,000 East of Jacquet River, four miles south from Bay Chaleur.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

- 4,000 In the "Madisco" Settlement, ten miles N. W. from Bathurst.
- 5,000 In the "Clear Water" Settlement, on a new road from Bathurst Road to Tracadie.

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Total.

1,426,560

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- 5,000 North of Little Tracadie River, on the above mentioned new road to Bathurst.
- 1,000 In "Saint Louisa" Settlement, north of Tattigouche River, and ten miles west from Bathurst.
- 1,000 In "Rosehill" Settlement, south of Tattigouche River, and ten miles west from Bathurst.
- 10,000 In "Pacquetvill" Settlement, south of Caraque River, and twenty miles S. E. from Bathurst.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

- 10,000 In the "Breadalbane" Settlement, on Dungarvon River, ten miles west from McLaggan's Mills.

COUNTY OF KENT.

- 15,000 In the "Rhomboïd" Settlement, on Buctouche River, two miles west from the McLauchlan Road.
- 11,600 Accadierville, north of Kouduboqueek.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

- 9,000 "Association" Tract, Rider's Brook, eight miles from head of Washademoac Lake.
- 10,000 On the "Harley Road," two miles south from Salmon River, and twelve miles from head of Grand Lake.
- 3,000 In "Hibernia" Settlement, Salmon Creek, ten miles from head of Grand Lake.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

- 4,000 In "Peltoma" Settlement, N. W. Oromocto River, fifty miles N. W. from Saint John.
- 3,983 On Brown Ridge, S. of Peltoma.

COUNTY OF YORK.

- 5,000 In "Peltoma" Settlement, N. W. Oromocto River, thirty miles south from Fredericton.
- 5,000 In the "Wesleyan" Tract, east of Nashwaak, and eighteen miles from Fredericton.
- 10,000 In "Alma" and "Nackawicac" Settlements, forty miles west from Fredericton.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

- 12,000 In "Knowlesville," Aberdeen, and thirty miles from Woodstock.
- 18,000 In "Glassville," Aberdeen, and thirty miles from Woodstock.
- 18,000 In "Johnville," Kent, and thirty-five miles from Woodstock.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

- 8,000 On "Sisson Ridge," and adjoining on Tobique River, twenty-three miles from the River St. John.
- 7,000 In "Saint Leonards," four miles from River Saint John, and seven miles above Grand Falls.

- 4,000 On both sides of Grand River, six miles from River Saint John.
- 5,000 On Rockway River, five miles from Edmundston.
- 5,000 In the "Riceville" Settlement, Madawaska, five miles from Edmundstone.
- 3,000 In the "Onelette" Settlement, Madawaska, seven miles from Edmundstone.
- 2,000 On Baker's Brook, Madawaska, four miles from River Saint John.
- 17,519 St. Francis and St. Basil, Madawaska, Victoria.

231,162 Acres.

While the Province of Ontario offers free grants, under actual settlement conditions, they are given in prescribed limits, are remote, and their superior adaptation for agricultural pursuits a question, at all events, on which great difference of opinion exists. But in Ontario the price for Government lands in the more accessible and desirable districts is usually 75 cents per acre cash, or \$1 per acre by instalments.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

It is of scarcely less importance, to the new settler, the character of the laws which protect him in the possession of his property than of those through which, in the first place, he obtains possession.

The Homestead law of New Brunswick provides that the family homestead of the head of each family shall be exempt from levy, or sale, under execution, or any judgment rendered on any cause of action, accruing after the taking effect of this act, provided such homestead shall not exceed in value six hundred dollars; such homestead shall not be assets in the hands of an administrator for payment of debts, nor subject to the laws of distribution, so long as the widow, or children under age, or any or either of them, shall occupy the same; and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid unless made by deed executed by husband and wife, with all the formalities required by law for the conveyance of real estate; or if the wife be dead, and there be children

under age, by such deed, executed by the husband, with the consent of the Judge of Probate for the County in which the land lies, endorsed on such deed.

Provision is also made for the apportionment and exemption of the Homestead to the value of six hundred dollars, in case an execution is levied on the property, when the whole value of the same is more than six hundred dollars, the husband or the wife having the selection of the portion of the property on which they desire the homestead to be reserved.

When the homestead, of any head of a family being a debtor in execution, shall consist of a house and lot of land, which in the opinion of the appraisers cannot be divided without injury and inconvenience, the whole value is to be appraised, notice is to be given to the debtor and, unless within a time limited by law, the said debtor shall pay the surplus over and above the six hundred dollars. the premises may be sold, and out of the proceeds six hundred dollars shall be paid to the debtor or his representative, with the written consent of his wife, or in case of her death, of the eldest adult member of the family.

This law applies to leasehold as well as freehold property.

RELIGION.

All the different forms of religious belief existing in Britain are represented in New Brunswick, where there is no undue preponderance of any one sect; — where there is no state church; and where the most entire freedom prevails, equal protection being afforded to the worshipper of God, no matter what the distinguishing name under which that worship is conducted.

The creeds in New Brunswick numbered respectively, according to the census of 1861, as follows: —

Church of Rome, 85,238

Church of England, 42,776

Presbyterians,.....	36,072
Wesleyan Methodists,.....	25,637
Baptists,.....	57,730
Lutherans,.....	118
Congregationalists,.....	1,290
Miscellaneous Creeds,.....	2,664
No Religion,.....	10
No Creed stated,.....	517

EDUCATION.

There is no State or country, perhaps, where the public revenues have been more liberally dispensed, in promotion of Common School education, than in New Brunswick.

There is a Provincial Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and a Chief Superintendant of Education. There are four district inspectors for the Province and the law provides for Parish Trustees and School Committees. There is also a Provincial Training School, for teachers, from which such must graduate in order to be entitled to receive Provincial allowance. The establishment of School Libraries is also provided for by Government as well as the character, ventilation and furnishing of School Houses.

In addition to these, provision is made for Grammar and Superior Schools. These schools are maintained by a Provincial grant and by local voluntary expenditure by the parents of the pupils.

In 1868 the attendance at the Common Schools was 44,819 pupils. The Provincial expenditure on these was \$82,049.55 and the local contribution \$110,048.16. Total \$192,097.71.

Of Superior Schools there were 23 open during the winter term, attended by 1484 pupils; in the summer term 24 schools and 1,402 pupils. The Provincial expenditure in maintenance of these was \$7,768.34, and the local expenditure \$8,973.76. Total \$16,742.10.

Of Grammar Schools there were 13—estimated number of pupils 965; the Provincial expenditure in aid \$4,672; Local expenditure \$3,122. Total \$7,794.

It will thus be seen that the whole number of pupils attending all these schools was 47,268. That the whole amount of expenditure from the public chest, to maintain them was \$94,849. Total of local expenditure, \$122,143, or a grand total of \$216,992.

New Brunswick has a Provincial University handsomely endowed, with a staff of professors eminently well qualified for their positions, supplied with an excellent library and all the most necessary and modern scientific instruments, in which the higher branches of education are taught, and on the most liberal and encouraging terms for the students. There are free scholarships provided for each County in the Province and, in addition, a certain number of free students are admitted. The amount voted by the Legislature, and authorized by law, in 1868 for this Institution was \$8,884.

In addition to these institutions, there are a number, sectarian and charitable, in the Province, for support of which \$14,600 were appropriated in 1868. So that some \$120,000 was, in all, devoted in the year named from the public revenues to the support of education, in the Province.

A change in the educational system is at this moment being agitated and the Government have prepared a measure the object of which is to make the Common Schools free, they to be supported by Government aid as at present and by first, a direct tax upon property; and secondly by a poll tax of 25 cts. a head upon every male inhabitant over 21 years of age.

THE GOVERNMENT.

General and Local.

The Dominion of Canada is a Confederation, consisting of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the North West or Hudson Bay Territory, shortly, it is anticipated, to be increased by the addition of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. While at no distant day, probably, Vancouvers Island and British Columbia will enter the Confederacy, thus uniting the whole of British North America, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, with an area of over three millions of square miles and a present population of over four millions, under one general Government, still maintaining its cherished connection with Great Britain. In extent of Territory British North America stands the third country in the world.

The Government of the Dominion is partly federal and partly local, there being a Federal Government and Legislature for the whole Dominion, and each Province having a distinct Local Government and Legislature for local affairs.

The General Government consists of a Governor General, nominated by the Crown of Great Britain, and a Cabinet as the Executive; the Legislature consists of an upper house, called the Senate, and a lower house, called the House of Commons. The Senate numbers 72 members—24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 12 from New Brunswick, and 12 from Nova Scotia. The House of Commons numbers 181, apportioned to each Province according to population, as follows, viz:—82 from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia, and 15 from New Brunswick. The seat of Government is Ottawa, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the river of that name.

The local Government consists of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council, the present incumbent being His Honor,

Lemuel Allan Wilmot D. C. L. a native, and formerly a prominent politician, and more lately a judge of the Supreme Court, of New Brunswick, an Executive Council, a legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Executive is composed chiefly of members of the assembly being heads of departments; it is responsible for its acts to the Assembly and its members hold office only while it can command a majority of votes in that Assembly. So that the people—the voters of the Province, are the direct source of all Executive power. Self Government essentially exists.

The Executive consists of the Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General or Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and five members without office.

The Legislative Council has 18 members, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Its functions are, as relates to the Legislature of the Province, in general terms, similar to those of the House of Lords, and it is an independent body, forming a conservative element in the machinery of Government.

The House of Assembly is composed of 41 elective members; the general elections take place every four years. Every male British subject of the age of 21 years and upwards, who has been assessed, the year previous, in \$100 real estate or \$400 personal property, is entitled to vote at elections for members to the Assembly; the vote being by ballot.

The Local Government, of Counties and Parishes, is by a Bench of Magistrates in Sessions, or by Municipal Councils composed of Councillors elected by the rate payers. As yet but three Counties, Carleton, York and Sunbury have become incorporated under the Municipal Act which is permissive.

TAXATION.

The tax for County and Parish purposes, support of Poor, &c., is so light as not to be worth naming.

The Dominion revenue is raised, altogether, by indirect taxation and the expenditure being about \$15,000,000, it amounts to \$3.75 per head on the Dominion population, while in the United States the Federal tax is \$10.50 per head; besides this there are state taxes which increase the taxation there to over \$12 per head.

The public debt of the Dominion is \$23.50 per head; that of the United States \$80.18.

The revenue of New Brunswick is derived from the following sources. The Dominion Government contributes a subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population, adjusted every ten years, until it reaches 400,000; \$50,000 per annum for all time, for expenses of Government and Legislation, and \$63,000 per year for ten years from 1867. The receipts from these subsidies in 1868 were \$314,637.

Then New Brunswick controls its own export duty; casual and territorial revenues; Supreme Court fees; auction duties; fees of Provincial Secretary's Office, &c., and these, with the sum given above yielded in 1868 some \$432,000, while the local expenditure for that year was \$412,000.

It will thus be seen that the individual tax depends entirely upon the quantity of dutiable articles consumed; and the farmer who lives largely within his own resources and depends mainly upon the production of his own land contributes but very little to the general revenues. In fact there is no country in the world, to-day, so lightly taxed as New Brunswick, and no class of persons therein so lightly as the agriculturists.

WAGES.

It has already been stated that absolute poverty, with men who are willing and able to work, is unknown. Once landed upon our shores, pennyless though he be, the emigrant and, if he have a family, every member thereof able to work can find immedi-

ate employment. The value of labor fluctuates somewhat, of course, but the ordinary laborer can generally command one dollar per day—this is stated as about the average.

Farm servants are generally in demand at wages varying from \$8 to \$15 per month, and found with board.

During Harvest wages rise frequently as high as \$1.50 per day.

Female servants are in great demand all over the Province, and the Immigration officers can find places for thousands at any season of the year, at wages varying according to capacity from \$3 to \$6 per month and board.

Boys and girls from 12 years of age, as in-door servants, are in demand.

Under this head it may be stated that the cost of living for the laborer is very low. Apartments can be rented at from \$2 per month and upwards, and the householder has no tax to pay, as such. Flour is from \$6 per barrel; corn meal from \$3; oat meal from \$5; buckwheat meal from \$3; beef from 3 cts. to 6 cts. per pound. Fish is plenty and cheap. Butter from 16 cts. to 24 cts.; Tea from 45 cts.; sugar from 10 cts; potatoes from 35 cts. per bushel. Clothing, boots and shoes &c., at prices very much the same as in England. The New Brunswick cent corresponds in value with the British half-penny.

With regard to the item of sugar, it is to be observed that an excellent article, of sugar and syrup, is made from sap of the rock maple tree, which grows abundantly in very many districts so that farmers may at a small outlay of time, in the early spring, supply their families with this most desirable article.

LAWS, JUDICIARY, &c.

The laws of New Brunswick are in their character and in the mode of administering them much the same as in England. They are however simpler here, and

their administration cheaper. Some laws existing in England, supposed to be of an objectionable character are not found on our statute books. We have no law of primogeniture but all children have an equal claim, in law, in the estate of the father. Here, too, married women hold *their own* property free from the debts and control of their husbands.

New Brunswick is justly famed for the high character of its judiciary which assures to the public a wise and impartial administration of the laws. The judges are appointed and paid by the general Government, and are not elective as in some countries.

We have a Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of whom there are three; this court sits to hear and decide cases referred from the inferior courts.

Circuit Courts are held once a year or oftener, in each county for the trial of criminal and civil causes; these are presided over by one of the Supreme Court Judges.

County Courts are held once every three months in each county, to try civil causes in which the amount claimed does not exceed \$200. In these there are four County Court Judges.

Then magistrates have jurisdiction in their courts in sums not exceeding \$20.

The laws are made by the people through their representatives; the Judges are selected from the bar of the Province and from lawyers who have distinguished themselves in the public service, so that the bench may be called a popular institution while at the same time it is lifted above the influence of party conflicts and political manipulations.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

Among many things for which New Brunswick claims, and receives credit, the character of the roads, whether they be the so-called great roads or bye-roads, is a subject for commendation.

The great roads—those extensive arteries of communication from one extremity to the other are maintained out of the public revenues and controlled by the Board of Works. The bye-roads which intersect the parishes and districts are maintained from the same source but the money is applied differently. It goes into the hands of the members representing the respective Counties, being proportioned on an equitable scale, and then the local appropriations or sub-divisions of the money are made by those members, or, in incorporated Counties, by the Municipal Council through the agency of Commissioners, who receive a per centage on the expenditure.

Thus there is no direct tax upon the inhabitants for roads.

The appropriation for Great Roads and Bridges made by the Legislature in 1868 was \$110,000; for bye-roads \$68,000.

Then, too, the Province has built, or materially encouraged the building of railroads, with a liberality, in proportion to its revenues and population, that has scarcely been surpassed by any Government.

There are some 400 miles of railroad completed in the Province in aid of which the Government has contributed about seven millions of dollars. These roads connect every important Town in the Province with each other, and with the commercial capital St. John. They afford two outlets for the trade of the interior of the Province to the sea, one at St. John and another at St. Andrews. Lines radiate from St. John eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting with the proposed Intercolonial road, to Halifax, and the other chief ports of Nova Scotia, westward to Fredericton, St. Stephen, and connecting with the United States railroads, to all points of that Union, and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. From St. Andrews there is a railroad, the first completed in the Province, direct to Woodstock, which is on the river St. John, and a central point of the most flourishing

agricultural district in the Province. This road also connects with St. Stephen and with the other Provincial lines.

While the railway policy pursued is one calculated to develop every industry, its most striking effect heretofore has been seen in the new stimulus it gives to agriculture. The Intercolonial Railroad, of which some 300 miles will be in New Brunswick, is intended link Halifax at the one extreme with Sarnia and the Great West, opening up a great highway for Intercolonial trade entirely upon and over British territory and ultimately to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and present a short, speedy, and new channel for trade between Britain, China, and the East Indian Empire.

NEW BRUNSWICK & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

An Association has been formed for the construction of a Railroad from Woodstock, the North Western termini of the present New Brunswick Railroads, to Riviere du Loup, where it will connect with the Grand Trunk of Canada; with a branch line from Woodstock to Fredericton. The total distance of this contemplated work within the Province is 170 miles. The Provincial Legislature have passed the necessary measure for a grant in aid of the Company of 10,000 acres of land per mile or some 1,700,000 acres. It is the intention of the Company to give away alternate lots free to laborers on the road. 50 acres to men who work one year, 100 acres to those who work two years. The minimum wages \$1 per day to able bodied men, and provision will be made to bring out immigrants desirous of working upon the railroad from Britain. Thus work at good wages will be provided for a large corps of laborers with a handsome bonus in land. The Company propose to sell a portion of the land at prices ranging from \$1 per acre and upwards.

Nature has also provided ample water facilities for communication as well as for manufacturing purposes. The rivers are thus described in "Perley's Hand Book":—

"The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and steamers of large class, for eighty-four miles from the sea, up to Fredericton, the seat of Government. Above Fredericton, small steamers ply to Woodstock, about seventy miles further up the river; when the water is high, they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further distance of fifty miles; and sometimes they reach the Grand Falls, which are about 220 miles from the sea. Above these Falls the river has been navigated by a steamer about forty miles, to the mouth of the Madawaska; beyond that point the St. John is navigable for boats and canoes almost to its source. The Madawaska river is also navigable for small steamers thirty miles, up to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles in width, and of great depth. From the upper end of this lake to the river St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is about eighteen miles only.

Another large sheet of water in connection with the St. John, is the Grand lake, the entrance to which is about fifty miles from the sea. This lake is about twenty-nine miles long, and from two to seven miles in width. The Salmon River enters the Grand Lake near its head, and is navigable for small vessels and steamers for 16 miles. The Maquapit and French Lakes are connected with the Grand Lake by a deep, narrow channel, through which small vessels can pass.

The Washademoak Lake is about twenty miles long, and on the average, three quarters of a mile in width. The stream from it enters the St. John about forty miles from the sea. This lake is navigable for steamers at the mouth of the New Canaan river, which flows in at its head.

The Kennebecasis river, a large tributary of the St. John, is 80 miles long; it is navigable for steamers 25 miles from its mouth to Hampton, where vessels of 500 tons have been built. The Oromocto is another large tributary flowing from two large lakes, navigable for vessels, drawing eight feet of water for 20 miles from its mouth. It enters the St. John from the westward, 72 miles from the sea; within its mouth vessels of 1200 tons are built. The Nashwaak, the Neswick, the Mactaquack, and the Nackawic are all considerable streams entering the St. John from the eastward. The Tobique is a large river, 80 miles in length, with its tributaries watering a large tract of country east of the St. John. There are many other tributaries of the St. John, both from the eastward and the westward, among which the Aroostook is the most considerable.

The Petitecodiac is a large river flowing into Cumberland Basin, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable 25 miles for vessels of the largest size; and for schooners of 60 or 80 tons for 12 miles further, to the head of the tide.—The whole length of this river is about 100 miles; above the tide it is navigable for boats and canoes fully fifty miles.

The Richibucto is a considerable river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is navigable for small vessels for 15 miles above the harbor at its mouth; the tide flows up it 25 miles.

The Miramichi is a large river, navigable for vessels of 800 tons for 25 miles from the Gulf, and for schooners 20 miles further, to the head of the tide, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow boats. This river has many large tributaries spreading over a great extent of country.

The Restigouche, at its northern extremity of the Province, is a noble river, three miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles from the Bay. The principal stream of the Restigouche, is over 200 miles in length. Its Indian name signifies, "the river which divides like the hand,"—in allusion to its separation, above the tide, into five large streams. The main river, and its large tributaries, widely spread, are supposed to drain at least 4000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources.

The Bay of Chaleur, into which the Restigouche flows, may be described as one immense haven, with many excellent harbors. Its length is 90 miles, and it varies in breadth from 15 to 30 miles; yet in all this great extent of length and breadth, there is neither rock, reef, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation. On the southern or New Brunswick side of this Bay, the shores are low, the water deepening gradually from them. On the northern or Canadian side, the shores are bold and precipitous, rising into eminences which may almost be called mountains.

Besides the rivers mentioned, there are very many others, of such size as would entitle them elsewhere to be deemed very considerable. An inspection of the map of New Brunswick will show how admirably the country is watered throughout, no portion of it being without running streams, "from the smallest brook to the navigable river," by which the country can everywhere be penetrated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

New Brunswick has no Government Bureau of Agriculture. It does, however, encourage that branch of industry by liberal grants from the public chest.

In 1868 \$10,000 was appropriated for this service. This grant is divided among the local Agricultural Societies of the Province which receive at the rate of

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\$3 for every dollar raised by local subscription, but the sum given by the Government in no case to exceed \$600 in one County unless there be two or more societies, in which case the maximum grant is \$800.

There is a Provincial Board of Agriculture, composed of one delegate each, from Counties in which there are established societies; of three members appointed by the Government and these—the local and Government delegates—choose one additional member. In case of the failure of a society to elect a representative the Government supplies the vacancy.

Every County in the Province has its Society, and in many of the Counties there are two or more Societies which, each, hold annual shows at which liberal premiums are awarded for the best exhibition of farm produce; articles of domestic manufacture and mechanical productions. Sometimes, however, instead of appropriating their money in this way, Societies devote their means to the purchase of stock, seeds, &c.

There is held every three years a Provincial Show, at which competitors appear from all parts of the Province. In aid of the last Provincial Exhibition Government appropriated the sum of \$3,000.

LAND COMPANIES.

There is but one organized Land Company in New Brunswick, which is known by the name of "The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company." It has an agency in Fredericton New Brunswick, and its principal office is in London England, at No. 1 King's Arm Yard; Secretary W. Aggas, Esq.

This Company purchased from the Government of New Brunswick, in 1834, half a million acres of land. The block lies on the eastern side of the St. John River. It is watered by the Keswick, Nackawickak, S. W. Miramichi, Nashwaak and Nashwaaksis Rivers. A large portion of the land is finely adapted for settlement, and upwards of 800 families have al-

ready settled upon it, and have made good progress. The terms upon which this company disposes of its lands are four shillings, currency, per acre—cash, or five shillings per acre, payable in five instalments without interest.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of New Brunswick has been clearly established to be of very considerable importance, although, as yet, it has been but very partially developed.

There are gold, silver, lead, antimony, iron copper, manganese, plumbago, coal, salt, lime, plaster. Of these iron, of which there are inexhaustible deposits, is being raised and smelted, in considerable quantities, at works near Woodstock, Carleton County. Copper mines are being worked by the "Casco Bay Mining Company," in Charlotte County. In King's County manganese is being profitably worked—in 1868, 861 tons valued at \$19,019 were exported.

Coal is mined at Salmon River, on Grand Lake, Queen's County, in large quantities and, at Hillsboro, Albert County, there are very rich deposits of coal or albertine, from which a brilliant illuminating oil is produced.

Lime of superior quality is produced in various parts of the Province, as is also plaster for agricultural purposes.

Salt is produced at Sussex, King's County, of an excellent quality, and in paying quantities.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has been greatly stimulated during the past few years, and these not only give employment to artizans and laborers but at the same time create more active markets for the products of the farmer.

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Establishments for the manufacture of cloth, wollen and cotton—boots and shoes, leather; furniture, carriages, staves, doors, sashes, paper, soap, steam engines, locomotives, agricultural implements, stoves, are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying.

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Mills for the manufacture of sawed lumber and flour are erected on nearly every stream capable of driving them, and, the Province being abundantly supplied with such, the settler will find himself, wherever he may locate, not very far distant from a mill at which he may have his logs made into boards and his grain into flour.

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CITIES AND TOWNS.

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The two principal cities in the Province are St. John, at the mouth of the river of that name, which flows through the entire length of the Province, emptying into the Bay of Fundy, with a population of some 40,000, and Fredericton, the Seat of Government, with a population of 8000. There are a number of Towns varying in population from two to four thousand, and fast increasing villages, scattered all over the Province; indeed, travel where you may in those portions where the forest has been broken by settlement, you will find in every ten miles at least, a village with stores, post office, mechanics' shop, churches, school house, &c.

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POSTAL.

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As soon as a settlement is formed, a post office is established; and every post office is served once, some of them twice and thrice a week. The postage on letters, from one part of the Dominion to another, is three cents—one penny half penny sterling—per half ounce. To Britain or the United States six cents, or three pence sterling. On newspapers, five cents per quarter or twenty cents per year.

THE PRESS.

There are twenty-two newspapers, besides other periodical publications, printed in New Brunswick, so that by the aid of the admirable mail accomodations, however remote the settler may be from the chief cities, he can, weekly, at least, be in possession of the news both foreign and domestic.

CONCLUSION.

Many scores of instances might be cited where a few persons have banded together, penetrated the forest, and made settlements which in a very few years afforded marked evidences of the capabilities of the soil and climate of New Brunswick, and of how easy and short a task it is for the poor man to become a "Lord" of a well cultivated farm, and to surround himself and family with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life.

Having already quoted Hon. Jas. Brown, a little of his history may be in point.

He left Scotland at 19 years of age, and arrived in New Brunswick a stranger and alone, with an extra suit of clothes and seven dollars in cash. He became a farm laborer, afterward he purchased some land and became a farmer on his own account. His industry, honesty and intelligence soon became so conspicuous that he was elected a representative to the House of Assembly, and in this capacity he remained for a great many years, and was, during a portion of the time, one of Her Majesty's Executive Councillors and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands. A few years since, he visited his native land, as a Special Emigration Commissioner, and there, with some success, travelled lecturing upon the character of New Brunswick as a home for the immigrant.

True every one who comes to New Brunswick may not hope to succeed in every particular, as did Mr.

Brown, but by following the same path to success the same general results will follow.

We had hoped to have, before closing this paper information, in detail, showing the actual progress that has been made by several settlements in the Province peopled chiefly by immigrants—there are English Settlements, Scotch Settlements and Irish Settlements—but must be content with giving the result in one settlement; Johnville, Co. of Carleton.

Here a number of persons from Ireland, or of Irish descent, went into the forest, most of them without means, in 1861.

The following table shows the condition of the settlement in 1866 and in 1869:—

PARTICULARS.	1866	1869
No. Families,.....		119
“ Inhabitants....		652
Acres Land held,..		11,900
Land Cleared,.....	1,460	3,570
Tons of Hay,.....	208	1,785
Bushels Oats,.....	11,315	23,000
“ Potatoes,..	16,885	28,750
“ Turnips,..	4,905	20,000
“ Wheat,....	2,526	4,760
“ Buckwheat,	3,884	20,788
“ Barley,....	277	554
Horses,.....	48	278
Cows,.....	134	654
Sheep,.....	247	1,190
Hogs,.....	262	416
Oxen,.....	64	200
Young Cattle,.....	575	2,300

The above statement for 1866 was furnished during that year at the instance of the R. C. Bishop of Saint John, after whom the settlement was named; and that for 1869 is based on averages furnished by Rev. B. McKenney, the resident priest of the settlement.

The value of the clearings and partial clearings, houses, barns, stock, produce, &c., for 1866 was estimated at over \$64,000. This is the result in a settlement where yet the stumps of the trees are not sufficiently rotten to be removed in many instances, and it is one that can scarcely be exceeded in the history of settlement anywhere.

But a few miles removed from Johnville, in the same district of country, is a settlement of Scotch Immigrants, who began their operations at about the same time as the others and have progressed in the same ratio. This settlement is named Glassville after the Rev. C. G. Glass, a Presbyterian Clergyman, who was mainly instrumental in inducing the immigration. In the absence of details it may be stated that in 1869 the Agricultural Society of the Parish of Aberdeen, including the settlements of Glassville and Knowlesville, which is a contiguous and thriving settlement of persons principally from the sister Province of Nova Scotia, at their annual show had an exhibition of cereals, roots, cattle, horses, sheep, manufactured articles, &c., which would do credit to any agricultural district of the same population in North America.

These instances are given because the writer had the data at hand, but they are only intended to indicate the general success which has attended the development of the agricultural capabilities of the Province wherever, as has been the case in nearly every section of it, settlements have been formed and honest ambitious hearts and sturdy arms have engaged in that development. To those who think of emigrating to America the above examples are submitted and they are cordially invited to come here and "do likewise."

The above is a list of the names of the settlers who have been settled in the parish of Aberdeen, Nova Scotia, since the year 1840. The names are given in the order in which they were settled, and are taken from the records of the parish.

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ADDITIONAL,

Being specific information furnished the Govern-
ment touching the means available for reaching New
Brunswick; the immediate demand in the several
Counties for labor, skilled and unskilled, and the farms
for sale, with prices attached.

It must be remembered that while the statement
as to the number of workmen, women and children,
required is correct as far as it goes, it is, owing to the
difficulty of obtaining thorough information, less than
the number actually required.

In the spring of the current year (1870) a number
of circulars were issued to leading Agriculturists and
Manufacturers in the different Counties in New
Brunswick, to ascertain what cultivated farms were
in the market for sale or lease, and what immediate
employment could be found for labour; from answers
received it has been ascertained that Immigrants
with some surplus funds would be at no loss to invest
advantageously in improved Farms in every section
of the Province; and from abstracts furnished to Mr.
Robert Shives, Emigrant Officer, St. John, and to Mr.
John Layton, Emigration Officer, Miramichi, all ne-
cessary information can be obtained from either of
those gentlemen.

Laborers of all descriptions, but most especially
field laborers and female house servants, are in great
and constant demand, and several hundred can at all
times find employment by applying to Messrs. Shives
or Layton.

The following is a synopsis of certain data furnish-
ed by responsible parties in answer to the circulars:

STATEMENT OF REPLIES RECEIVED TO IMMIGRATION CIRCULAR, SHEWING NUMBER OF FARMS FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AND DIRECT APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

County.	Farms for Sale.	Farms to Rent.	Farm hands Wanted.	House Servants, wanted.	Apprentices Wanted.	Boys to adopt.	Girls to adopt.	Mechanics, &c.
Charlotte, <i>a</i>	42 from \$100 to \$4,500.	16 from \$25 to \$100.	27	12	2	3	2	1 machinist, 1 wood turner,
St. John, <i>b</i>	19 from \$300 to \$7,000.	8 from \$30 to \$300.	5	1	—	3	—	1 tin plate worker.
Albert, <i>c</i>	101 from \$100 to \$4,000.	17 from \$40 to \$150.	20	8	1	3	—	1 gardener.
Kent,	35 from \$50 to \$1,200.	2 from \$80 to \$120.	19	6	2	—	—	2 shoemakers.
Westmorland, <i>d</i>	85 from \$75 to \$5,000.	14 from \$40 to \$120.	26	20	1	4	2	1 grist miller.
King's, <i>e</i>	130 from \$90 to \$6,000.	24 from \$25 to \$400.	49	31	3	17	4	1 wheelwright.
Queen's, <i>f</i>	77 from \$80 to \$7,500.	7 from \$40 to \$100.	36	26	3	13	1	1 sl oemaker.
Sunbury, <i>g</i>	30 from \$80 to \$3,000.	7 from \$35 to \$400.	12	9	1	4	2	3 blacksmiths, 1 carpenter,
York, <i>h</i>	95 from \$50 to \$3,000.	18 from \$30 to \$90.	25	12	2	16	2	1 miller, 2 shoemakers,
Carleton, <i>i</i>	121 from \$95 to \$3,500.	36 from \$30 to \$200.	50	23	4	26	6	1 tanner, 1 wheelwright.
Victoria, <i>j</i>	20 from \$1 to \$4 p. acre	3 \$30, \$60 and \$75.	19	6	—	7	—	2 tanners and curriers.
Northumberland, <i>k</i>	32 from \$75 to \$4,000.	9 from \$24 to \$400.	16	10	1	4	—	1 weaver.
Gloucester, <i>l</i>	20 from \$80 to \$4,350.	None.	6	4	—	2	—	1 miller.
Restigouche, <i>m</i>	45 from \$80 to \$2,000.	12 from \$12 to \$100.	—	—	1	—	—	
Totals,	852 for sale.	173 to rent.	310	167	21	102	24	22 Mechanics, &c.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN, Secretary P. B. A.

Fredericton, June, 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

iii.

RECAPITULATION.

Farms for sale,	- - - - -	852
Farms to rent,	- - - - -	172
Farm hands—males,	- - - - -	310
Apprentices,	- - - - -	21
Boys to adopt,	- - - - -	102
		483
House servants—females,	- - - - -	167
Girls to adopt,	- - - - -	24
		191
Mechanics, &c.,	- - - - -	22
Total,	- - - - -	646

REMARKS ACCOMPANYING THE FOREGOING.

a One man on Grandmanan thinks 50 of the different classes would find employment. Several others in Charlotte express same opinion.

b Others have been asked for, but parties prefer seeing before engaging.

Correspondents from Beaver Brook, Hillsborough, Hopewell and Charlotte say, mechanics and male and female servants would find employment.

d According to replies there is in this County situations for 100 or more, but four fifths of them ask for protestants, and wish to see them before engaging.

e Two thirds of the applications are for protestants,—many more would apply if “sure of getting good, smart, capable” men and women.

f It is stated by Queen’s County correspondents that 20 or 30 males and as many more females could find employment.

g Many others would find employment in the County.

h Same opinion expressed in York as expressed in Charlotte.

i The almost *universal* answer is “Plenty Crown Land!” A large number of both sexes of all classes could find employment.

j The hand loom weaver required.

k Many others would find employment if sent into the County.

l People generally averse to engaging until they can be seen.

m No direct applications, but all parties say that many would be employed if sent into the County.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN, *Secretary P. B. A.*

Fredericton, June, 1870.

310 167 21 102 24 22 Mechanics, &c.

173 to rent.

1022 for sale.

Fredericton, June, 1870.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN, *Secretary P. B. A.*

Steamers are constantly plying from the Clyde and the Mersey to St. John, N. B. They are always visited on their arrival by Mr. Shives who is ready to furnish information to passengers, and to forward intending settlers to where employment awaits them at remunerative wages, and free of expense to able bodied laborers, male or female, who may have exhausted their means in reaching our shores.

The following programme of Ocean conveyances between Europe and New Brunswick has been furnished by the Government Emigrant Agent, St. John, and can be relied upon as substantially correct :—

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, }
August 1st, 1870. }

The Steamers of the "Allan" Line leave Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Londonderry for passengers and mails; during the *winter* months—from November to April—they go to Portland, (Maine); during the summer months to Montreal. Passage, first-class, £18 18s.; Intermediate, £15 15s.; Steerage, £6 6s.; Children under 12 years, £4; over 1 year and under 7, £3; under one year free. By steamer from Portland to St. John, \$5; by railway and steamer from Montreal to St. John, \$12.50. Average of passages, ten days.

The "Anchor" Line of Trans-Atlantic Steamers are despatched from Glasgow, calling at Liverpool; there are no stated days for sailing at present. These ships touch at Halifax. Cabin passage 13 guineas; steerage passage 39 dollars to St. John, N. B. Average of passage twelve days.

The "Inman" Line of Steamers leave Liverpool every alternate Saturday, calling at Queenstown for passengers and mails, and touching at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to land mails and passengers for New Brunswick; Cabin,—from Liverpool or Queenstown to St. John, N. B., \$79 and \$105; Steerage,—from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, and Londonderry—\$32;

from Gothenburg, Christiana, or Copenhagen, to St. John, \$41; from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam, Harlingen, or Groningen, \$37. Average passage ten days.

By sailing ships, from any port in Great Britain, passages may be obtained. In the Cabin at £10 sterling; steerage £6 sterling. But at the same time, parties can make arrangements at rates considerably lower than those named. The average passage by sailing ship is thirty days.

The lines named all have safe and commodious ships; and passengers are supplied with abundance of good and wholesome food.

ERRATA.

- On title page and page 1 for Emmigrants read *Emigrants*.
Page 6, 18th line, for Emmigrant read *Emigrant*.
Page 9, 28th line, for first clearing crop read *first clearing for crop*.
Page 21, 24th line, for Immigrant read *Emigrant*.
Page 25, 7th line, for obtained read *obtain*.
Page 37, 18th line, for appartments read *apartments*.
Page 41, 2nd line, for manufacturing read *manufacturing*.
Page 44, 11th line, for iron copper read *iron, copper*.
Page 46, 31st line, for Emmigration read *Emigration*.

NOTE.—As the relative statements of public debts, &c., were made from the data of 1868 and before the public accounts of 1869 were published, there may be some slight apparent discrepancy between those statements in the body of this book and the facts as they exist at the present moment.

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