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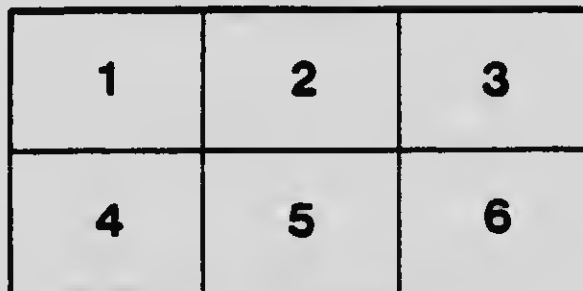
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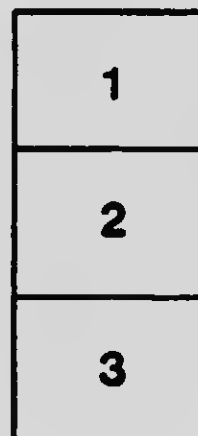
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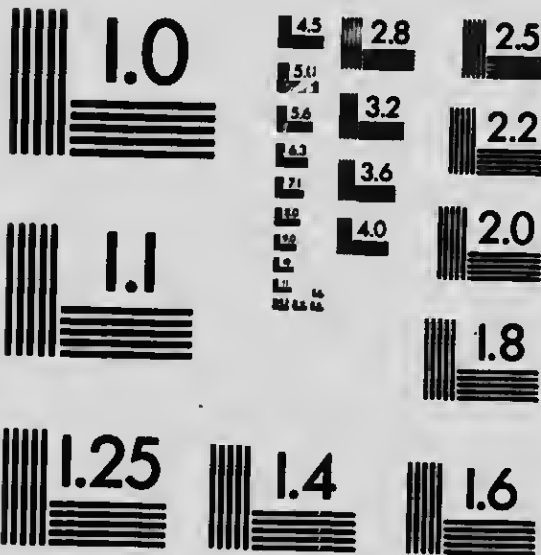
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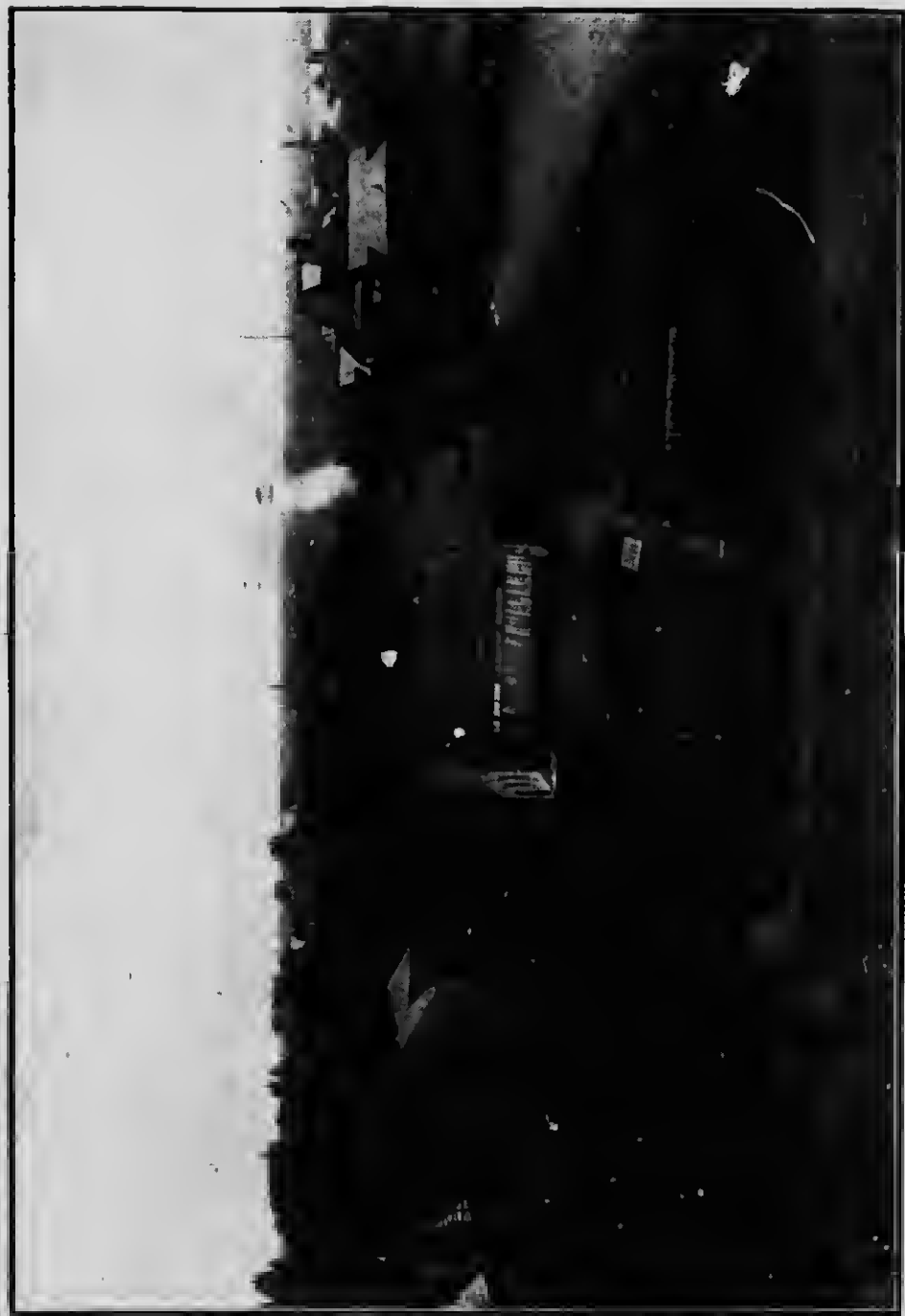
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Station and grounds of the Canadian Government Railway at Moncton.
See description of Moncton, page 57.

Opportunities in New Brunswick

1918



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OPPORTUNITIES in NEW BRUNSWICK

General Information

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

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

Municipal Government. The Province is divided into 15 Counties, governed by a Municipal Council elected by the people, containing representatives from each parish. Each County is divided into parishes which are non ecclesiastical. There are three incorporated cities and 17 incorporated towns, each with a Government of its own.

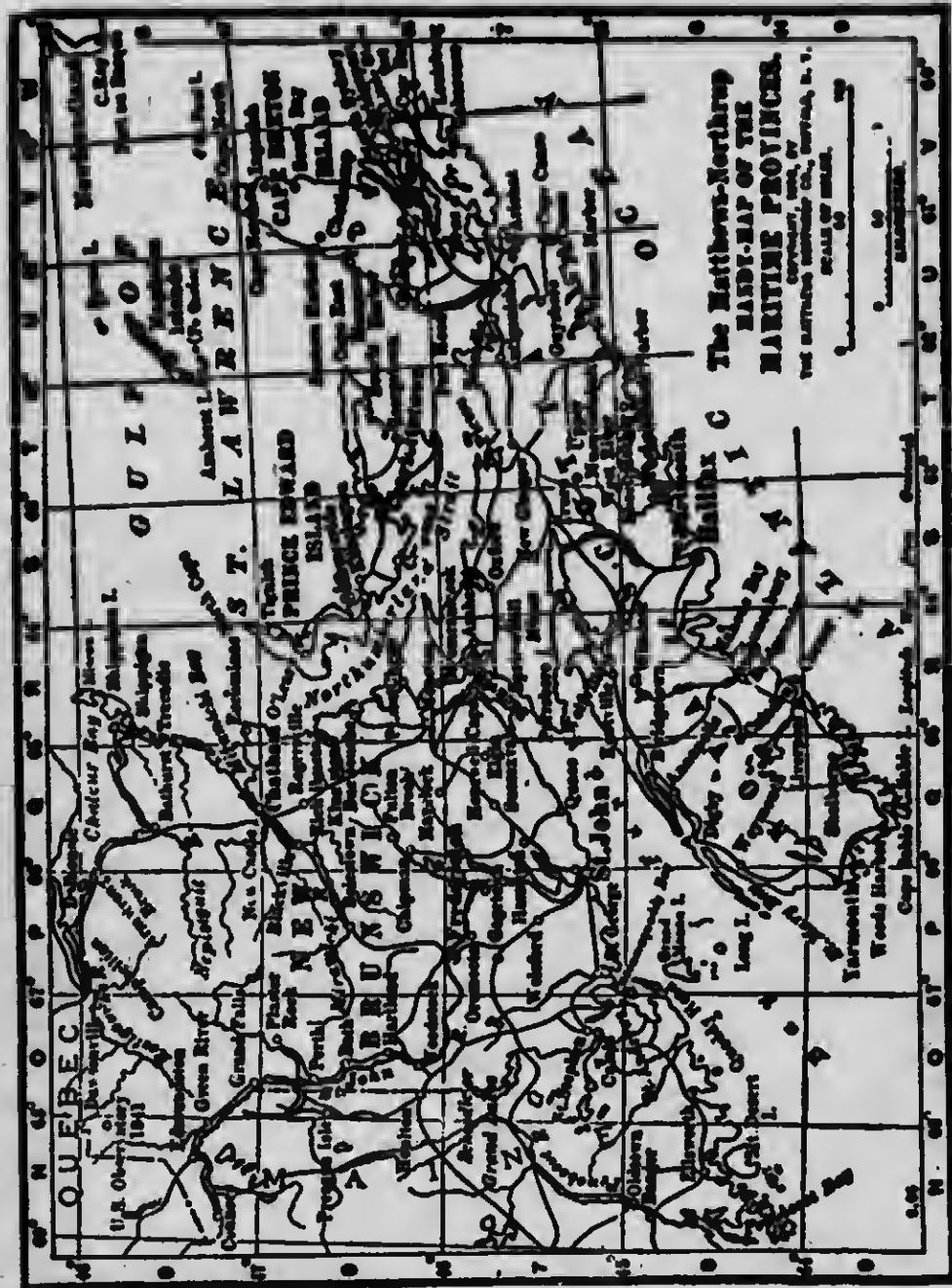
Revenue. Under the terms of the B.N.A. Act, 1887, the Dominion Government grants an annual subsidy to the Province computed on a fixed rate of 80 cents per head of the population. The remainder of the revenue is derived from the sale of Crown Lands, timber limits, mining licenses, fishing licenses, fees,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

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

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

AREA CULTIVABLE. It is estimated that over 13 million acres are suitable for agriculture.

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



GENERAL INFORMATION

5

ISLANDS. To the south-west of the mainland is a group of islands belonging to the Province including Campobello, 115,000 acres, Grand Manan, 37,000 acres, and the West Isles, 8,000 acres. The population of these islands is between 5,000 and 6,000 mostly fishermen.

LAKES. The principal body of water in New Brunswick is Grand Lake, 47,232 acres in area. It is connected with the St. John River by the Jemseg Canal 3 m. long. There are many beautiful little lakes.

RIVERS. The St. John River is navigable for large steamers up to Fredericton 85 miles, and for lighter craft to Grand Falls, 225 miles from the sea. Its navigable tributaries include the Tobique, Madawaska, Aroostook, Keswick, Nashwaak, Oromocto, Nerepis, and Kennebecasis rivers. The St. Croix and Petitcodiac and a number of smaller rivers also run into the Bay of Fundy. The Miramichi, Richibucto, and Nepisiquit empty into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Restigouche flows into the Bay of Chaleur. All these rivers are navigable except the St. Croix, which is navigable only to St. Stephen, 16 miles from its mouth.

BAY OF FUNDY. The Bay of Fundy is an arm of the sea 140 miles long, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, terminating in Chignecto Bay and the Bay of Minas. The extreme breadth is 45 miles. It is famous for its tides, influenced by the Gulf Stream, which rise 26 ft. at St. John and 60 ft. at Chignecto Bay.

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

	Temp.	Rain
Chatham.....	39.3	40
Dalhousie.....	36.9	36
Fredericton.....	40.5	46
Grand Manan Island.....	43.0	49
Moncton.....	40.7	37
St. Andrews.....	41.3	40
St. John.....	41.2	48
St. Stephen.....	41.8	40
Sussex.....	42.0	43

Latitude.—The most southerly point is a little south of 45° N. latitude; the most northerly a little north of



Phoenix Square, Fredericton, the Capital of New Brunswick. See page 55.

48° N. latitude. The whole Province lies south of Paris. St. John is a little farther south than Venice.

EDUCATION.—Free Education. The free educational system comprises common schools, of which there are about 1,950, on an average annually: 50 Superior schools which are established on the basis of one for every 6,000 inhabitants, and 14 Grammar Schools, provision being made for one in every county. A Normal training and Model School is maintained at Fredericton.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. The Provincial Government has organized a Department for Elementary Agricultural Education in the schools, which is supervised by the Minister of Agriculture. School gardens, home plots, general nature study, elementary agriculture and school fairs are the principal activities. Summer and winter schools are organized yearly. Boys' and girls' club work receives considerable attention and these clubs are used as educational centres in addition to the commercial work. There are 2 Central Schools, one at Woodstock, one at Sussex, where short courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science are arranged. At Sussex there is a dairy school where manufacturing dairy men are given instruction. The Federal Government has granted \$64,000 for Agricultural instruction in New Brunswick.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. In 1917 there were 94 branches of women's institutes in the Province, with 2,600 members. Instruction is given in all branches of household science. The women's institute branch of the Dept. of Agriculture encourages the formation of libraries by gifts of books, and the payment of half the price of all books purchased by each branch.

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

GOVERNMENT GRANT. The University of New Brunswick, the head of the Public School System, is supported by an annual grant from the Provincial Government. An additional income is derived from students' fees and from endowments. The Government also makes grants to teachers in the schools varying according to class of license and length of service.

Taxation for Education. Taxation is derived from (a) the county fund and (b) district assessment. The county fund is a tax levied on a municipality by the County Council. This yields a sum equal to 30c. per head for the population, according to the last decennial census. Any additional money required for the support of schools is made up by direct taxation



Fishermen on a New Brunswick Stream. See pages 17, 53.

upon the local school district. A poll tax of \$1.00 is assessed on every male resident of the district between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except clergymen. The balance of the district assessment is levied by an equal rate on the real estate, personal property, and income in the district, as found on the Parish Assessment list last on file.

Denominational Schools. Denominational Schools are: Church of England male and female colleges at Rothesay, King's Co., the Methodist University of Mt. Allison, and boys' and girls' schools at Sackville; Roman Catholic University of St. Joseph and Academy at Memramcook, and Roman Catholic College at Caraquet.

FISHERIES.—The total value of fishing vessels, boats, nets, weirs, canneries and other equipment of the fisheries of New Brunswick was estimated in 1916-17 at \$4,487,601. The total market value of catch in the same year was \$5,656,859. The catch included salmon, lobsters, cod, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, shad, alewives, sardines, smelts, halibut, tomcod, trout, bass, oysters, clams, etc.

MARKETS. A ready market for all fish caught is found in Canada, the United States and West Indies. Some of the packed product goes to Great Britain and allied countries.

Cod.—In 1916-17 200,560 cwt. cod were caught, valued at \$501,400. In the same year of the cod marketed 12,085 cwt. were used fresh, 22,055 cwt. were green salted, 48,121 cwt. were dried.

Lobster.—In 1916-17 the catch was 99,455 cwt., valued at \$595,375. In the same year 43,725 cases were canned and 11,995 cwt. shipped in shell. In 1910 the value of the catch was only \$77,860. At that time the size limit was 9 inches length of carapace. The size limit was changed in the following year to 3¼ inch length of carapace and this provision is largely responsible for the improvement in the lobster fisheries.

Herring.—In 1916-17 539,339 cwt. were caught, valued at \$542,519. In the same year of the herring marketed 85,903 cwt. were used fresh, 2,428 cases were canned, 90,327 cwt. were smoked, 16,103 barrels were pickled, 49,742 barrels were used as bait, 61,542 barrels were used as fertilizers.

Oysters.—Oysters occur over a great length of the shores, but the productive natural beds are limited and scattered. Under an arrangement made with the Dominion Government the disposal of the areas now rests entirely with the Province.

Sardines.—In 1916-17 the catch amounted to 315,810 barrels, valued at \$789,525. In the same year the



Lumber Mills at Campbellton. See page 51.
There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways.
See Forests, page 11.

GENERAL INFORMATION

11

fish marketed included 153,680 cases of canned sardines and 285,074 barrels of salted fish. There is a large sardine factory at Chamcook.

FORESTS.—The Provincial Government owns over 10,000 sq. miles. Principal wood is spruce. Other trees are cedar, fir, tamarack, maple, elm, birch, ash, butternut, poplar, hemlock. There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways. About 6 million acres are under license. Great Britain is the principal market for lumber.

Timber Regulations. Any person wishing to secure a timber limit may make application for a license in person, or by an agent at the office of the Minister of Lands and Mines at Fredericton. No single application may be for more than 10 square miles, but unlimited applications may be made by the same person at the same time. The upset price is \$20 per square mile and this amount must be deposited by applicant. The properties applied for are then advertised for sale in the Royal Gazette for 2 weeks, and are sold to the highest bidder. If applicant is outbid, his deposit is refunded. Annual rental \$8 per square mile and stumpage dues. Applications will not be received for any ground now vacant until after Aug. 1st, 1918, when a sale of vacant land will be held. A stumpage charge per M superficial feet is made payable on 1st August as follows: On spruce, pine, hemlock and cedar, \$2.50, on fir \$2.00, on poplar \$2.00, on hemlock \$2.00. On white birch, spool wood, 65c. per cord. No spruce or pine tree may be cut which has a stump diameter of less than 12 inches. Licenses are issued annually. It is understood they will run until 1933 under the new sawmill licenses.

Export Regulations. Pulp board cut upon Crown Lands, except pine and poplar, in round logs is prohibited from export outside Canada. Write the Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Lumber Cut. In 1917 besides wood used by settlers which would probably be worth \$1,000,000, the lumber cut in New Brunswick was as follows

Sawn Lumber.....	633,519 M hd. ft....	\$9,902,202
Lath.....	288,915 M hd. ft....	693,795
Shingles.....	459,979 M hd. ft....	917,208
Pulp Wood.....	141,533 cords.....	1,499,525
Pulp Products.....	30,000 tons.....	*1,500,000
Poles, Ties, Etc.....		*300,000
Wood using Industries.....		*250,000

Total..... \$15,062,730

*Estimated:

There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways.
See Forests, page 11.



A New Brunswick Farmyard. The market for pork is not nearly supplied by the farmers. See under Swine, page 25.

FUR TRADE.—New Brunswick has a large number of fur-bearing animals which afford profitable support for the hunter and occupation for the trapper. See under Sport, page 49. Fur farming in New Brunswick is of recent origin.

SILVER BLACK FOX. The first fox farming companies were formed in 1910 as a result of the success of the industry in Prince Edward Island. In 1917 there were over 50 companies in operation. It is expected that after the conclusion of the war, with improved financial conditions, the industry will be successfully conducted on a pelt basis.

HISTORY.—New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. In 1604 DeMonts and Champlain wintered on an island in the St. Croix River. It was a French possession forming part of the Province of Acadia until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 when it was made part of the English Province of Nova Scotia. The first English settlement was established in 1762 at Mangerville. About this time immigrants came from Massachusetts. After the American Revolution many Loyalists came to the Province and by them the city of St. John was founded. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and since then has had a separate government. After that there was a large immigration from Great Britain. In 1867 New Brunswick became part of the Dominion of Canada.

MANUFACTURES.—The value of manufactured products in New Brunswick advanced from \$20,972,470 in 1900 to \$37,832,034 in 1915, an increase of 80.39 per cent. The following table shows the most important industries of the Province as given in the Dominion Census of 1915, with number of factories in operation, capital employed, and value of products.:

INDUSTRY	NO.	CAPITAL	PRODUCT
Log Products.....	155	11,745,164	9,804,639
Cottons.....	3	3,463,000	2,189,000
Foundry Products.....	12	1,565,772	768,560
Preserved Fish.....	136	1,618,161	1,076,622
Flour Mill Products.....	33	325,154	912,904
Bread, Biscuits, Etc.....	17	945,240	1,572,278
Wood Pulp.....	3	3,927,858	1,453,155
Iron and Steel Products..	7	1,564,847	1,219,671

New Brunswick manufactures include lumber, and wood products of various kinds, lime, pulp, bricks; nails, edged tools, engines, horse shoes, stoves, brass goods, iron and steel, leather, tinware, wool, sugar, spices, and extracts, soap, confectionery, paper bags, biscuits, flour and cornmeal, brushes, pottery, cigars, matches, vinegar, cottons, desks, show cases, boats.



The Apple Industry of New Brunswick has a great future. New Brunswick Apples have a high colour and singular beauty of appearance. See page 23.

canoes, boxes, furniture, mattresses, bedsteads, clothing, boots and shoes, barrels, carriages, stoneware, trunks, wire heds, harness, copper manufactures, fertilizers, ships. See under description of towns, pages 51 to 63.

Shipbuilding.—As a result of the war there has been a great revival of the shipbuilding industry in the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick has shared to some extent in this boom. In 1917, the construction of two ships began in St. John—one of 3,000 tons for the Imperial Munitions Board, and the other a sailing vessel of 900 tons. In addition to these, wooden sailing vessels are under construction at St. Martins, Moss Glen, Alma, Bathurst and Newcastle.

Strategical Position of St. John.—The official records show exports of Imperial supplies shipped 1914-17, 1,771,624 tons from St. John, 1,043,347 tons from Halifax. General exports from St. John in 1917 were \$190,586,561, against \$120,042,590 in 1916. From Halifax, 1917, \$48,237,841; 1916, \$26,843,347. The following table of ocean distances in miles to Liverpool and Havre shows the strategical position of St. John as an ocean port:

	To Liverpool	To Havre
St. John.....	2,692	2,813
Portland, Me.....	2,776	2,871
Boston.....	2,854	2,949
New York.....	3,043	3,131
Philadelphia.....	3,172	3,267
Baltimore.....	3,328	3,423
Charleston.....	3,548	3,631

MARKETS.—New Brunswick with its winter port at St. John and convenient internal water communication is most favourably situated for the distribution of agricultural and manufactured products to outside countries.

Canada. Beside the larger centres the lumber camps in New Brunswick and the neighbouring Provinces furnish a ready home market for agricultural produce; potatoes are sent as far west as Manitoba and Ontario; large quantities of fish are marketed in Montreal and Winnipeg; wool is marketed in factories at various points in the Maritime Provinces.

Foreign Markets.—**GREAT BRITAIN.** The chief exports are lumber, fish, apples.

UNITED STATES. Boston and other New England markets take large quantities of lumber, hides, turnips, potatoes, lamb, Christmas trees, dairy products, strawberries and other small fruits.

WEST INDIES.—The reciprocal trade agreement made in 1913 with the West Indies has stimulated trade with



Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit River.
See full description of Water Powers on page 20.

these islands and J. C. Manzer has been appointed a special commercial agent for the Province at Havana, Cuba, to promote the interests of New Brunswick exporters. At present the chief exports to the West Indies are lumber, hay, potatoes, fish. During the year 1917 the shipments from St. John to Cuba amounted to 35,740 barrels of potatoes, valued at \$221,101, and 3,127 packages of fish, valued at \$15,515.

OTHER COUNTRIES.—British Guiana is a port of call for steamers from Georgetown, Demerara, to St. John and a small but growing trade in lumber and fish is being carried on. St. John has close connections with France, and a profitable lumber trade is developing. Markets in South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia are also open through a direct line of steamers from St. John.

POPULATION.—According to the Dominion Census returns the total population of the Province of New Brunswick in 1911 was 351,889, of which 179,867 were males and 172,022 females.

Origins of the People.—The chief nationalities represented in 1911 were: English, 106,017; Irish, 74,570; Scotch, 47,949; other British, 1,360; French, 98,611; German, 3,144; Dutch, 4,320; Indians, 1,541; Jews, 1,021; Negroes, 1,079; Scandinavians, 1,479.

Religions of the People.—The chief religions represented were Roman Catholics 144,889, Baptists 82,106, Anglicans 42,864, Presbyterians 39,207, Methodists 34,558. In all 50 religious sects were represented.

TOURIST OPPORTUNITIES.—New Brunswick offers beauty and variety of scenery, abundance of fish and game, boating, camping and canoeing and a bracing summer climate with cool nights. (See under Sport). Write to the Canadian Government Railways for illustrated tourist publications "La Baie de Chaleur," "Out of Doors," "The St. John Valley," and to C.P.R. for pamphlet on New Brunswick.

Further Information.—The Tourist Information Bureau, 22 King St., St. John, N.B., will furnish a complete list of hotels and boarding houses both in the city and throughout the Province, as well as hunting and fishing resorts, with rates and other information. Correspondence is solicited. Write also to the Fredericton Tourist Association, Fredericton, N.B.

TRANSPORTATION.—One of the greatest assets of the Province is its transportation facilities by land and water.

Railways.—THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY from Quebec skirts the Bay of Chaleur and runs through Moncton and Sackville before passing into



Snapshot of Deer in a New Brunswick Forest. See Sport, page 49.

Nova Scotia; another line operates across the Province from Moncton to Edmundston and thence to Quebec. Branches of this line run from Moncton to St. John, from St. John to the U.S. boundary at St. Stephen on the St. Croix River, and from Newcastle at the mouth of the Miramichi in the north-east to Fredericton.

QUEBEC AND ST. JOHN RAILWAY. Operated by the Canadian Government Railway, is projected to join the Transcontinental Ry. and form a through line from St. John to Quebec. At present it runs from Fredericton to Woodstock and Centreville and south to Gagetown. The line from there to Westfield to connect with the C.P.R. for St. John is nearing completion.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY runs from St. John across State of Maine to Montreal and the West; a branch of this railway runs up the St. John Valley.

Roads.—There are two classes of roads. The Great Roads provide the great lines of communication and are maintained with the bridges by the Provincial Board of Works. There are about 1,500 miles of Great Roads in the Province. The By roads between the settlements and connecting with the Great Roads are maintained partly by a Government annual grant and partly by Statute labour.

Water Communication.—**INLAND.** Steamboats ply regularly (a) on the St. John River between St. John and Fredericton. (b) On the Lower St. John to Grand Lake and Washdemoak, Belle Isle and Hampstead and to Hampton on the Kennebecasis. (c) On the St. Croix between East Port, St. Andrews and St. Stephen. (d) On the Miramichi between Chatham, Nelson and Newcastle and points above Nelson and below Chatham.

COASTING STEAMSHIP LINES.—From St. John steamers run to Portland and Boston in the U.S., to Yarmouth, Digby and other ports in Nova Scotia and to the Island of Grand Manan; in the Bay Chaleur steamers run between Dalhousie and Gaspé and to Prince Edward Island from Point du Chene.

CONNECTION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—From Sackville is a branch line of the Canadian Govt. Railway to Cape Tormentine from which point the new car ferry "Prince Edward Island" will run to Port Borden in Prince Edward Island. The distance, 11 miles, is the shortest between the island and the mainland. Freight can be shipped without breaking bulk the year round. This route will supersede the old route via Pt. de Chene and Pictou.

Telegraph and Telephone.—Practically every town has telegraphic communication with all parts of

GENERAL INFORMATION

the United States and Canada. There is telephone communication between the principal towns and settlements.

WATER POWERS.—In 1910, a hasty reconnaissance survey was made of the inland waters to ascertain their power possibilities. Considerable information concerning water powers on the St. Croix and St. John rivers is available from the work of International Commissions and private parties. Write Dominion Water Power Branch, Ottawa, or Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Control. An Act passed in 1884 reserves to the Crown water rights in all subsequent grants of Crown land. An Act passed in 1904 gave to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council power to expropriate any water powers in the Province and the necessary land for their development, also to lease or sell any such land, rights, etc., to any corporation proving its ability to develop and utilize same for industrial purposes.

Power Developments. The existing developments of 1,000 h.p. and over are:—

St. Croix River at Cottonmill dam.....	2,400 h.p.
St. Croix River at Woodland.....	13,200 h.p.
St. Croix River at Grand Falls.....	8,000 h.p.
Magaguadavic River at St. George Falls..	3,000 h.p.
Aroostock River at Aroostock Falls....	3,900 h.p.

All the developments on the St. Croix River are of an international nature. The developments at Woodland and Grand Falls are used entirely on the American side, that at the Cottonmill is used entirely in Canada. The others are used on both sides of the border. The development at Aroostock Falls is wholly in Canada, but a large part of the power is used across the border.

Municipalities—Bathurst, Centreville, Edmundston, Grand Falls, Richibucto, Rexton, Shediac, St. Stephen, Woodstock have hydro-electric sources of light and power. A number of towns use fuel power.

Other Developments include two dams of St. Croix river 600 h.p. and 850 h.p.: at Woodstock 600 h.p.: at Bathurst 250 h.p., and municipal plant at Edmundston.

Undeveloped Powers. The most important undeveloped water powers are Grand Falls on the St. John River, Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit River and various sites on the St. Croix River. At Grand Falls, on the St. John River there is a natural fall of about 119 feet, of which 74 feet is direct drop while the balance occurs in a rocky gorge below. The tributary drainage area is 5,280 square miles and a total head for power purposes of 130 to 140 feet may be obtained. An installa-

tion of 80,000 horse power has been considered. Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit has a tributary drainage area of 644 square miles with an available head of 125 feet. There are other power sites on the St. John and Nepisiquit rivers as well as most of the other large rivers of the Province but data is not available to make a satisfactory estimate of the total power available.

Reversible Falls at St. John—The Reversible falls at the mouth of the St. John river is a peculiar phenomenon. The large tide range of about 40 feet at the mouth of the river combined with a rocky ledge extending entirely across the river causes a very appreciable rapids flowing alternately upstream and downstream according to the state of the tide. The possibility of using this fall for power development has frequently been suggested. The scheme presents many difficulties.

Agriculture

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

DAIRYING.—New Brunswick is especially adapted to dairying. Its abundant rainfall and its freedom from drought provides excellent pasturage during the summer months. Turnips, mangels and sugar beets grow luxuriantly and are of a superior quality. These are largely used by the dairymen for winter feeding. Since the introduction of the band separator on the farm, cream is now being sent considerable distances to central creameries. Cheese and butter are shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and considerable quantities are imported from Quebec and Ontario for home consumption.

Cheese Factories. In 1917 there were in operation 24 cheese factories, producing 1,115,753 pounds of cheese, the average price being 21.74 per pound and the value of the year's output was \$242,564.70.

Creameries. In 1917 there were 14 creameries in operation. 500,052 pounds of butter was made, the



New Brunswick Lamb is much sought after in the United States markets. Sheep raising can be greatly extended in New Brunswick both in connection with the ordinary farm and upon land not profitable for cultivation. See page 25.

average price per pound being 39.93. The cities and towns consume large quantities of cream, there being excellent transportation facilities from nearly all parts of the country. The Department of Agriculture encourages central creameries rather than small factories throughout the country.

OUTPUT OF FARMERS. There should be added to the above the product of the farm which does not pass through the creamery or cheese factory. This exceeds one million dollars annually.

FODDER CROPS.—**Hay.** The Marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the rivers produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the Province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1917 upwards of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre.

Indian Corn. Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than on corn. Oats, peas and vetches are used for silage purposes to some extent and promise to be coming crops for this purpose.

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

FRUIT GROWING.—All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown.

MARKETS. European and West Indian markets are the aim of fruit growers. New Brunswick apples can be shipped by water direct from the orchard to British and West Indian ports and to Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Mexico and Boston. New Brunswick is 3,000 miles nearer to these ports than the fruit lands of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Colorado.

Apples. New Brunswick apples have a high color and singular beauty of appearance. The Wealthy, Blashop-Pippin, Dudley, Fameuse and McIntosh Red, all good dessert apples and popular in the English market, are grown to perfection. The Duchess, Wolfe River Milwaukee, Alexander, and Bethel also do well. Fruit development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards and sale of fruit lands for commercial

raising can be greatly extended in New Brunswick both in connection with the ordinary farm and upon land not profitable for cultivation. See page 25

orcharding. The proven apple districts are in the Lower St. John Valley, the Upper St. John Valley and parts of Albert, Charlotte, Westmorland and Kent Counties. Apples are indigenous to the Province. In many places wild apple trees line the roads for miles.

PRICE OF APPLE LANDS. Farms well adapted to fruit growing can be purchased at from \$20 to \$30 per acre according to location, state of cultivation and buildings thereon. Five to fifteen acre lots of choice fruit lands cleared and ready for planting are offered at \$100 per acre in the St. John Valley.

Native Small Fruits. Wild raspberries, strawberries, huckleberries and cranberries grow in abundance. Blueberries especially grow wild in profusion and are canned commercially in large quantities.

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

Strawberries. New Brunswick strawberries ripen later than in the United States and Eastern Provinces and come on the market after the mass supply is exhausted. Considerable quantities are grown in the St. John River Valley and around Sackville, but a much larger quantity could be profitably produced. Big profits are reported by farmers who raise strawberries alone; (e.g. a profit of \$7,000 in one year from the cultivation of five acres and \$5,000 from 3½ acres). Total cost of raising, picking and packing is estimated at 3c. a box. The berries can be marketed near by at 8c. to 12c. a box; in more remote markets at 15c. Some growers ship to Boston and Montreal markets.

Demonstration Farms. The Provincial Government has established 23 illustration apple orchards in different parts of the Province to test the varieties and demonstrate what can be done under the best methods of cultivation.

GRAIN CROPS.—In 1916 the total yield and average yield per acre by hushels were as follows: Wheat 268,899, from 13,030 acres; average 20.6 hushels per acre. Oats, 5,841,850 hushels, from 185,945 acres, average 31.4 hushels per acre. Buckwheat 1,085,449 hushels from 43,077 acres, average 25.1 hushels per acre.

LIVE STOCK.—**Cattle.** In 1916 the total number of cattle in the Province was estimated at 247,609 as compared with 247,212 in 1915. The New Brunswick market is largely supplied with beef from Ontario and Western Canada. The local supply is never equal to the demand, yet the Province is well adapted to beef raising. Abundance of rich well-watered grass lands, freedom from flies and a long grazing season combine to make dairying very profitable.

Horses. The Province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. During the past few years the Provincial Government has been encouraging the importation and breeding of both light and heavy horses. Clydesdale is the leading draught horse used. A leading horse dealer in St. John reported to the Agricultural Commission that he bought all the horses he could from New Brunswick farmers but that for every horse he bought from them he sold them four, which he imported from Montreal or Prince Edward Island. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1916 there were 65,939 horses, exclusive of those in towns and cities.

Sheep. There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land not profitable for cultivation. On account of the ravages of dogs and the use of barbed wire fences, many have abandoned sheep. In 1916 only 138,883 head were kept, a decrease of over 40,000 from 1901. Recent legislation permits the shooting of stray dogs without liability, and provides that upon presentation of a properly signed petition to the Municipal Council a compulsory tax must be placed upon dogs, and this with the introduction of woven wire fencing should make possible an increase in the number of sheep. New Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woollen factories at various points in the Maritime Provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

Swine. The principal breeds of hogs are improved Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Chester White. In 1916 there were 87,847 hogs in the Province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon, and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carlton County to Montreal.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 1,600,000 lbs. during the decade 1901-1911; of this Quebec contributed 14,300,000 lbs., Ontario 5,000,000 lbs. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 500,000 lbs. The average selling price has been about 10 cents per lb. Canada supplies

3/7's of the world's output. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices. For some time the trade was seriously interfered with by adulterated imitations. It is now protected by Dominion legislation. This industry might be considerably developed in New Brunswick.

By-Products. As by-products in the manufacture of syrup there can be obtained a very good vinegar, malic acid and bimalate of lime, the best known acid constituent for baking powder. Write Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 2B.

POULTRY.—Of chicken the varieties that do well are English Dorkings and Orpingtons, American Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. In winter they sell as high as 40 cents to 60 cents per dozen. Chickens dressed for export bring 16 to 18 cents per lb., broilers 20 to 26 cents in summer; turkeys at Christmas up to 30 cents per lb. The Department of Agriculture is encouraging the industry by supplying settings of eggs to school children, and by forming boys' and girls' poultry clubs and supplying them with eggs from selected flocks.

MARKETS. There is an increasing summer tourist travel in the Province and the hotels consume large quantities of eggs and broilers. Large shipments are made to Halifax, Sydney and Digby in Nova Scotia. At Montreal (14 hours distant) the demand is unlimited. The big steamships from St. John and Halifax can be supplied. The Province is at the very gate of the export market, with no long freight rates.

SOIL, CLIMATE, ETC. In most parts of the Province light sandy or gravelly soil can be obtained, ensuring dry houses, freedom from contamination and quick growth of all kinds of grain crops for poultry. Corn for feed cannot be grown but can be bought as cheaply as in any other Province. There are no extremely cold spells and no prolonged hot spells. There are sections free from heavy fogs, with the right proportion of sunshine and rain to make ideal growing weather.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. To teach farmers how to fatten and dress chickens the Provincial Department of Agriculture has established six fattening stations in New Brunswick. Live chickens are bought from farmers at good prices, crate fattened, dressed by the

most approved methods and, after being placed in cold storage, sold in Montreal. A Superintendent of poultry raising has been appointed.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for culinary or market purposes New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them.

Potatoes. New Brunswick Potatoes are famous. Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed. A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies including Cuba. Under good conditions and care a crop of 300 bushels per acre is easily grown and under favourable circumstances can be placed on the market at a total cost to the grower of 50c. per hhl. In the past 7 years prices have varied from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hhl. of 165 lbs. Potato growing is always profitable as a side line to general farming and orcharding, and to a limited extent as a specialty. It is the best crop to grow between young trees in an orchard.

Turnips. Turnips from Charlotte County and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1917 7,700 acres yielded 1,412,000 bushels of turnips, an average of 300.54 bushels per acre.

Agricultural Lands

CROWN LANDS

PROVINCIAL LANDS.—Seven and a quarter million acres of land are still held by the Crown. Of these 10,204 square miles are under timber license, portions of which could be obtained for agricultural purposes.

Homestead Lands. Crown Lands for homestead purposes are generally taken up under the terms of "An Act to Facilitate the Settlement of Crown Lands" commonly called the "Labor Act" but applications are only received for lots of one hundred acres each in settlements where the lands are known to be good for agricultural purposes and where the same have been surveyed at public expense. In many of the Counties of the Province tracts are laid out for such purposes. No timber is allowed to be cut except where a clearing is made for a bona-fide homestead purpose, until

Settlers' Testimonials

The following are extracts from letters written in 1918 to the Superintendent of Immigration for the Province of New Brunswick at St. John, N.B.

Hoyt Station, N.B., Can.

Dear Sir:—

There is no place where the land responds more to the labour and manure put on it than here. I have successfully raised all kinds of crops including corn for silage, cabbage, turnips, potatoes and oats, which grow to perfection. Splendid hay can be harvested when the land is cleared.

I would advise strangers coming here to get in contact with the government agents before buying farms. They give you every encouragement and treat you fair. Any strangers coming here are welcome to stay a week or two with me, see the country and form their own opinion. The finest class of people you could live amongst.

(Sgd.) JAMES DYKES.

Mt. Hebron, Kings Co., N.B.

Dear Sir:—

I may say in my opinion, after four years residence here that a man's chances for making a home and a comfortable living are as good and in some respects better in N.B. than in any other Province of the Dominion. For a cheap farm, for good markets, for good neighbours, for an abundant supply of good water, for a good climate, for Provincial Government assistance for an easy chance to start and a good chance to make good, I can honestly commend New Brunswick to the British settler.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH ROBSON.

Route 1, Apohaqui, Kings Co., N.B.

Dear Sir:—

After farming four years in New Brunswick, I thought you would like to know that I believe there is a good prospect here for the man who has health and strength, and is willing to adapt himself to the ways of the country. The man who has a moderate capital is able with fair intelligence to soon make good, as much of the land responds quickly to good treatment. This is a very healthy country. The summers are lovely, rarely hotter than in England. The winters are steady with cold spells, when the abundant firewood is felt a great boon.

(Sgd.) ALFRED ATTOE.

the applicant has obtained a grant of the land. For the main provisions of the Land Act, see under Settlement Duties below. The areas open for settlement are shortly described as follows:

VICTORIA COUNTY.—BLUE BELL TRACT.—

Comprises 50,000 acres between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side and Canadian Government Railways on the other. A rolling upland, covered with a fine growth of trees, free from underbrush. Soil is a reddish loam with clay subsoil, well watered by branches of the Tobique River. Easily cleared. Near by are Grand Falls and Plaster Rock. 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement. On each side of the colonization road, 6 miles long, are 100-acre lots for sale at \$1.00 per acre. See description of Victoria County on page 41.

WESTMORLAND AND QUEENS COUNTIES.—On the line of the Canadian Government Railways about 10 miles west from Moncton there is an area of Crown lands suitable for settlement. On the south-west of the railway between Berrys Mills and Canaan River there are good farming lands with a depth of soil from 8 to 18 inches, running from 1 to 6 miles back from the railway. On the other side of the railway there are streaks of farming lands. Between the Canadian Government Railway on the north and the railway from Canaan River crossing to the north branch from a quarter mile to 2 miles back, there are some good farm lands. There is also good farming land between mile 24 on the C.G. Railway to Alward Station, a short distance back on both sides of the railway, also in the Valley of Coal Creek. Settlers here have the advantage of the proximity of a market at Moncton. See descriptions of Westmorland and Sunbury and Queens Counties, pages 41, 42.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.—On all Crown Lands before a grant will issue the following regulations must be observed:

General Regulations. These Regulations are applicable to all districts except the Blue Bell Tract.

- (a) Applicant must be a male of 18 years or over and must not be the owner of any land in the Province.
- (b) Not more than 100 acres will be allotted to any one applicant and the land must have been approved by the Crown as suitable for farming.
- (c) The Crown retains the right to all minerals in lands which are granted, but mining rights can be obtained upon application to the Government.
- (d) Applicant must actually live on the lot and cultivate it during the three consecutive years succeeding

IMPROVED FARMS



A New Brunswick Government Ready Made Farm, one hundred acres and buildings cost \$1,000. See Ready Made Farms on page 31.

ing his allotment, but he may absent himself during the months of July, August, January, February and March.

(e) Applicant must within 3 years after allotment build a habitable house not less than 16 x 20 feet and clear 2 acres, and he must clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in 3 years.

(f) During the period of occupancy and before a grant will issue, applicant must perform \$30 worth of work upon the public roads or in lieu thereof pay to the Crown \$20.

(g) No timber shall be cut upon the lot until a grant has issued, except within the ten-acre tract selected for a homestead.

Blue Bell Tract Regulations. The above general regulations apply subject to the following regulations:

(a) Applicant must pay one dollar per acre, 25 per cent. on application and the balance in 3 annual instalments.

(b) Applicant must in the first year of occupation, clear and grub 3 acres, in the second year plant and crop the three acres and cut down 2 additional acres; before the end of the third year erect on the lot a habitable house 16 x 20 feet.

(c) After the first instalment is paid, he may cut from the lot 20,000 feet B.M. of lumber free for building purposes only, and an additional 20,000 feet upon payment of stumpage duties.

FURTHER INFORMATION.—For full particulars about Crown Land areas open for settlement write to Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy-Minister Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

IMPROVED FARMS

READY-MADE FARMS.—A Provincial Act, passed in 1912, provides for the formation of a Farm Settlement Board to purchase land suitable for farm purposes, to improve and erect buildings thereon, when necessary, and to sell to bona-fide settlers at cost price, on easy terms, extending over ten years. Buildings may be erected on Crown Lands for settlers. Provincial loans of \$150,000 are authorized for this purpose. Write Secretary of Farm Settlement Board, 108 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

FARMS FOR SALE.—On account of the large exodus to Western Canada from this Province, farm lands can be bought cheaply. These are being taken up and values are advancing. They offer good prospects to capable farmers, even with very small capital. A

list of farms for sale can be obtained from the Superintendent of Immigration, 108 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

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

Marsh Lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, a long arm of the sea, extending 160 miles between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, narrowing from 70 miles at its mouth to 2 or 3 miles at the head waters. The normal tide of the North Atlantic culminates at the Shepody Bay with a rise and fall of about 50 feet. The spring tides are from 5 to 6 feet above the average tide. By the deposit of silt during the spring tide vast stretches of flat country have been raised above the ordinary sea level mark. Much of this land has been dyked to keep out the spring tides. The principal tract of dyke land is the Tantramar marsh, 13½ miles long and 4 to 8 miles broad, lying south-east of Sackville. See page 43. The average price of land here is from \$15.00 to \$160. There are other dyke lands in lower Albert County, through the Cumberland basin, and at the head of Shepody Bay near Dorchester. The fertility of these lands is famous. They produce enormous crops of hay. Very little experimenting has been done in other crops. Near towns marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands \$50 to \$100.

FRUIT DISTRICTS.—In the Lower St. John Valley first-class apple land is found, along the river near Sheffield and Margerville, around French Lake and Maquisit Lake, in the Grand Lake region, and in sections bordering Washademoak Lake, Belle Isle and Kennebecasis Bay. In the upper St. John early varieties are grown between Fredericton and Woodstock. This district has been opened up by the completion of the Quebec & St. John Railway. Apples, plums, pears, and cherries also are successfully grown in Westmorland, Kent and Albert Counties, particularly the last, which presents many conditions similar to the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN VALLEY.—AREA. With a length of 280 miles and an average width of 100 miles, this valley includes parts of the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton and York, and extends from the river's mouth at St. John to its tributary, the St. Francis River, nearly 300 miles from its mouth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The lower 20 miles is hilly and more or less wooded. Above this the land is generally level. For over 50 miles to a short distance beyond Fredericton, there are intervalles with islands in the river. From here to the end of the valley are uplands of the fertile upper silurian formation with scattered intervalles.

HOW WATERED. The Belle Isle, Washademoak, Grand Lake, Salmon and Oromocto rivers, all navigable, flow into the St. John River. The whole country is well watered with brooks and springs. Water everywhere is easily obtained with unfailing wells.

FRUIT INDUSTRY. The apple industry here is capable of enormous development. The territory from Fredericton to St. John has been proven to be one of the best apple growing districts known. The King of Tompkins, American Baldwins, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greenings, and other varieties all do exceedingly well, and from Fredericton right up to Grand Falls, all the best fall and winter varieties flourish. Throughout the whole valley all the small fruits are cultivated.

LIVE STOCK. Live stock of all kinds do well. New Brunswick mutton, grown in the valley, is famous in American and Canadian cities.

ROOTS. Potato crops average 200 bushels per acre. Good farmers obtain 300 bushels, and there is a large export trade to American coast cities and the West Indies. Turnips, carrots and parsnips are shipped to Boston.

POULTRY. Some poultry specialists are making a great success.

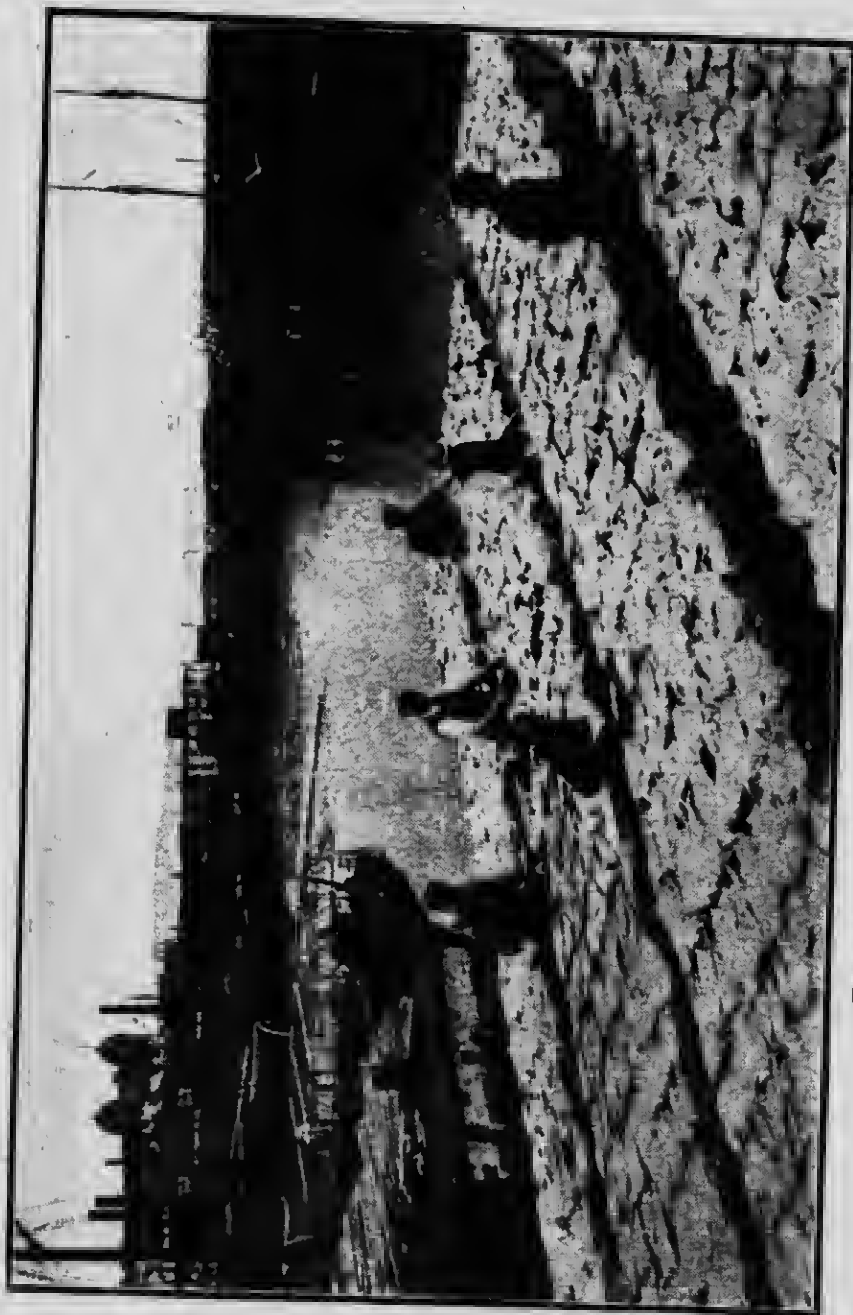
CLIMATE. Climate is especially favorable for the ordinary crops of the temperate zone. Sunshine at all seasons is the rule. Winters cool and bracing, and free from sudden changes, short springs, warm summers and a prolonged autumn.

LOCAL MARKETS. Local markets are provided at St. John, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock and Edmundston, and other smaller villages.

TRANSPORTATION. The C.P. Ry., the Intercolonial Ry. and the St. John and Quebec Ry. furnish transportation facilities, and there are fair country roads through the valley, with well-built Government bridges over the river.

POPULATION. The total population of the valley, 200,000, includes some late arrivals from Great Britain and a colony of Danes, who engage chiefly in dairy farming.

PRICE OF FARMS. Improved farm lands with buildings can be purchased from \$10 to \$25 per acre. See page 31.



Drying Cod at St. John. See Fisheries, page 9.

Descriptions of Counties

CARLETON COUNTY—(area 838,788 acres). Is situated along the Upper St. John River and contains a continuous stretch of carefully cultivated farms on some of the finest upland country in the Province. The best developed farms are on the west side of the river. The surface of the county is undulating in some places, almost flat in others with considerable hills. The soil generally is a deep alluvial loam with an average depth of 1 foot and a clay subsoil. The county is traversed by the C.P.R., the St. John and Quebec Ry., and the Canadian Government Railway. In 1916 the county had 7,977 horses, 20,010 cattle, 12,153 sheep, 8,225 swine, and produced besides hay 173,096 bushels buckwheat, 1,302,436 bushels oats, 54,316 bushels wheat, 1,500,685 bushels potatoes, 335,542 bushels turnips. There is a creamery at Woodstock and flour mills at Bristol, Woodstock and Centreville. There are some good apple orchards. Woodstock, the county town (see page 63) and the villages of Centreville, Jacksonville, Jacksontown, Farmers-ton and Lakeville provide a local market. Trout and salmon are caught in the lakes and streams and all kinds of big and small game can be found. Improved farms cost from \$15 to \$100 per acre but are not readily obtainable. There are large areas contiguous to those already settled where land can be bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. In 1911 the population of the county was 21,621, half English and the balance Irish and Scotch, with a few French-Canadians and Germans.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—(area 821,376 acres). Is situated in the south-west portion of the Province, bounded on the south by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the west and south-west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Grand Manan, Campo Bello and Deer Islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, belong to the county. This is the chief fishing country of the Province. The greater part is hilly and still covered with forests. The county is served by the C.P.R. and steamers ply on the St. Croix River. The agricultural sections are situated above the coast and have a considerable area of marshland. Good farming lands are found along the St. Croix River near St. Stephen and eastward to the Didgeguash, also near St. Andrews and along the Magaguadavic River. The soil varies from light sandy in the south to clay loam on the ridges. In 1916 the county had 3,422 horses, 10,400 cattle, 7,825 sheep, 4,212 swine, and produced besides hay,

14,054 bushels buckwheat, 149,939 bushels oats, 1,044 bushels wheat, 259,863 bushels potatoes, 228,996 bushels turnips. There is one roller flour mill. St. Andrews on the St. Croix River, a popular watering place with a noted C.P.R. hotel, is the county town (see page 61). A sardine cannery has been established at Chamcook, near here. St. Stephen is another important town, (see page 62). A large cotton mill at Milltown gives employment to a number of hands. At St. George there are fine granite quarries, employing about 300 hands. Good fishing can be obtained in Utopia, McDougall, Victoria and other lakes, and in the St. Croix, Magaguadavic, Bonny, New and Lepreau rivers. In the northern section red deer are plentiful. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5 to \$50 per acre, unimproved land from \$1 to \$5 per acre. The population of the county in 1911 was 22,415, half English and the balance Irish and Scotch, with a few French-Canadians and Germans.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—(area 1,950,000 acres).

Is situated in north-east corner of the Province. In the north the surface is undulating with deep soil and clay subsoil, in places fertile. Intervales and terraces skirt the larger river. It is traversed by the Nepisiquit, a famous salmon stream, Teteagauche, Caraquet, Pokemonche and Tracadie rivers, on which there are some fine water powers, and many smaller streams. Moose and deer are very plentiful. The Canadian Government and Caraquet and Gulf Shore railways provide easy access to the sporting regions. Lumbering and fishing afford occupation to many. The coast line of the Bay Chaleur is becoming popular as a summer resort. In 1916 the county had 3,693 horses, 13,526 cattle, 10,826 sheep, 8,122 swine, and produced besides hay 10,981 bushels buckwheat, 421,360 bushels oats, 32,735 bushels wheat, 791,258 bushels potatoes, 222,689 bushels turnips. There are 3 roller mills and a cheese factory at Bathurst, the county town (see page 51). Improved farms with buildings cost from \$30 to \$50 per acre, unimproved land from \$15 to \$20. In 1911 the population of the county, mostly Acadians, was 32,662.

KENT COUNTY—(area 1,137,931 acres). Borders on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Big and Little Buctonche, Cocagne and other navigable streams, and is traversed by the Canadian Government Railway. The Kent Northern Railway operates a line from Rexton and Richibucto to Kent Junction connecting with the Can. Govt. Ry. Many find employment in lumbering and fishing, especially the cultivation of

oysters and clams. A large quantity of timber and deals is shipped annually to England from Cocagne, Buctouche and Richihucto harbors. The county town is Richihucto. In the eastern section there are some good intervalle lands which are easily fertilized by marsh mud. The soil generally varies from sandy to sandy loam and a marl subsoil. In 1916 the county had 4,914 horses, 21,741 cattle, 13,618 sheep, 6,961 swine, and produced besides hay, 74,282 bushels huckwheat, 391,144 bushels oats, 47,536 bushels wheat, 697,600 bushels potatoes, 169,571 bushels turnips. There is a cheese factory at St. Louis and 2 roller flour mills at Buctouche. The fishing industry employs about 1,000 men. The rivers teem with fish, and game is plentiful. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5 to \$25 per acre, unimproved lands \$2. The population in 1911 was 23,958, chiefly French-Canadians, Irish and Scotch, with a few English, Dutch and Germans.

KINGS AND ALBERT COUNTIES—(area 1,345,110 acres). These counties form what is known as the Kennebecasis Valley. The Kennebecasis River is a back water emptying into the St. John River near the City of St. John. Though only some 80 miles in length from its head waters it is in places near the mouth 3 miles in width and attains a depth of 200 feet. It is dotted with islands. The surface is undulating with hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys, and intervalles near the river. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam near the rivers. The Canadian Government Railway follows the course of the river and has several branches. Steamboats ply on the Kennebecasis and the Bellisle rivers. There are several secondary valleys. Among these are the Mill Stream connecting at Apohaqui and Smiths Creek and Trout Creek converging at Sussex. In 1916 the two counties had 10,177 horses, 48,608 cattle, 20,780 sheep, 14,568 swine, and produced besides hay, 211,275 bushels buckwheat, 675,921 bushels oats, 11,401 bushels wheat, 680,427 bushels potatoes, 844,807 bushels turnips. There are 14 cheese factories and 7 creameries. It is a good fruit country. Large quantities of strawberries and other small fruits are raised and there are many good orchards. Sussex has been rightly described as the hub of the dairying industry in the Province of New Brunswick. There are two creameries here and the Provincial Dairy School. No visitor to New Brunswick can fail to be impressed with the beauty of this part of the country and the evident prosperity of the farmers. Hampton is the county town of Kings and Hopewell Cape of Albert County. Big game is abundant in the wooded sections. Partridge, woodcock, snipe, duck, and geese

DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTIES

are common. The lakes and streams abound in pickerel and trout. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5 to \$75 per acre, unimproved lands \$1 to \$3 per acre. In 1911 the population of these two counties was 32,580, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch, with a few French.

Anagance District.—Near Anagance, in Kings County, on the Canadian Government Railway, 67 miles from St. John and about 17 miles from Sussex. Conditions are ideal for a new farm settlement. The district is watered by the Anagance River. The soil sloping from the stream on each side is good for mixed farming. The land is partially cleared. Fairly good routes run through it. Churches and schools are within easy reach.

MADAWASKA COUNTY—(area 810,500 acres). Is bounded on one side by St. John River, on the west by Quebec Province. The county is served by the Can. Govt., C.P.R. and Temiscouata Railways. The St. John Valley here is wide and there are large areas of intervale land. The upland soil is of the best class of the silurian formation and most of the residents are of French origin, the descendants of the Acadians. They are very prosperous. Edmundston is the county town. A good deal of lumbering is done. There is excellent fishing on the Madawaska River and Lake Temiscouata, and good hunting near Edmundston. In 1916 the county had 3,320 horses, 10,593 cattle, 11,951 sheep, 5,101 swine, and produced besides hay, 137,840 bushels huckwheat, 427,417 bushels oats, 7,915 bushels wheat, 414,972 bushels potatoes, 37,411 bushels turnips. There are 4 cheese factories and 2 creameries. Sheep raising is being developed. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$30 to \$50 per acre, unimproved farms from \$15 to \$25. In 1911 the population of Madawaska and the adjoining County of Victoria was 28,222, mostly French-Acadians.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—(area 3,033,985 acres). It is bounded on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the west by several of the St. John River counties. The greater part is heavily timbered, containing a game area of nearly 4,000 square miles. Lumbering is the most important industry. The county is well served north and south, and east and west by the Canadian Government railways. The Nepisiquit River runs through the north-west and extreme northern portion. In the interior there is a host of lakes. The principal towns are Chatham (see page 53) and Newcastle (see page 59). Chatham harbour, next to St. John, is the second shipping port in the Province. The greater portion of the farming area lies

DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTIES

39

along the sea coast and is principally intervale land with rolling uplands continuing with good soil up to the edge of the forest. Near the mouth of the Miramichi Valley is a successful Scotch colony. Along the Nappan River there is a well filled piece of country where a considerable quantity of live stock is found. In 1916 the county had 4,644 horses, 17,744 cattle, 9,785 sheep, 5,723 swine, and produced besides hay, 17,903 bushels buckwheat, 361,054 bushels oats, 31,280 bushels turnips, 529,991 bushels potatoes, 290,238 bushels turnips. There is good fly fishing for salmon along the various tributaries of the Miramichi and all kinds of large and small game. The price of improved farms is from \$5 to \$75 per acre, unimproved \$3. In 1911 the population of the county was 31,194, composed of Irish, Scotch, French-Canadians and English in order named.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY—(area 2,092,595 acres). Situate in the north of the Province on the Baie des Chaleurs. The surface is extremely diversified by mountains and valleys and is drained by the Restigouche River and numerous tributaries. It is traversed by the Canadian Government Railways. The soil is fertile, partly clay loam, but heavily timbered. Nine-tenths of the county is wild land and agriculture has not been much developed. There are large areas which will be developed when means of communication are improved. In 1916 the county had 1,864 horses, 5,346 cattle, 3,924 sheep, 2,356 swine, and produced besides hay, 7,599 bushels buckwheat, 235,832 bushels oats, 6,713 bushels wheat, 249,187 bushels potatoes, 75,394 bushels turnips. Large quantities of timber are annually exported from Dalhousie, the county town (see page 53). At Matapedia on the Restigouche there is a well known American fishing club. In 1911 the population of the county was 15,687, half French-Canadian, half British.

ST. JOHN COUNTY—(area 386,400 acres). The county is divided by the St. John River. It is served by the Canadian Government Railway and C.P.R. Near the City of St. John the attention of farmers is largely given to dairying and vegetables for the city markets. Market gardeners near St. John make a good profit by raising early vegetables under glass. In 1913 the county had 1,599 horses, 6,483 cattle, 2,199 sheep, 2,499 swine, and produced besides hay 8,270 bushels buckwheat, 69,499 bushels oats, 76 bushels wheat, 10,889 bushels potatoes, 93,681 bushels turnips. There are 4 creameries and 1 roller flour mill in St. John. There are about 2,500 acres of marsh land on the Mushquash River, which might be profitably developed in the same way as the Tantramar Marshes (see

THE NEW DENMARK SETTLEMENT



There is not a poor man in the settlement. Many own large farms with modern equipment and pure bred stock and have a substantial cash balance in the bank. See description of this settlement on page 42.

page 43). Improved farms with buildings cost from \$40 to \$75 per acre, unimproved from \$20 to \$30. Pop. of county in 1911, including City of St. John (see page 61), 51,756, chiefly Irish, English and Scotch in order named.

SUNBURY AND QUEENS COUNTIES—(area 1,618,742 acres). Queens County may be roughly described as the basin of the Grand and Washademoak Lakes and part of the St. John River valley. Sunbury County is a long narrow strip on the north-east side. The district is famous for its magnificent intervals. During the spring practically all the land between Grand Lake and the main St. John River is overflowed. The river valley farms vie with those of Sussex Valley and as a rule are larger. The counties are served by the C.P.R. and Canadian Government railways. In 1916 the two counties had 5,423 horses, 22,818 cattle, 9,971 sheep, 7,438 swine, and produced besides hay, 117,110 bushels huckwheat, 272,630 bushels oats, 2,224 bushels wheat, 524,042 bushels potatoes, 352,367 bushels turnips. There is a creamery at Hampstead. There is first-rate trout fishing in the Canaan and Salmon rivers and the eastern section between these rivers is a good big game country, one of the best for moose. Caribou are also found. There is good duck and snipe shooting, especially around Gagetown. The woodlands throughout the county abound in birch and spruce. Gagetown is the county town of Queens and Burton of Sunbury County. Improved farms can be purchased with buildings at from \$15 to \$75 per acre, unimproved at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The population of the two counties in 1911 was 17,116, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch, with a few French farmers and Dutch.

Crown Lands—An area of Crown Lands has been opened up for settlement on the line of the Canadian Government Railway. See under Crown Lands, page 29.

VICTORIA COUNTY—Comprises an area of 13,244,200 acres, bounded by the State of Maine on the south, by Northumberland and York Counties on the east, and Restigouche County on the north. Served by the C.P.R. from end to end, and by the Can. Govt. Ry. It is drained by the Tobique River which empties into the St. John River about 2 miles above Perth and affords famous trout and salmon fishing. Andover, the county town, is situated on the west bank of the St. John River. Grand Falls has a population of 2,000 (see page 57). The surface is rolling and varied, but in every portion which has been settled the quality of the soil, which is generally gravelly loam, has proved excellent. The portion along the St. John River has

been settled for a long time, but eastward there are large fertile tracts awaiting settlement. The Tobique Valley has much fine land for general farming and could easily support 100,000 persons. In 1916 the county had 3,156 horses, 7,233 cattle, 4,024 sheep, 3,317 swine, and produced besides hay, 69,784 bushels huckwheat, 414,830 bushels oats, 19,690 bushels wheat, 761,221 bushels potatoes, 96,579 bushels turnips. There is one cheese factory and one creamery. There are several centres of population originally called colonies. The Kincardine and Kintore Colonies, founded by Scotchmen in 1873 after early struggles, have made great progress and the New Denmark Settlement has proved eminently successful (see below). The cost of improved farms with buildings is from \$15 to \$50 per acre, unimproved land, see Crown Lands. In 1911 the population of Victoria and the adjoining County Madawaska was 28,222, mostly French-Canadians.

New Denmark Settlement—This is an upland tract of over 17,000 acres along the Tobique River near Grand Falls, originally settled by Danes from Copenhagen in 1872. The early settlers who cleared the forest underwent many hardships. They had no capital and at that time there were poor markets for farm produce. Some drifted to the United States, but these are not as well off to-day as those who remained. There is not a poor man in the settlement. Many own large farms with modern equipment and pure bred stock, and have a substantial cash balance in the bank.

Crown Lands—**BLUE BELL TRACT.** This tract comprises 50,000 acres, adjoining the New Denmark Settlements, between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side and the Canadian Government Railway on the other. For particulars see under "Crown Lands" on page 31.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—(area 887,300 acres). Bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, is drained by the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers and traversed by the Canadian Government Railway with branches from Moncton to Point Du Chene and from Sackville to Cape Tormentine. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys and is heavily timbered. The eastern portion is a county of inlets, creeks, lowlands and marshes. The uplands are very productive. The soil is generally a sandy loam to heavy clay on the marshes. Mussel mud, sea weed and fish furnish valuable fertilizers. In the northern portion, washed by the headwaters of the Bay of Fundy, Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, there are great stretches of dyke lands which provide wonderful crops of hay, some of which have

been used for 250 years. The marsh mud is carried into the uplands and has a more lasting effect than any other fertilizer. In 1916 the country had 8,206 horses, 37,425 cattle, 16,268 sheep, 11,011 swine, and produced besides hay, 99,237 bushels huckwheat, 487,257 bushels oats, 57,026 bushels wheat, 833,040 bushels potatoes, 841,281 bushels turnips. Fruit trees do well, but there are only a few orchards. Strawberries are extensively grown round Sackville on the high land. There are 4 cheese factories, 4 creameries, and 1 roller flour mill in the county. Local markets are supplied by Moncton, Dorchester, the county town, Sackville and Shediac. (See pages 57, 55, 59, 62.) There are extensive quarries of building stone and grind stones. Big game is plentiful in the forests, snipe ducks, and geese on the marshes and rivers, there is good trout and salmon fishing and along the coast all kinds of sea fish. Improved lands with buildings cost from \$5 to \$150 per acre, unimproved from \$1 to \$3 per acre. In 1911 the population of the county was 44,621, French and English about equally divided and a few Irish and Scotch.

Tantramar Marshes. These marsh lands occupy an area of 25,000 acres, and lie principally along the Missiguash, Aulac and Tantramar Rivers in Cumberland Basin and the Memramcook and Petitcodiac rivers. The Tantramar and Aulac marshes are said to be the most extensive deposits of marine alluvium in North America. A boring made at Aulac showed the depth of the marsh was 80 feet, beneath which was 20 feet of turf and peat bog and 17 feet of red clay. In recent years a large area of these marshes too low to be drained by farmers has been reclaimed by a company which built the dykes, put in an abadeau and began by dredging out a main channel. This soon filled up with water and was used to float the dredge as they advanced. From this many laterals were dug. The venture has been very successful.

Crown Lands. An area of Crown Lands has been opened up on the line of the Canadian Government Railway. See under Crown Lands, page 29.

YORK COUNTY—(area 2,307,367). The St. John River runs through the county south of the centre. The most important branches being the Keswick River and the Nashwaaksis, the s.w. branch of the Miramichi River runs through the northern part and through this whole region which is covered with forest there is splendid fishing and shooting. The south part abounds in lakes, affording excellent trout fishing, of which the Oromocto and Magaguadavic are the largest. Other well known lakes are Davidson Lake, Lake George, Big



New Brunswick Potatoes are famous. A ready market is found as far west as Manitoba, and in the United States, the West Indies and Cuba. See page 27

Cranberry Lake and the Didgeguash. The county is served by the C.P.R., Can. Govt. Ry., Quebec and St. John railways. Farming has been principally developed along the valley of the St. John River, where there are some good samples of prosperous intervale farms and numerous alluvial islands producing heavy crops of hay. The uplands are generally fertile. In 1916 the county had 7,544 horses, 25,682 cattle, 1,559 sheep, 8,283 swine, and produced 150,752 bushels buckwheat, 624,694 bushels oats, 13,029 bushels wheat, 797,632 bushels potatoes, 600,766 bushels turnips. Garden vegetables are grown and there are some large apple orchards. The cattle are principally dairy breeds with some pure bred stock. The city of Fredericton is the county town. (See page 55). Stibnite or sulphite of antimony is mined 25 miles from Fredericton. There are large cotton mills at Marysville and other industries at Titon. Improved farms of 100 acres with buildings along the river would cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The population of the country in 1911 was 32,561, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch, with 1,252 Dutch.

Mining

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

1911.....\$ 612,830	1914.....\$1,014,570
1912..... 771,004	1915..... 1,351,604
1913..... 1,102,613	1916..... 1,819,921

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

ANTIMONY.—Stibnite or sulphide of antimony was discovered in 1863 in York County, 25 miles from Fredericton. Over an area of 350 acres quartz veins vary from a few inches to six feet. The New Brunswick Metals, Ltd., operated a smelting plant at Lake George, to make antimony oxides and star metal from these ores but ceased work in 1916.

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

COAL.—The Grand Lake Coal area covers 112 square miles, and is estimated to contain over 155 millions of bituminous coal. A very small portion of this area, however, is actually worked. Principal operators are Minto Coal Co., The Rothwell Coal Co., The Northfield Coal Co., The Weltons and G. H. King. The Fredericton and Grand Lake Ry. connects the mines with Fredericton, 25 miles. For 6 or 7 months in the year coal can be brought down the river to St. John, 80 miles, in lighters. The Beersville area in Kent Co., so far as actually explored, is of small extent. Coal occurs also in thin seams at several points in the central carboniferous basin of the Province, but generally outside the points mentioned, the seams are too thin to be workable. The thickness of the coals worked varies from 18 to 20 inches to 30 inches. These coal seams underlie wide areas and the coal is of excellent quality, the only drawback being the thinness of the seam.

COPPER.—Copper was formerly mined in Westmorland, St. John, Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester and Carleton Counties, but the quantity of ore produced was small and the deposits irregular, though often of high grade. At present there is no mining on a commercial basis. Development work is being done at Dorchester and near Belle Isle Stn., York Co.

GALENA.—Galena is found and mined to some extent in Gloucester County near Bathurst, as at Elm Tree and Nigadoo; in Kings County near the Hammond River (Wanamakes); in St. John County west about Musquash Harbour; in Charlotte County at Fryes Island and Campobello. Deposits, so far as proved, small and with silver contents.

GRAPHITE.—Graphite is mined in St. John near the Suspension bridge over the St. John River, and on the west side of Pisarinoco Harbour. Graphite shales also occur on Lepreau Harbour, and at Musquash Village, which were at one time mined for coal. bands or beds of graphite anthracite occurring at these places.

GYPSUM.—Gypsum is quarried extensively at Hillsborough, Albert County, also at Pink Ledge, on Cape Merangoium, Westmorland County; on the west side of Petitcodiac River; at Hopewell, and on Demolselle Creek, Albert County; at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique River, Victoria County; near Petitcodiac, Westmorland County; at St. Martin's Head, St. John County; near Sussex, and at Upham, King's County. The deposits are practically inexhaustible. The Albert Mfg. Co., at Hillsborough ship their plaster all over Canada and to the U.S.

IRON.—Magnetite and associated hematite ores were until recently mined in a locality 17 miles s. w. of Bathurst; occurrences elsewhere are hematites and limonites of Carleton Co., hematites and specular ores of Black River and West Beach, St. John Co., magnetites found in western St. John and Charlotte Counties and deposits of bog iron in various localities. The materials for manufacture of iron and steel, viz., limestone, coal and manganese, are also present here in large quantities. The Woodstock hematite beds have a thickness of from 1 ft. to 16 ft. near Jackson-town, about 3 miles north-east of Woodstock. There is no mining in the Province at the present time.

IRON PYRITES.—Deposits of Pyrrhotite, containing, when pure about 39 per cent. of sulphur, occur in the south-western part of the Province.

MANGANESE.—A large deposit of wad or bog manganese in Albert Co. was mined several years ago. Mining operations were also carried on in Kings County and St. John County. These mines are now all closed down. The N.B. and N.S. Mining and Development Co. have dug bog ore near Adamsville Station in Kent Co., but operations are on a small scale.

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

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

SALT.—At Plumweseep, four miles north-east of Sussex, Kings County, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from the brine springs. output being



Answering the Call.
New Brunswick is a paradise for Sportsmen.
See pages 49, 50.

of excellent quality. Other saline springs are found near Salina Corner, about 10 miles south of Norton Station on the Canadian Government Railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis River.

Sport

NOTE—For further information about sport in New Brunswick, write to the Surveyor-General at Fredericton, and the Secretary, New Brunswick Guides Association at Fredericton, and write to the Canadian Government Railways at Moncton, N.B., for pamphlet "Out-of-Doors in the Maritime Provinces."

BIG GAME.—It is claimed that New Brunswick has more big game to the square mile than any other province in Canada. At least one third of the Province is good hunting ground.

Caribou and Moose. Both animals are abundant, Moose often weigh 1,000 lbs. Caribou are smaller. The chief moose and caribou regions are in the northern section, drained by the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers, by the Tobique, in the Canaan region south of the Miramichi, and parts of Northumberland and Kent Counties. Open season, 15th September to 30th November inclusive. In the season of 1914 the number of moose killed and reported was 1,737.

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

Fur Bearing Animals. The principal fur bearing animals are black bear, fox, lynx, wild cat, beaver, raccoon, sable, marten, mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, and ermine. Bear are found commonly only in the more uncivilized parts, and are very shy. The hare turns white in winter. Open season, winter months generally. License for non-residents to hunt or trap the above \$25. See under Fur Farming, page 13.

SMALL GAME.—**Ducks and Geese.** The Canada goose and the Branta Bernicla are plentiful. Many kinds of duck including the black duck, blue-winged and green-winged teal swarm on the rivers, lakes and shores of the Province in the proper seasons. The Bay of Fundy and the Gulf Coasts are thick with many kinds of duck in the spring and autumn. Open season, 1st September to 1st December.

Partridge. The birch partridge (the American ruffed grouse), gives good sport. The spruce partridge (the Canada grouse), found generally in the lowlands, is a

poor game bird, and not the least shy. Both birds are common. Open season, 15th September to 30th November.

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

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

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

FISH.—BEST RIVERS. The Nepisiquit, Nashwaak, Miramichi, Cains River, Maguadavic, Tobique, Bartibog, Tabusintac, New Castle and St. Croix are the leading rivers for salmon and trout.

Salmon. The salmon rivers are larger than in Nova Scotia. The fishing privileges are practically all leased every year. Fishing rights are offered at public auction at Fredericton and prices are often ridiculously cheap when compared with inferior water in Norway. Open season for fly fishing, 1st April to 15th September.

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

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

GUIDES.—There are about 600 registered guides in New Brunswick. Of these, 100 are camp owners who hire other guides who do not have camps of their own, but are good woodsmen, hunters and guides. As a consequence, there is little danger of accidents in the woods as each party has its own district. Camp owners furnish complete outfits, excepting guns and ammunition. Guide's charges with outfit as above, \$8.00 to \$12.00 per day per sportsman, according to location, etc. Non-resident hunting licenses \$50.00.

Boards of Trade Register

Extracts from the Official Boards of Trade
Register published in Heaton's Annual

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

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

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

County Towns marked ¶

¶**BATHURST** (Gloucester Co.), on Can. Govt. Ry. Hotels, Rohertson's, White House \$2. 2 banks. Elec. light and power, 1,200 h.p. developed. 1 large pulp and paper mill, 4 lumber and shingle mills, brick yard, grist mill, builders' factory. Four rivers flow into Bathurst harbor, of which the Nipisiquit affords especially fine salmon fishing. Moose, caribou, deer and birds within walking distance. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. Pop. of town and village, 4,000. Alt. 47.9. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Special Opportunities.—Furniture, boot and shoe factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CAMPBELLTON (Restigouche Co.), at head of deep water navigation, on Restigouche River. Div. pt. on Can. Govt. Ry. Hotels, St. Louis, Florence, Brunswick \$1 to \$2, Intercolonial. 5 churches, grammar and high school, 3 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Elec. power, 500 h.p. available at 10c. per k.w.h. 5 lumber mills, output 1915, 90 million ft., wood-working factory, foundry and machine shop, 1 brick yard, aerated waters, concrete blocks, 3 shingle mills, 4 wholesale grocers, 3 planing mills, shell factory. Salmon and trout fishing. Big game hunting. Pop. 5,000.



A Hunter's Cabin. There is little danger of accidents in the woods as each party has its own district. See Sport, page 49.

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

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

CHATHAM (Northumberland Co.), on Miramichi River, on Can. Govt. Rys. Steamer connection with river points, 3 boats. The chief place on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick with an excellent harbor, on the Miramichi River. Hotels, Touraine, Adams \$2, \$2.50, Bowser's \$2, and 4 others. 2 banks, 4 churches (Ang., 2 Pres., Meth.), public schools, college, convent and hospital. Seat of R.C. cathedral. Water, sewerage and fire protection systems, elec. light and power, good park. Agricultural Exhibition Association buildings and race track. Industries, 2 engine hoiler and machine works, pulp mill, 2 pulp block mills, 2 planing mills, 3 lumber mills in town and others in vicinity. Large lumber export trade, fresh and canned fish exports exceed \$500,000 annually. Salmon, grilse and trout fishing, small and big game hunting. Pop. 6,100.

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

DALHOUSIE (Restigouche Co.), on Baie des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on Can. Govt. Rys. Hotels, Queen's, Inch Arran (summer only) \$2, Royal. 3 churches, public school and convent, county buildings, 2 banks. Popular marine resort. Industries include 3 lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. The neighborhood is surrounded by spruce, maple, birch, pine and cedar forests. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. The harbor has from 30 to 40 feet of water the whole length opposite the town. Twenty-four feet at wharf, which extends 100 feet from shore. Pop. 1,650.

Special Opportunities.—Foundry and machine shop, woodworking factory, flour mill. No labor unions. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries.



A Morning's Catch.
Fishing rights are offered at public auction at Fredericton and prices are often ridiculously cheap compared with inferior water in Norway. See Sport, page 50.

1DORCHESTER (Westmorland Co.), county town on Memramcook River and Can. Govt. Rys., 12 miles from Sackville. Hotel, Windsor. Bank, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), county buildings, gaol. Dominion Penitentiary, elec. light, linen factory, good harbor, 8 retail stores. Neighborhood supplies copper, building stones, pulp stones, hay, quantities of spruce. Good farming district. Pop. 900.

1EDMUNDSTON (Madawaska Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.P. (div. pt.), Temiscouata Ry. and B. and A. Ry. Hotels, New Victoria, Grand Central, Royal, Windsor and 2 others. 3 churches, school, convent, 2 banks, saw and shingle mill (ann. cut 8 million ft.). Municipality owns water, elec. light and power systems. A lumbering and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen, fish and big game abundant. Alt. 463. Pop. 2,600, chiefly French.

NOTE.—Pulp mill in construction by Fraser, Ltd. Water power being developed.

Special Opportunities.—Lumbering and woodworking industries, brick yard, pulp mill, foundry. Excellent opening for box factory as hardwood is abundant. 600 h.p. water power awaiting development. Write the Mayor.

FAIRVILLE (St. John Co.), a suburb of St. John, ½-mile across St. John River, on C.P.R. Electric car to St. John. Hotel, Fairville \$1.50. 6 churches, bank, hospital for nervous diseases. Industries, saw and pulp mills, 2 box factories, brush and woodenware factory, brewery, brick yards, 2 bakeries. Municipality owns elec. light, waterworks and sewerage systems. Alt. 103. Pop. 3,500.

Special Opportunities.—Book and stationery store, lawyer, boarding house. Inducements to factories. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

1FREDERICTON (York Co.), capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on Can. Govt. Rys., C.P.R. and Fredericton & Grand Lake Ry. A steamer tri-weekly from St. John, 84 miles. Hotels, Barker House \$3.50, Queen's \$2.50 to \$3.50, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, York and Long's \$1.00, and others. Seat of Anglican Cathedral. House of Assembly. University of New Brunswick, 160 students; Provincial Normal School, 300 students; high school, business college, Victoria Hospital, Dominion Experimental Station. 7 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Pres., Meth.). Electric light and power plant owned by private co. Filtered water and modern sewerage system owned by city. 5 banks, park, 5 wholesale houses, 90 retail stores. Industries include grist mill, canoe and



Ogilvie Camp on the Tobique River. Campers and sportsmen return to New Brunswick year after year. See under Tourist Opportunities, page 17.

motor, boat factory, boots and shoes, larrigan and shoe-pack, woodworking factories, tanneries, lumber mills, farm implements, machine shops, concrete builders' blocks, builders' factory, cotton. Centre of lumbering district. Antimony, tungsten and coal in vicinity. Starting point for sportsmen. Moose country in Queens Co. reached in 6 hours. Pop. 8,000.

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

GRAND FALLS (Victoria Co.), at head of navigation on St. John River, on C.P.R. and Can. Govt. Rys., 202 miles from St. John. Hotels, Curless, Minto, Commercial \$2, Grand Falls \$1.50, 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt.), high school and 4 public schools, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Industries, 2 lumber mills, 2 woodworking factories, saw and grist mill, planing mill. The neighborhood supplies lumber and pulpwood. The River St. John falls here 180 ft. Power, 200,000 h.p. can be developed at Grand Falls. A fine suspension bridge over the falls. Moose, caribou, deer, bears, are abundant. Alt. 498. Pop. 1,750.

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

HILLSBOROUGH (Albert Co.), on Petitcodiac River and S. & A. Ry., 15 miles from Moncton. Hotels, Prince Albert \$2.00, Ward's \$1.50. Chartered bank, 3 churches (Meth., Ang., Bapt.), high school. Industries, plaster mills, carriages, railway machine shops, quarries, natural gas, large deposits of oil and shale, woodworking factory. Pop. 1,205.

Special Opportunities.—Manufacture of oil and cement. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MARYSVILLE (York Co.), on the Nashwauk River and on Can. Govt. Rys., and spur line of Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. from Gibson. Hotel 3 miles from Fredericton. 5 churches, high school. Cotton mills employ 700 hands. Pop. 2,050.

NOTE.—The Canada Cotton Co. are making extensive additions to their plant.

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

MILLTOWN (Charlotte Co.), 1 mile from St. Stephen. Industries, colored cotton mills, drugs, grist mill, 1 saw factory. Water power available for manufacturers. Pop. 2,250. Write Town Clerk.

MONCTON (Westmorland Co.), on Petitcodiac, which flows into Bay of Fundy; 30 ft. difference between high



Frank Slipps' Farm, near Woodstock. See Improved Farms, page 31.

and low tide. Headquarters of Can. Govt. Rys., Moncton. Buetoche Ry. and Shepody Navigation Co. Hotels, Brunswick, American, from \$2.50. 8 churches, 4 schools, 5 banks, 2 parks, golf. Industries include, workshops of Can. Govt. Rys., 3 foundries and machine shops, 2 builders' factories, biscuit factory, marble, underwear, hats and caps, 3 aerated waters, biscuits, barrels, harness and leather factory, mattresses, wire fences, glass works making lamp chimneys and bottles, grist mill, etc. Oil and natural gas being developed. 20 wells give over 50 million feet of gas per day. Pop. 14,000.

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

NEWCASTLE (Northumberland Co.), on left bank of Miramichi, at head of deep water navigation, on Can. Govt. Rys., 78 miles from Moncton. Steamboat to Chatham, 5 miles; Redbank, Millerton, and other points. Centre of fishing and hunting district. County seat. Customs port. Hotels, Miramichi, Commercial, Union, Royal, Windsor. 5 churches, academy, and convent, new \$40,000 hospital, 2 banks, 3 wholesale houses. Industries include chairs, 4 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 farm wagon works, 4 large saw mills at Nelson, across the river. Elec. light and artesian water, and sewerage systems owned by municipality. Headquarters for sportsmen, moose hunting and salmon. Good farming district. A steel passenger bridge has been built across the river by the Prov. Government. Pop. 3,100.

NOTE.—A 2 million dollar shipbuilding plant is in course of erection.

Special Opportunities.—Pulp and paper mill, tannery, tanning extract, foundry and machine shop, furniture factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SACKVILLE (Westmorland Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. and on C.P.R., at junction with line to Cape Tormentine, connecting with ferry to P.E. land. Hotels, Ford's \$2, Brunswick \$2, Intercolonial \$1.50. 2 banks. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist), 400 students, and Ladies' College, 300. 5 churches, 2 parks. Industries include 2 stove foundries, 3 harness, boot and shoe factories, 2 carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries, electric light and telephone company, 9-hole golf course. A fertile farming district, supplying spruce, hardwood and hay. Pop. 3,200.



Golf Links at St. Andrewa. See page 61.

Special Opportunities.—Furniture factory, machine shop, farm implements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

1ST. ANDREWS (Charlotte Co.), county town, on Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River, on C.P.R., 126 miles from St. John. Bank. Daily steamers to St. Stephen and ports in U.S. Hotels, Kennedy, and 4 others. Summer hotels, Algonquin (C.P.R.) and The Inn. Deep harbor, open all the year round, is Atlantic terminus of C.P.R., and can accommodate largest vessels, depth at low tide 40 to 350 ft. Popular summer resort. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fishing. Sardines abound. Industries, fish and clam factories, mattress factory, sardine works at Chamcook, employing 300 hands. Pop. 2,000.

NOTE.—Waterworks under construction.

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

1ST. JOHN (St. John Co.), county town and Atlantic port of the Dominion, open summer and winter. On Bay of Fundy, at mouth of River St. John, Terminus of Can. Govt. Rys., C.P.R., N.B. Southern Ry. Prior to the war, regular sailings in winter to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, Trieste, South Africa, Australia, and all the year to London, Glasgow, Manchester, West Indies, Boston and intermediate points. Hotels, Royal (Eur. plan) \$2 up, Dufferin \$3, Prince William \$2.50 and \$3.50, Imperial (Eur. plan), Victoria \$3, Clifton \$2 to \$3, Park (Eur. plan) 75c. to \$1.50, Lansdowne \$2, La Tour Apartments \$2 to \$2.50. 44 churches, 2 free public libraries, Y.M.C.A., Seamen's Institute, Provincial Hospital for nervous diseases, tuberculosis, and general hospitals, 4 daily newspapers, 17 banks, 7 theatres, golf, yacht and power boat clubs, Armoury, N.B. Automobile Assn., upwards of 500 acres parks and public gardens. Industries include C.P.R. elevators (2,000,000 bush.), a pulp mill, 12 large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, cotton mills, tannery, woodworking factories, corn mills, brushes and brooms, paper boxes and wooden boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble works, paint, fertilizers, boots and shoes, breweries, biscuits, machine and munition plant, large new sugar refining plant, hydrated lime plant, Can. Govt. elevator, etc. Exports, 1916-17, \$190,586,561; imports, \$14,956,948, a total trade of \$205,543,509. Total valuations for assessment purposes, 1917, \$41,233,800. Tax rate, 2.18, plus .30 for patriotic purposes.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS

St. John is the only city in Canada which owns its own harbor. It was the first Canadian city to adopt Government by a Commission. Pop. 61,380.

NOTE.—Developments in progress—improvements of harbor, suburban elec. rys. and St. John Valley Ry. C.P.R. enlarging yards. New ocean pier being finished. Catholic High school for girls and isolation hospital under construction. 3 shipyards for wood and steel ships started.

Special Opportunities.—Pulp and paper mills. Exceptional facilities for collecting raw material and shipping to Europe and the United States. Factories using hardwood, brick plant, cement works. Lime stations close at hand. Steel ship-building. Manufacture of textiles—experts say that St. John has the finest climate in the world for the manufacture of textiles. Boot and shoe factories—leather is manufactured in St. John and sent to all parts of the Dominion. Wholesale and distributing houses—St. John is the natural distributing centre for Maritime Provinces. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. STEPHEN (Charlotte Co.), at head of tide water on St. Croix River, 80 miles west of St. John, opposite Calais (Me.), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a bridge. On C.P.R. and N.B. Southern Ry. Steamers to St. Andrews, St. John, and other local points. Electric railway to Calais and Milltown. Hotels, Windsor, Queen's, Johnson's \$2. Nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. Water system from spring owned and operated by town. Elec. and water power available. 6 churches, schools, custom house, 3 banks. Industries, 2 aerated water factories, "hug death" chemicals, ladies' skirts and wrappers, Ganong's confectionery, "Surprise" soap, bricks, box factory, fertilizer plant, edge tools, carriage factory, woodworking factory and automobile garage, shoe factory. 9-hole golf course. Good hunting and fishing. Alt. 12. Pop. 3,600.

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

SHEDIAC (Westmorland Co.), on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, 18 miles n.e. of Moncton, on Can. Govt. Rys. S.S. connection with Prince Edward Island at Point du Chene, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Hotels, Weldon, Royal, Terrace. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank. Town owns water system. Elec. light by private co. Industries, lumber mills, 2 saw mills, stone quarry, lobster packing. Alt. 47. Pop. 1,500. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

SUSSEX (Kings Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. Hotels, Depot, Maplehurst, Royal. 2 banks, 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C., Bapt.), Agric. College, Provincial Dairy School, County Grammar School, public school, Provincial Militia Drill Grounds. Armoury and County Exhibition buildings. Town owns water and sewerage systems and park. Lighting plant owned by private co. Industries include refrigerators, wood-working machinery works, 2 butter and cheese factories, paper boxes, foundry, furniture and blacksmith, tannery, cold storage, 2 mineral water factories, weekly and monthly papers. Centre of rich mixed farming district, supplying salt, lime, plaster, coal, lumber. Fishing and hunting. Alt. 69. Pop. 3,000.

Special Opportunities.—Sheep raising, fruit growing and dairying. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TWOODSTOCK (Carleton Co.), at confluence of St. John and Meduxnekeag River on high bluff, on Can. Govt. Rys. and C.P.R. Centre of thriving agricultural district. Port of entry. Hotels, Carlisle \$2.00 to \$2.50, Aberdeen \$2.00. 3 banks, 6 churches, grammar school, Fisher Memorial school, hospital, Agricultural College, School of Domestic Science. Library, park, municipal water and sewerage system, cheap elec. power. Industries, creamery, 2 foundries, tannery, grist mill, 3 saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, carding mill, potato products factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory. Large quantities of hemlock, spruce. Fair cedar and hardwood in vicinity, also copper and iron. Good scenery, fishing and hunting nearby. 9-hole golf course. Alt. 134. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities.—Manufacture of farm products. Furniture factory, chemical plant. Inducements offered new industries, including water at cost, tax exemption for a term of years, guarantee of bonds. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Further Information

Provincial Government Publications. The New Brunswick Government issues an Annual Report on Agriculture and Immigration, which gives much valuable information concerning agricultural development, weather conditions, etc. There are several other interesting publications which are especially valuable to the prospective settler, namely: "Land of Comfortable Homes" and "Orchard Opportunities."

London Office. An office is maintained at 37 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., under the direction of Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent General. Mr. Sumner is one of New Brunswick's successful business men and is in every way competent to give information regarding New Brunswick's possibilities.

Correspondence. Inquiries addressed to Mr. Sumner at the London office, or to the New Brunswick Government Offices, St. John, N.B., or to the Honourable J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B., will receive prompt attention.

NOTE.—Attention is drawn to the local references given throughout the text of the book. When writing for information please mention Heaton's Annual.

TOURIST INFORMATION. Correspondence is invited by The Intercolonial Railway, The Tourist Information Bureau, 22 King St., St. John, N.B., and The Fredericton Tourist Association.

SPORTING INFORMATION. Write to the Surveyor General at Fredericton, The New Brunswick Guides Association at Fredericton and the Canadian Government Railway at Moncton.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Write to local references given in the Boards of Trade Register, pages 51 to 63.



In the lovely St. John River Valley. See full description on pages 32, 33

