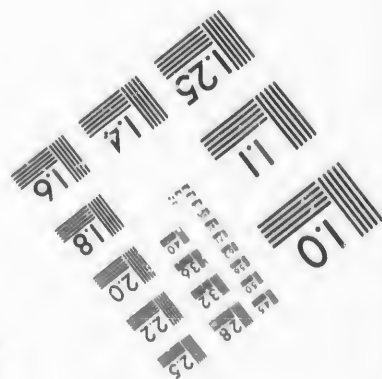
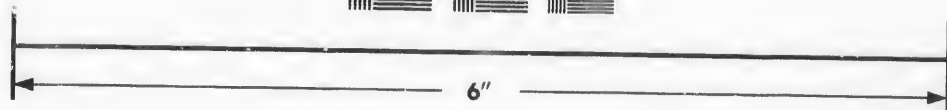
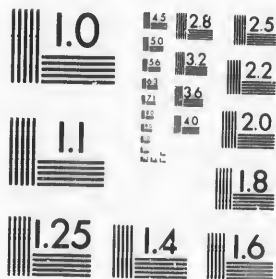


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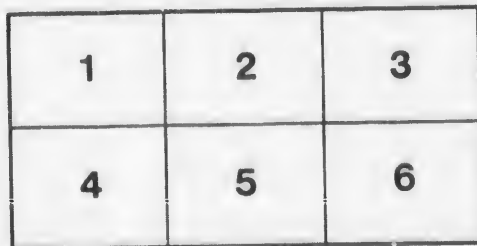
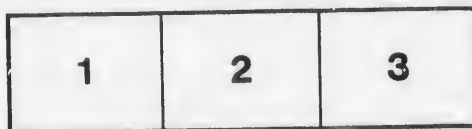
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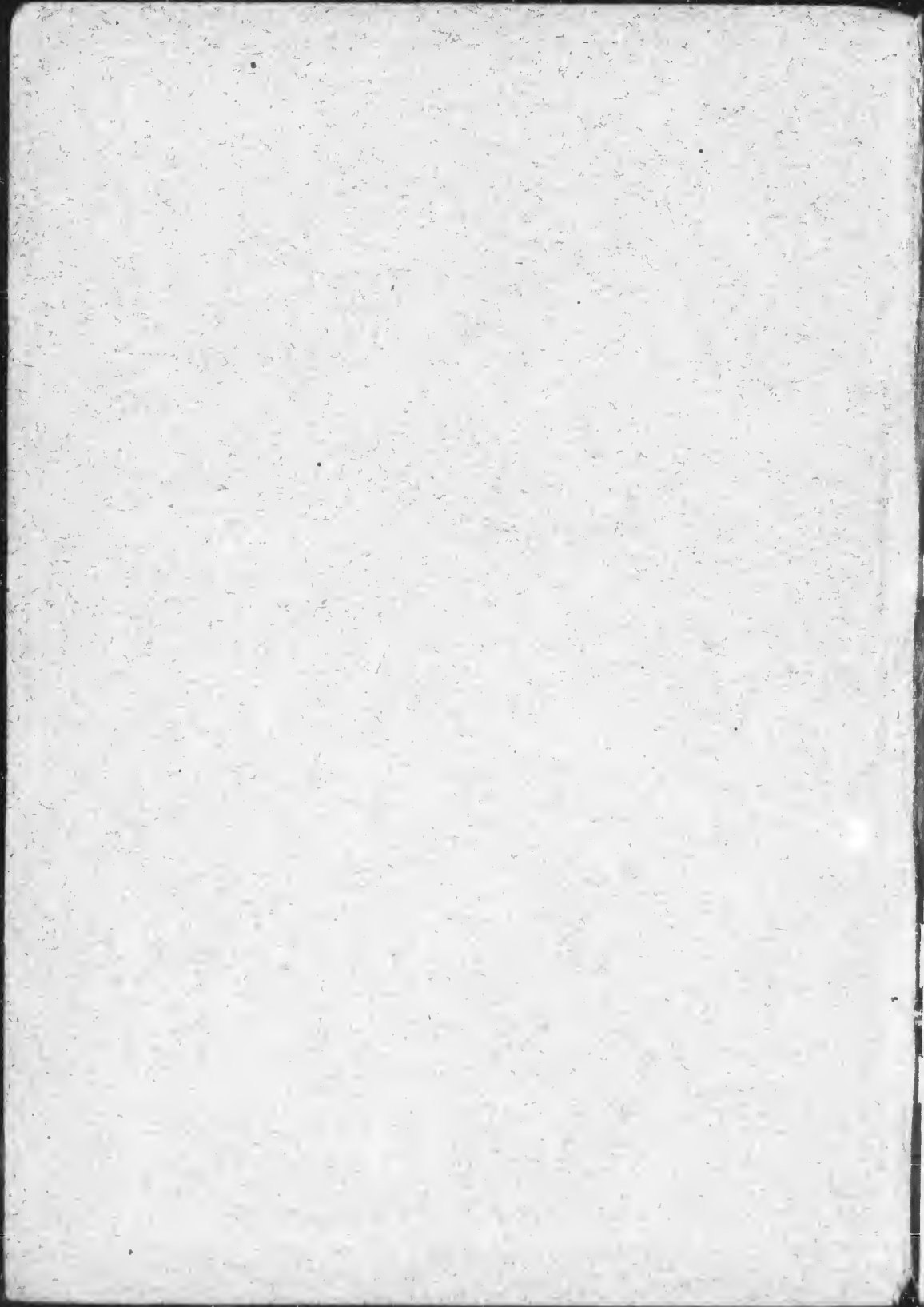
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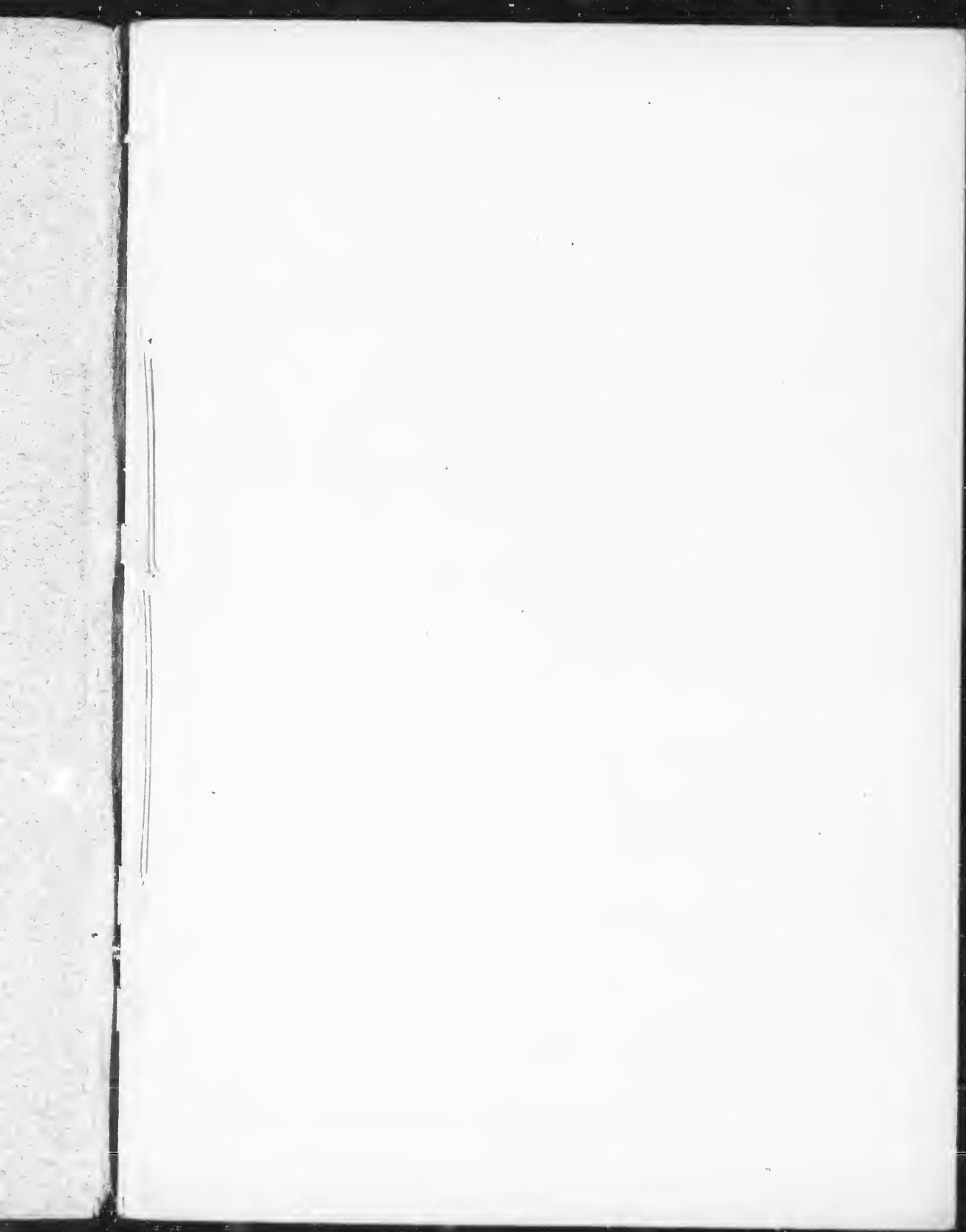


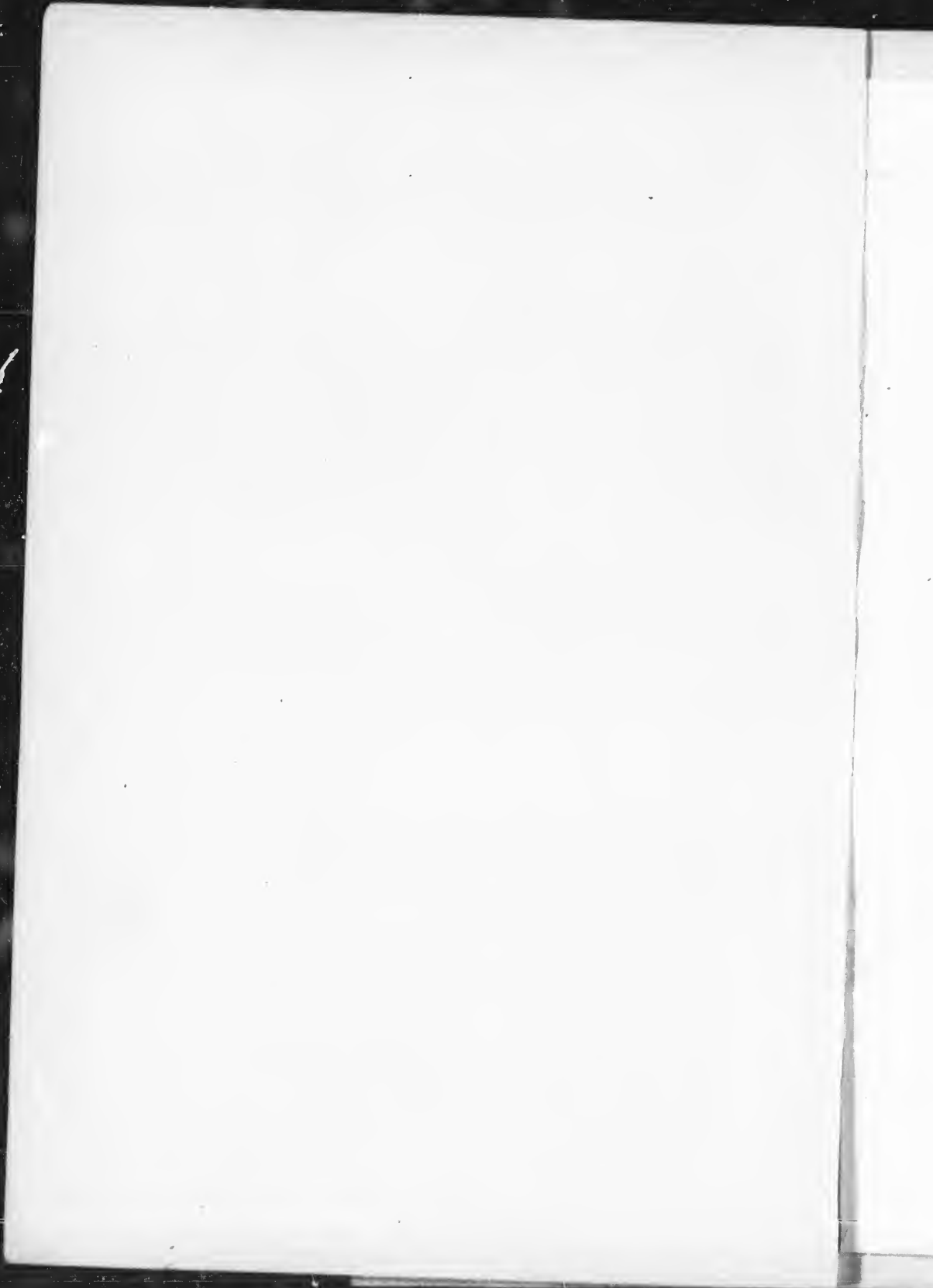
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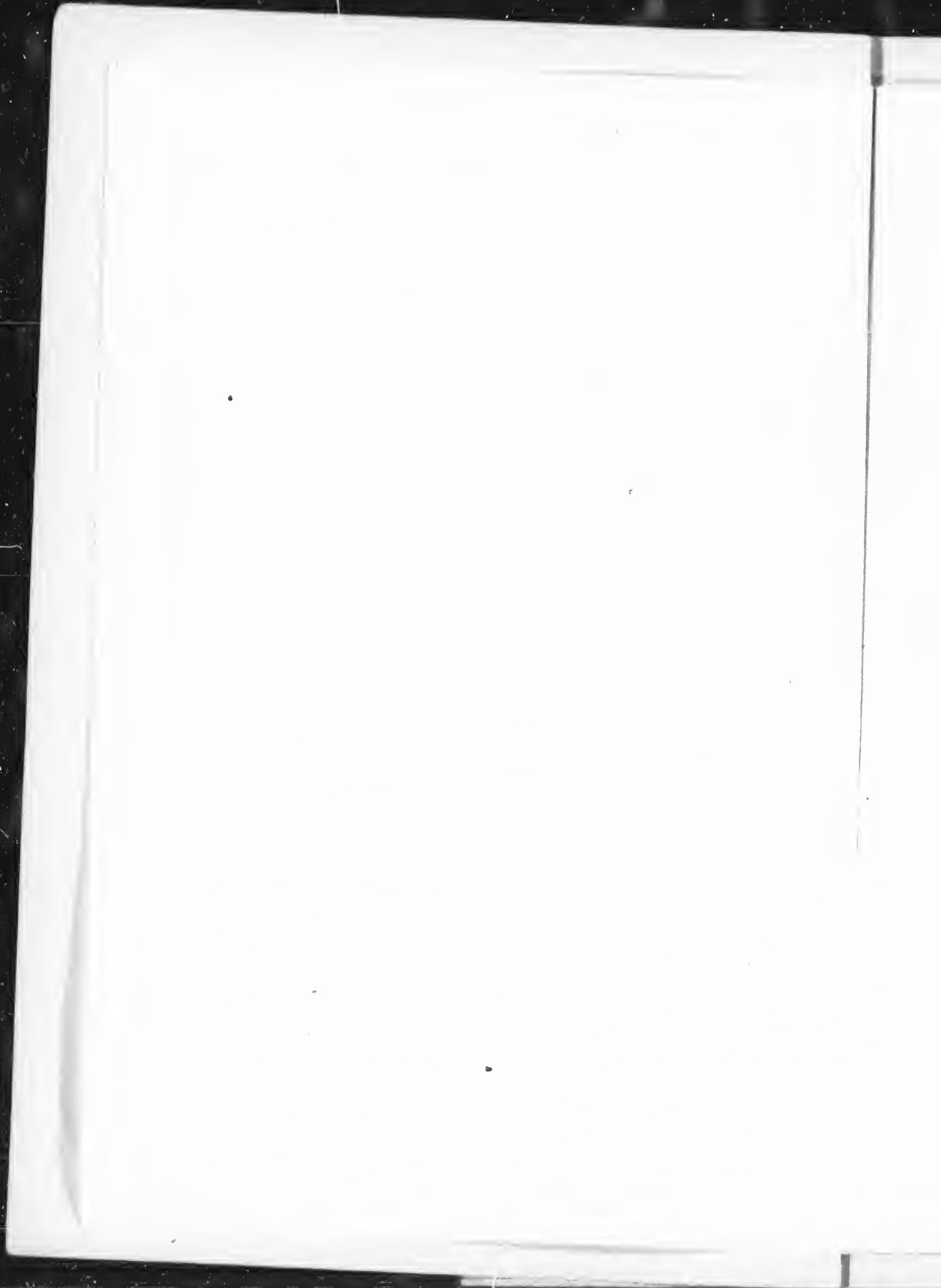




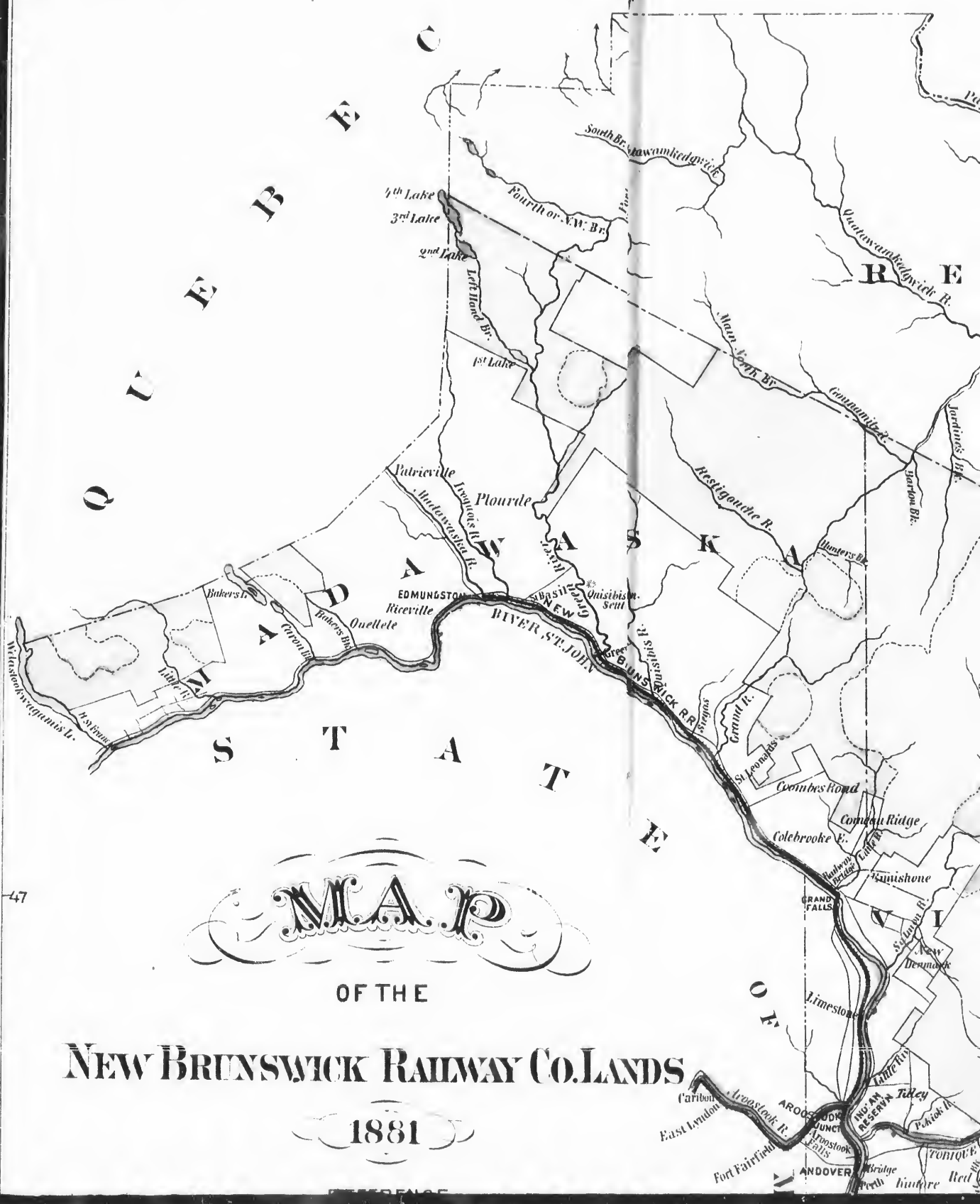










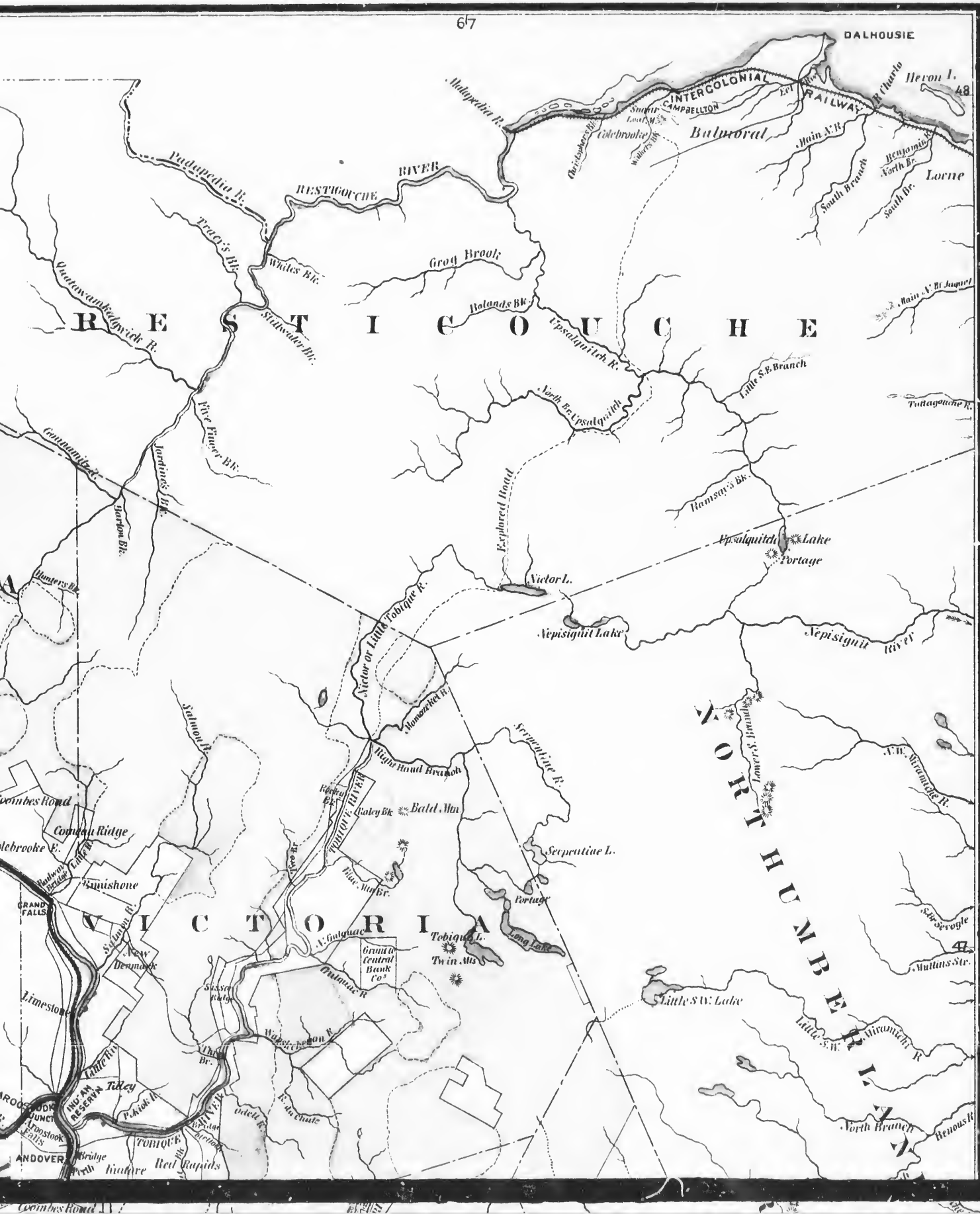


MAP

OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO. LANDS

1881



RESTIGOUCHE

TOBIQUE

NORTHUMBER

DALHOUSIE

CAMPBELLTON

LORNE

BALWATER

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Main N.R.

South Branch

Benjamin's North Br.

South Br.

Main N.R. August

Lake S.E. Branch

Portage

Upsalquitch R.

North Br. Upsalquitch

Explored Road

Victor L.

Upsalquitch Lake

Portage

Upsalquitch Lake

Portage

Upsalquitch R.

Upsalquitch Lake

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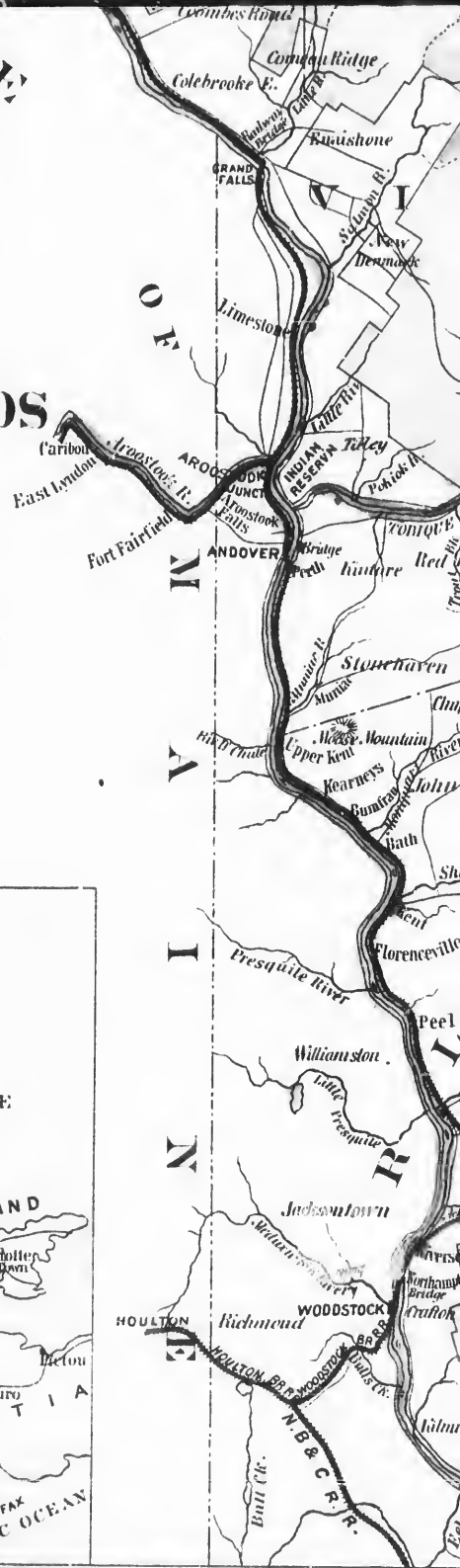
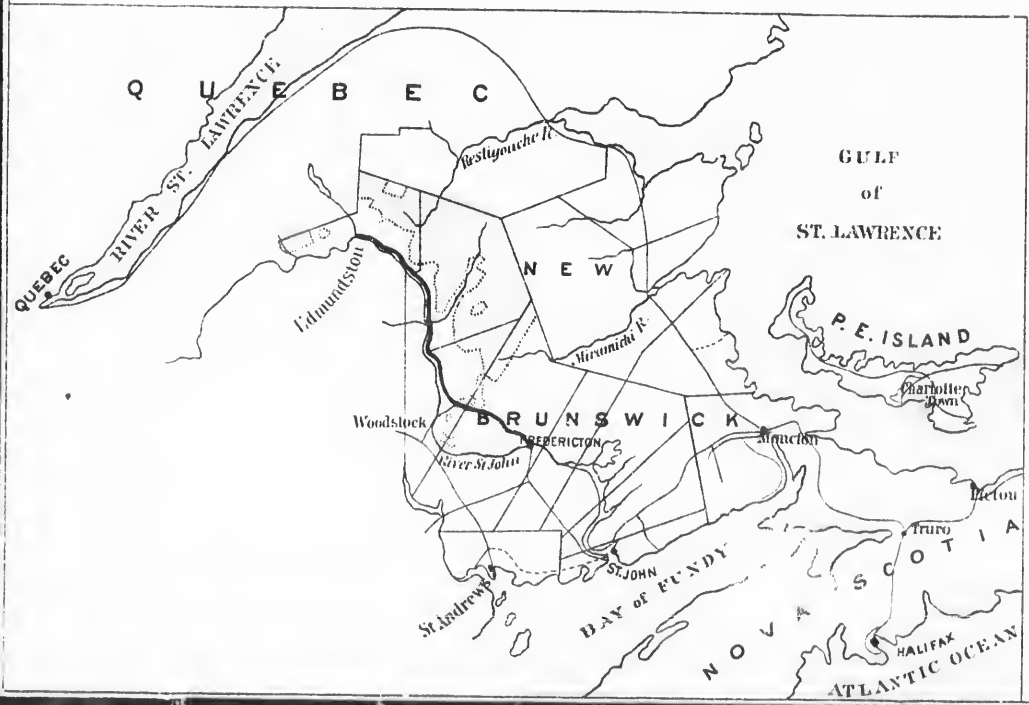
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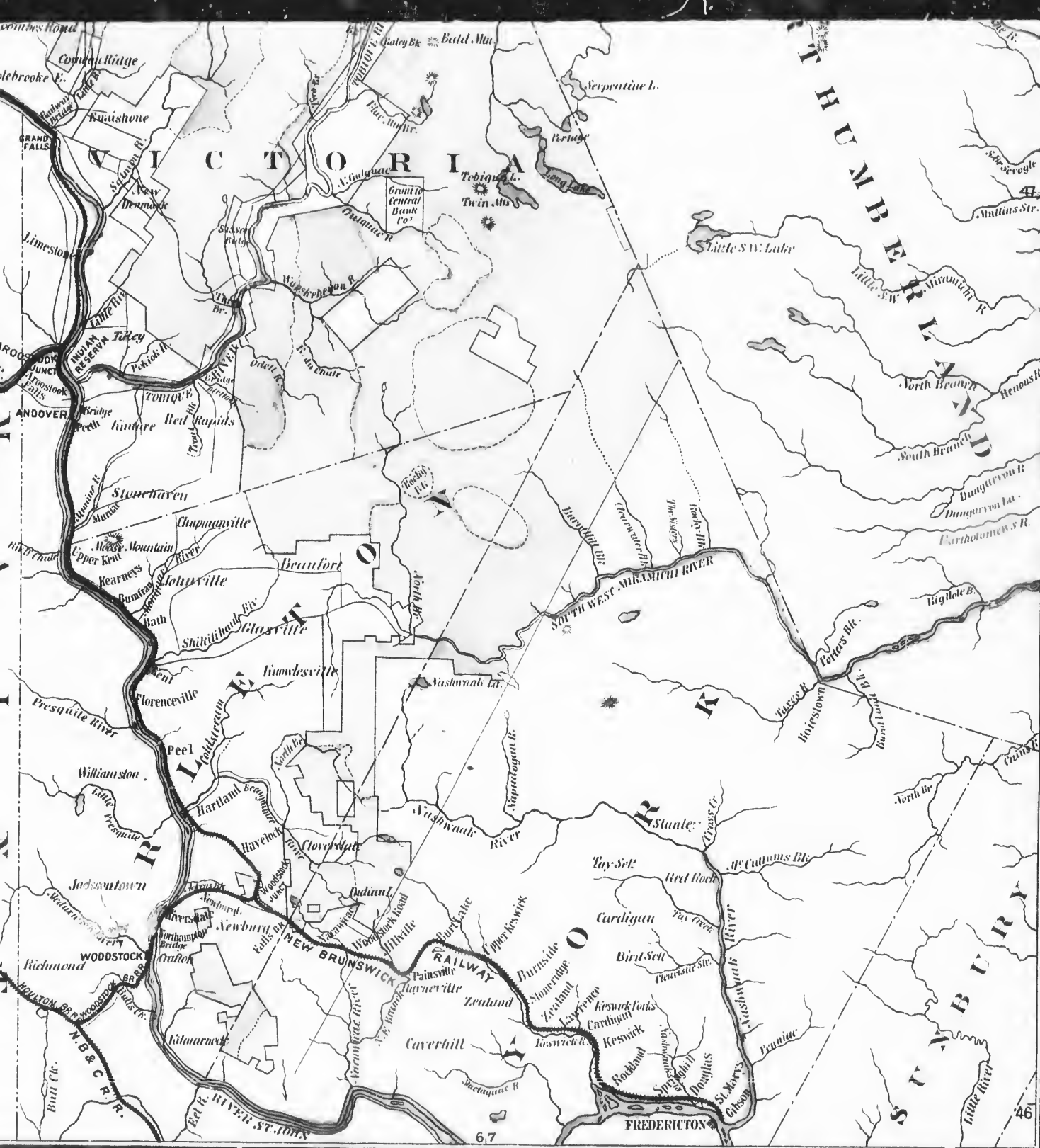
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Settlement Lands coloured Red
Timber " " Green



CONTENTS		
Settlement Lands	700,000	acres
Timber	947,272	" "





Combs Road
Combs Ridge
Brook E.
Kushone
Sudbury R.
New Denbigh
Saxon Falls
Thompson Br.
Woodsbridge R.
Tobique L.
Twin Mts.
Serpentine L.
Grand Central Bank Co's
Chaloupe R.
St-John L. Lake
Little S.W. Lake
Miramichi R.
North Branch
South Branch
Dunquoy R.
Dunquoy Lake
Bartholomew's R.
Highole B.
Forks B.
Horseshoe B.
North Br.
Cassidy R.
St-John
Nashwaak L.
Nashwaak River
Nepaugogog R.
St-John
Cray's R.
St-John
Cottons B.
Tay-Sol
Red Rock
Tay Creek
Cardigan
Bird-Sol
Clairville St.
Kiswick Falls
Cardigan
Keswick
Rockland
St-John
Douglas
St-Marys
Grisson
Fredericton
Little River
46
67



GUIDE TO NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE USE OF

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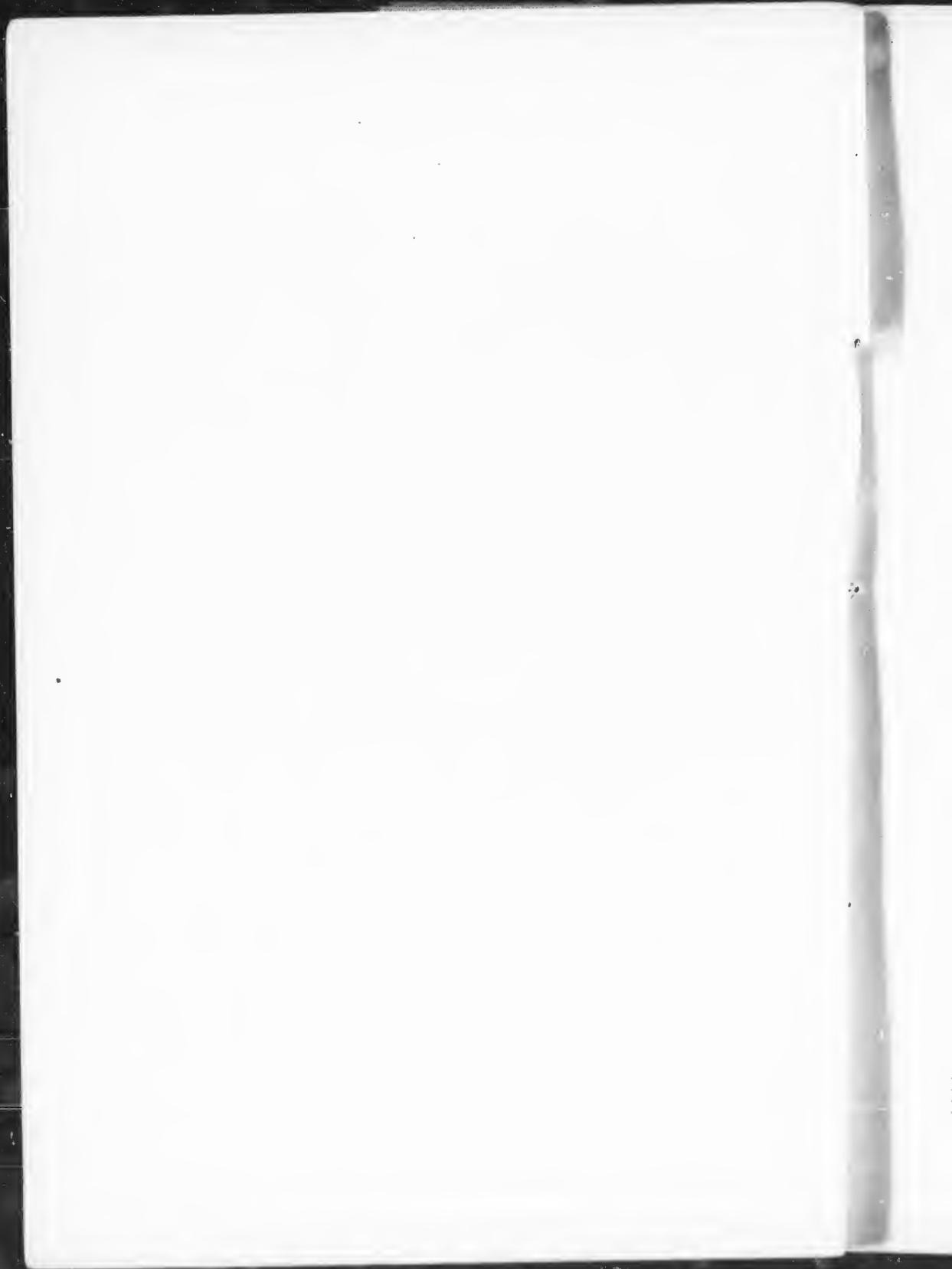
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CHAPTER I.

NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE Province of New Brunswick lies on the Atlantic Seaboard of Canada, between the parallels of 45° and 48° north latitude. New Brunswick adjoins the State of Maine on the west, and the Province of Quebec on the northwest. Nova Scotia lies to the southeast, and is connected with New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus. The population of New Brunswick is about 300,000. Its area is 27,177 square miles, or 17,393,410 acres. The chief towns are St. JOHN, situated on the Bay of Fundy, and at the mouth of the river St. John, and containing, with the neighboring town of Portland, a population of about 45,000. It possesses one of the finest harbors in America; open at all seasons of the year to vessels of the largest size. It is admirably situated for the purposes of trade with Europe, the United States, the West Indies and South America, and is the fourth port in the British Empire in point of tonnage of vessels owned there. FREDERICTON is the capital of the Province, and the second city in population. It is situated on the western bank of the St. John river, 85 miles from the sea; and is accessible during the whole season of open water by vessels of 100 tons, and in the spring and fall by vessels of much larger size. Opposite Fredericton on the eastern shore of the St. John is *Gibson*, the present southern terminus of the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

The New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company owns 1,647,172 acres of land in the northwest of the Province, of which *at least 800,000 acres have now been opened up and are available for immediate settlement.* This magnificent domain, which is twice as large as the State of Rhode Island, is situated upon the St. John river and its tributaries, the Aroostook and the Tobique.

The Aroostook enters the St. John from the east, the Tobique from the west. They drain the finest agricultural land in the eastern part of North America. Though the valley of the Aroostook is already thickly populated, the increase in the population of Aroostook County during the past ten years has been greater than in all the other counties of Maine together. Now, that the valley of the Tobique is for the first time opened for settlement, there can be little doubt that her population and wealth will increase as rapidly. Her soil is not less rich, nor her climate less genial. The comparatively few settlements, which have been permitted to spring up, are prospering exceedingly.

In the transport of cattle, sheep and grain to England, the New Bruns-

wick farmers have an immense advantage over their rivals of the northwest.

Instead of 2,000 miles, they have to pay freight on barely two hundred; and their harbor of St. John is nearer than their rivals' harbor, New York, to Liverpool by many hundreds of miles.

There is a large trade between St. John and the West Indies in all kinds of produce, and there is a great demand for New Brunswick sheep and cattle, both in England and the United States.

From the accompanying map it will be seen that the New Brunswick Railway runs through the valley of the St. John for nearly 180 miles. This road is free of debt, well equipped, and thoroughly equal to supplying all the needs of the country. The connections the line makes with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the St. John and Maine, and the steamboats at Fredericton enable it to carry freight and passengers cheaply and easily to all parts of the Continent.



CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY'S ESTATE.

ATENTION is called to the accompanying map, which shows with perfect accuracy the estate of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and indicates as far as possible the character of the soil. The uncolored portion of the map is either Crown land or is granted to private individuals; the uncolored lands along the St. John Valley being nearly all held by actual settlers. The part colored red represents the richer farming lands of the Company. The green portion represents the timber lands; but there is good farming land within the limits of this part, just as there is much valuable timber upon the other. It will be further observed that the company owns nearly all the unoccupied land in the Counties of York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska: also that a complete system of highways extends from various points along the railway to the boundaries of the land grant, which is bordered all along its western side by settlements; also that numerous streams flow through the railway domain; but it may be mentioned that the branches of the several streams have not been laid down in detail.

The great Alleghany Mountain range, which is the foundation, geologically speaking, upon which the east of North America rests, divides in twain in the northern part of the State of New Hampshire. One subdivision extends northward, and marks out the course which the river St. Lawrence follows; the other, eastward, across Maine and New Brunswick, until it reaches the sea at Bathurst on the Bay Chaleur. In the vast basin between these ranges of highlands, which, it may be remarked, nowhere rise to any great elevation, lies an agricultural region of remarkable fertility. Its area may be estimated at six millions of acres, and its character is uniform throughout, that is to say, consisting of alternate sections of agricultural and timber lands. It has been well established, both by exploration and by the practical experience of farmers, that what is true of the portion of this area west of St. John, is true of that to the east also.

Speaking of this district in New Brunswick, Professor Johnston further says: "On this formation a large part of the richest upland soils of the Province are formed. The fertile, cultivated and equally promising wild lands of the Restigonche, and those on either side of the Upper St. John, from Jacksonstown to Grand Falls, rest upon and are formed from the débris of these rocks. Similar good land will probably be found to stretch across

and cover the whole northern part of the Province." At the time Professor Johnston wrote his report, the greater part of the northern part of the Province was unexplored. What he suggested as probable is now known as a fact, namely, that land of the first quality is to be found over nearly the whole of New Brunswick, north of the highlands above mentioned. We quote Professor Johnston again: "The soils of this formation are for the most part of a heavier or stronger character than those of the Coal Measures. Among them also are beds of valuable limestone, and the presence of lime in considerable quantities as an ingredient of the slaty rocks themselves—a chemical character of much importance—distinguishes the beds and soils of these upper Silurian rocks."

The following is an extract from the report of John McCallum, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, to the Government of New Brunswick. He thus speaks of the lands owned by the Company: "From the northwest angle of Northumberland County to Restigouche river—a distance of twenty-eight miles 24 chains—the country is very level, excepting the descent from the ridge east of Nictau stream into the valley of the stream. The land for agricultural purposes is excellent, being a deep, rich soil, free from stones, and covered with a hardwood growth of large size. From my own observation and what I could learn of this section of country, I believe there is a very extensive tract of the finest farming land in the Province, extending into Restigouche County a considerable distance, and south to the Tobique river, and southwest to river St. John." In 1871 a commissioner was directed by the late C. S. Sugin, Secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the adaptability of the wild lands of Victoria County for settlement. The following is an extract from the report, made in pursuance of those instructions, which was submitted to the Legislature in 1872: "What give a character to the surface of this county are the low 'ridges,' as they are called in the language of the country. * * * These ridges are mostly covered with a luxuriant growth of rock maple, yellow birch, and other hard woods; the soil is deep, mellow, rich, and free from stone. Copious springs of water abound, while the open character of the forest renders it easily cleared. One cannot speak too highly of the fertility of these ridges and their value to the Province." The location of the thriving settlements of New Denmark and Tilley followed the publication of this report, but the further opening of the country was stopped by the terms of the contract with the New Brunswick Railway Company, who claimed that this land should be reserved for them. This land has now been purchased by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and is open for settlement. The following are extracts from the reports of practical farmers to the Government of New Brunswick. The localities from which the reports are made adjoin the railway grant.

W. McThail, formerly of Stonehaven, Scotland, writing from Stonehaven, New Brunswick, says: "The soil is good and for the most part deep; its excellency becoming more apparent when its qualities of durability become known. It is composed of a super-stratum of vegetable compound and a

sub-soil of fine loaming clay to a great depth." J. H. Brewer, writing from Red Rapids settlement, says: "The soil is of first-rate quality." John Smith, of Lesson Ridge, writes: "The land is very good, well watered, timbered principally with hard woods, and produces good crops."

A few more facts under this head will be given in connection with a short sketch of some of the new settlements, which will form the subject matter of another chapter.

The timber standing upon the lands of the Land & Lumber Company is of enormous value. The former President of the Railway Company, Mr. Alex. Gibson, made the following estimate of its value. He estimated of spruce and pine that there were upon the land of the Company 3,520,000,000 superficial feet of merchantable lumber; of cedar, 3,294,000,000 superficial feet, and of exportable hardwoods and hemlocks a sufficient quantity to raise the total value of the lumber now standing on the land to upwards of *twelve millions of dollars*. The number of small streams which intersect the property adds immensely to its value. Timber can be cut in any part and floated down the smaller brooks to the larger tributaries, from there to the St. John and down the St. John to the saw mills free of all transportation costs. Shingle mills have recently been put at Van Buren, and mills for sawing deals will probably soon be erected at different points on the river. The export of spruce timber is simply enormous. The manufacture of this lumber will provide for years to come a steady home market for large quantities of agricultural produce, and employment during the winter season to hundreds of men in addition to those engaged in handling it in summer. The value of the hardwood upon the lands is very great, not only for timber and fuel, but for the manufacture of charcoal for which there will be a large demand to supply the Charcoal Iron Works at Woodstock. Immense deposits of iron ore occur in the County of Carleton, and a large furnace has been erected for reducing the ore. The demand which the manufacture of this iron created for charcoal gave a powerful impetus to the clearing of the farms of Carleton County, and now that the supply of hardwood, above what is wanted for home use, is exhausted on most of the neighboring farms, the lands on the upper St. John will have to supply the charcoal required. The sales of wood for the manufacture of charcoal, or the sale of the coal itself, when made by the farmers, will secure cash advances for those whose means, which they can expend in clearing land, are limited.

A short description of the location of the settlement lands of the Company in connection with existing settlements will now be given.

For this purpose the land of the Company may be considered as divided by the river Tobique into two nearly equal parts. South of the Tobique lie 260,000 acres of first-class farming land. The largest area, in one block, extends from Beanfort settlement on the south to the rear of the lots which front on the south bank of the Tobique, near the Plaster Rock. This tract is about twenty-eight miles long, and has an average breadth of over six miles. It is estimated to contain 113,400 acres. [It may be here mentioned that the estimates of area of the first-class land

are in all cases lower than an actual measurement would give, and that very much of the land not included in them will probably be found of great value for farming purposes.] This tract is well situated for immediate settlement, as there is little or no ungranted Crown land in the vicinity. A great many settlers have gone into the adjacent parts of the counties of Carleton and Victoria, and their success has been so signal, that if a road were made through this tract, and the land offered for sale, it would be probably at once taken up by persons living in the Province. Lying a little to the east of this tract are four smaller areas of similar land. A glance at the map will show that these are so situated as to be easily reached from the first mentioned tract. Near Knowlesville settlement there is about 25,500 acres of land of the first quality, near Woodstock Junction about 16,000 acres, and a small area of 3,000 acres near the St. John river. These all adjoin existing settlements, and are exceedingly well adapted for the location of small colonies, or would command a ready sale to parties within the Province if intersected by roads. They all are readily accessible from the Railway and good roads reach almost, and in some places quite, to their borders.

Two other tracts south of the Tobique are colored red on the map, and are known to be land of superior quality. One is a block of a little over 5,000 acres, lying between Bald Head and the Tobique river. There is a thriving settlement near this, at the mouth of the small stream which runs into the Tobique at this point, called Riley Brook, where there is a mill and one or two school-houses. Although this is somewhat remote from the Railway, produce raised in the neighborhood commands a ready sale to lumbermen, at good prices. A "portage" road crosses this tract, which could be made available as a settlement road at small outlay. The other tract is of about 13,000 acres, and lies between the Nietan, or Little Tobique, and the Mamogekel. There is also a portage road through this tract; but the fact that a settlement here would be separated by eight or ten miles of forest from the nearest neighbors will prevent its very early occupation. A farmer here would get prices for produce much in advance of the regular market rates by supplying the large lumber camps situated near here.

North of the Tobique the Land and Lumber Company owns about 540,000 acres of first-class farming land. Practically speaking, all the Company's land between the Restigouche and Grand river on the north, and the Tobique on the south, is suitable for farming, and will one day be tilled; but only those have been colored red on the map which are known beyond a doubt to be of the first-class. Here will be found within a few years the home of a thriving people, and the source of immense wealth to the province. The New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company owns in this tract a magnificent domain of half a million acres, every acre of which is of great value, intersected by streams in all directions, and well watered by springs on the highest ridges, with soil capable of yielding abundant crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes and other root crops, and with a standing forest worth millions of dollars. This district is accessible either from the St. John or the Tobique. There is a road across the country from the Grand Falls

to Three Brooks, Tobique. This is settled on both ends up to the line of the company's lands.

The reader is asked to turn to the map and find Grand Falls on the New Brunswick Railway, and Dalhousie's on the Intercolonial Railway. They are on opposite sides of the province. The distance between these two points by a highway would be, allowing for divergences from a direct line, one hundred and ten miles, and those who have explored the country agree that for the whole distance the land is of excellent quality. The making of this road is now (December, 1880), under the consideration of the Provincial Government. This highway will pass for 35 miles over the very best lands of the railway company, giving a frontage of seventy miles for farms. The experience of settlers is that the farther back from the St. John one goes towards the watershed of the province, the better is the quality of the soil. Range after range of farms could be located on either side of this main highway until on the New Brunswick Railway land and the Crown lands in Restigouche homes would be provided for an agricultural population of a quarter of a million.

North of the Restigouche and Grand river are several tracts of first-class land, and a great deal of what may be called second-class land—the latter is not indicated on the map. Whenever these tracts are put upon the market they will probably be bought up by the French farmers, in the Madawaska parishes, to provide homes for their children.

The great point which is established by the facts set forth in the foregoing pages, is that the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company owns fully *eight hundred thousand* acres of land fully equal in every respect to the celebrated Aroostook Valley, or to Jacksontown, Williamstown and Glassville, in New Brunswick. These localities contain hundreds of farms whose owners, by the cultivation of the soil alone, have amassed sufficient property to put themselves beyond the need of labor, and to start their families in life with every desirable advantage; whose homes rival in elegance and surpass in comfort those of the merchants in the towns and cities. They support a population of energetic and able men and women. Poverty is absolutely unknown, except when occasioned by laziness or sudden misfortune. They form what is unanimously admitted to be the finest rural district in the eastern part of North America, and there is room on the estate of the Land and Lumber Company for *one hundred and fifty thousand* people to whom industry will secure just as prosperous a future.

CHAPTER III.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE class of men who are wanted in New Brunswick, and will prosper there, are the small farmers, and the more hardworking day laborers of England and Scotland, men who can work in the open air, who can till the land and fell the trees. Mechanics and tradesfolk are in less demand.

Work can be had throughout the year by an able-bodied man.

In the prairie and timberless country of the far West the soil is frozen for more than six months in the year, and the farmer, whether he will or no, can find little to do; but in New Brunswick directly the snow falls lumbering begins.

Strong men can always find work in the lumbering camps. The life in the bright, keen winter air is said to be most exhilarating, and the wages paid are high.

A farmer tilling his own land will find plenty to do throughout the winter in felling trees and clearing his farm.

Married men should remember, that while to a poor man a large family in Great Britain is a loss and a hindrance, in New Brunswick it is a distinct gain. Provisions are so cheap and labor so dear, that every boy or girl who can and will work, either in the house, or on the farm, adds so much to the wealth of the family.

An emigrant from the Old Country should travel by the Allan Line of Steamships from Liverpool, in England, or Merville, in Ireland, to Quebec; or, if possible, Halifax, in Canada. From these towns a few hours' journey will take him to St. John, and from thence to Fredericton the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway Company.

At the office of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, in Fredericton, he will be able to learn which are the best settlements to go to, and the price of land in each. Every opportunity will be given him to examine the lands before deciding to buy or to settle.

The object of the Company being rather to induce settlers to come and improve the property than to get high prices for their lands, the settler will not be required to pay cash (unless he pleases) for his purchase.

A deposit will have to be made when the title deeds are given, and the balance will be payable in yearly instalments. A moderate rate of interest will be charged. The price of the lands, from which the valuable timber has been cut, ranges from four shillings to one pound per acre, on land where the large trees are still standing from ten shillings to two pounds

per acre. The purchaser will own his land in fee simple. The settler of limited means should arrive in May. On taking possession of his property his first care will be to build a house. He will generally find enough spruce and cedar with which to do this on his own property. A comfortable log cabin can be built, and a waterproof roof and floor laid for about four pounds. A cooking stove, costing about four pounds will also have to be bought.

While he is building the house he ought also to begin clearing off the timber. In buying his land he will do wisely in choosing a lot on which the trees have been cut down. These he can then pile together and burn. Men (if wanted) can generally be hired to clear the land at a cost of from eight shillings to twelve shillings per acre.

The cost of clearing a small farm is about two pounds an acre, on a larger acreage the relative cost is smaller.

Five acres of new land will yield sufficient to support a man, his wife and four or five children and a cow, from one harvest to another, if the right kind of crop be planted. A good method is for the settler the first year, if he is only going to cultivate five acres, to put two acres in barley, two in oats, and one in potatoes and beans. It is advisable to sow barley the first year, because it is sure to yield a crop no matter how late it is planted, and this is a consideration of importance to a settler who arrives in the spring. Wheat is a sure crop, but it needs to be sown earlier than barley. The two acres of barley will yield enough to make ten barrels of good, sweet, nutritious flour; the two acres of oats will produce fodder enough for the cow, if cut green when the grain is in the milk and cured into hay; or, if they have been sown early enough, they will yield a large quantity of straw, and, at least, eighty bushels of grain worth forty cents per bushel. The yield of potatoes will be about two hundred bushels, and as many beans and small vegetables can be raised as the family will need. If the settler has raised a pig, which he can do with little trouble, he may have at the beginning of winter a couple of hundred weight of pork. During the summer, as soon as the planting is done, the settler should go to work cutting the underbrush on the land he next intends to clear. He should chop the trees in June, and burn the land off in August. Probably if he prepares five additional acres for a crop, does the work necessary to make his house comfortable for the winter, and puts up a shed for his cow, he will find his first year pretty well occupied. The second spring after his arrival he will have a comfortable house, ten acres of land ready for a crop, and sufficient provision to last his family till winter. Thenceforward, barring unavoidable accident, his progress will be easy. This is not an hypothetical case; but is a chapter cut of the actual history of hundreds of New Brunswick farmers, who to-day live in luxurious homes, with broad, well-tilled fields on every hand. The great secret of their success is that they have kept faithfully to their farms. Let us take one instance, out of many, to show what an industrious man can accomplish in a few years.

Fredrick Jensen is a Dane. He had no knowledge of farming before he came to New Brunswick, where he arrived in the spring of 1873 with

his wife and four children, the eldest a boy of 13 years. He was absolutely penniless. He went upon a lot of land upon which a chopping of five acres had been made. This lot he received free, and the Government gave him also £8 worth of building material. He burned off the lot, put up his house, and succeeded so well that in 1876 he exchanged his lot with a new comer for an unimproved lot and £120. With this cash capital he went to work on his new farm. In 1880 he had upwards of fifty acres under cultivation. He had a snug, well-furnished dwelling, two barns, 35 x 45 feet each, and a large sheep and swine shed. He also had two excellent horses, three working oxen, four milk cows, besides a large number of young cattle, sheep, and swine. In addition to this his eldest son had taken one hundred acres of land, on which they had cleared fifteen acres and built a good house. Seven years ago Jensen was a stranger in a strange land, and penniless. Now his property is assessed for £500, and is probably worth much more, and he is free of debt. Other instances might be given of similar success. This, of course, was not accomplished without labor, but it is labor well expended, for it will give him a comfortable home in his old age, and it has placed his family far ahead of the position in life from which he started.

The general verdict of settlers from Europe is that the labor of clearing a new farm is not much, if at all, greater than the ordinary run of farm labor. Farming on a new farm is of the simplest kind, and any one can do it in a manner sure to secure an abundant yield. The mellow soil is made rich by its deep coating of vegetable mould formed by the falling leaves, and this is further fertilized by the heavy covering of ashes left by the fire. Such soil as this needs no manure, and but little labor to return an abundant harvest.

Emigrants should bring with them a good supply of clothes, also their bedding and cooking utensils; in fact, all the household goods and personal effects, which may be carried in small bulk and for little cost.

Agricultural implements, and the plants and stock required for a farm should be bought in St. John.

LARGER FARMS.—Emigrants with capital will find farming in New Brunswick a very profitable investment. Money can be made in raising produce for the American market, breeding sheep and cattle for the English, and in lumbering.

The timber is chiefly spruce, and commands a ready sale in Liverpool.

The great advantage which the New Brunswick breeder of cattle or shipper of timber enjoys is the comparatively short distance which he has to convey his freight.

Never have the farmers or lumberers been better off than to-day, and never before has the Province presented so tempting a field for settlement to all who are willing and able to work.

No emigrant should come out to New Brunswick to settle without first applying by letter for information and advice to the Secretary of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, Gibson, New Brunswick, Canada.

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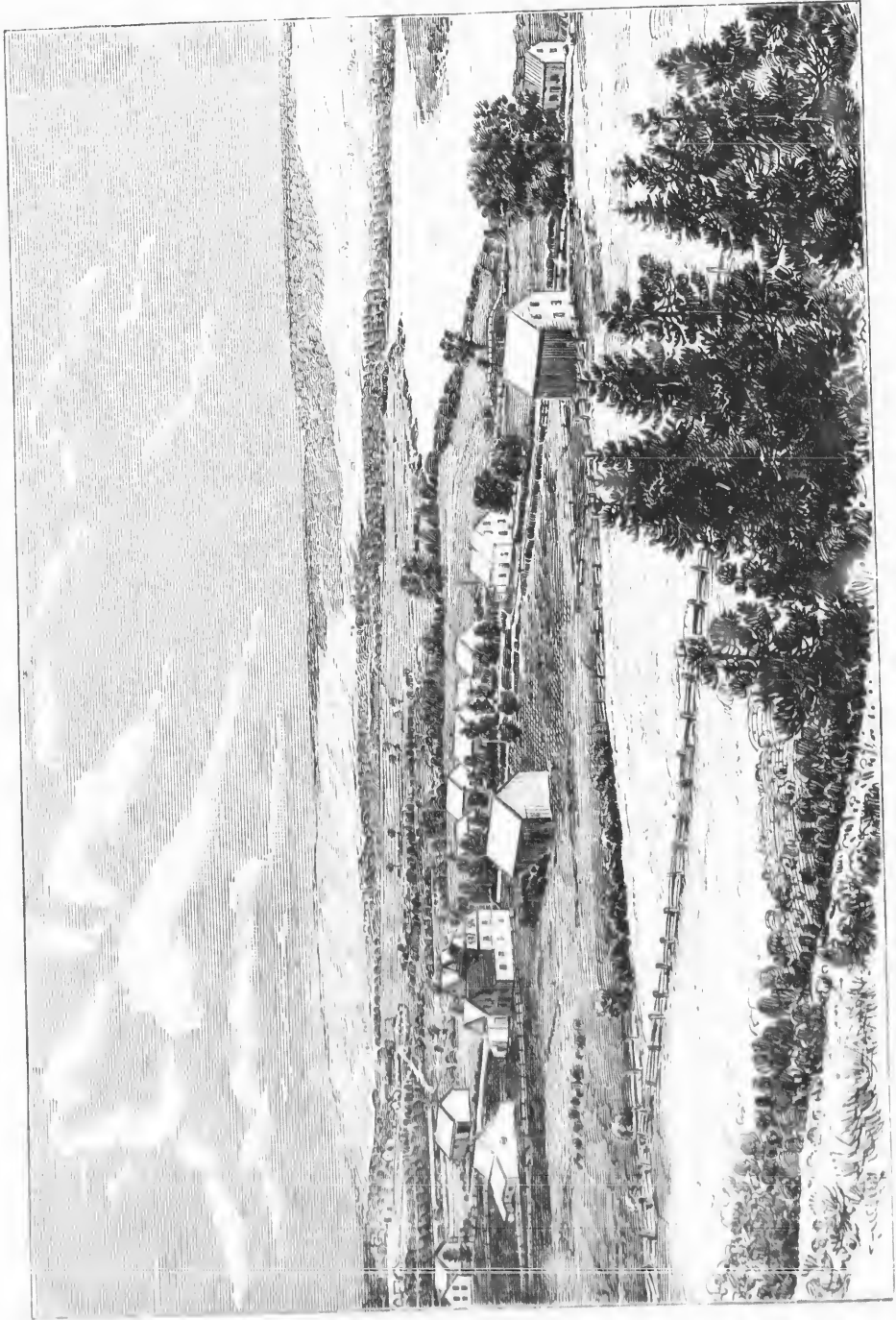
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CHAPTER IV.

STATISTICS AND FACTS RELATIVE TO THE PRODUCE, WAGES, WEATHER, NEW SETTLEMENTS, RELIGION, EDUCATIONAL LAWS, AND GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

WAGES.—The rates of wages vary. An ordinary laborer expects and receives in ordinarily good times, four shillings per day, without board. Farm laborers from 48 shillings to 60 shillings per month, with board. Skilled laborers receive higher wages in about the same proportion to unskilled laborers as in other countries. School teachers receive from £60 to £240 per annum; seamstresses from 12 shillings to 24 shillings per week. Ordinary household servants (females) from 12 shillings to 24 shillings per month.

CLIMATE.—The climate of New Brunswick is remarkably healthy. Prof. Johnston, before quoted, sums up his observations as follows: "1st, That it is an exceedingly healthy climate. Every medical man I have met in the Province, I believe without exception, and almost every other person I have conversed with, assures me of this; and the healthy looks and the numerous families of the natives of all classes confirm these assurances. 2nd, That it permits the soil of New Brunswick to yield crops which exceed the present averages of Upper Canada and the States of New York and Ohio." The British War Office regards New Brunswick as one of the most healthy stations for troops in the world. The Health Officer of the United States Government says, "The climate is remarkably salubrious." There is a marked absence of fevers and pulmonary diseases, and heretofore the country has in an extraordinary degree escaped the ravages of epidemic diseases. The winters are cold but the air is dry and bracing. There is no want of fuel; traveling is easy, and sleighriding is delightful. Frost comes in November and goes in April. Planting begins in May, and in June the leaves are all blooming on the trees. The weather is hottest in the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August. The strawberries of the St. John Valley, famed throughout America, ripen about this time. In September the root crops are planted and the harvest is gathered in. September and October are the pleasantest months of the year.

The average cold during the winter is some 20 degrees less severe than in the Northwest.

An Ayrshire farmer, settled in New Brunswick, says: "The frost of winter leaves the ground in a very pliable state and in better order than any

number of ploughings done in winter can make it. On this account I believe a pair of horses could work as much ground here, under a given relation, as in Scotland."

Subjoined is the monthly temperature for the year 1876 :

January.....	15° Fahr.
February.....	do
March.....	25°
April.....	36°
May.....	50°
June.....	65°
July.....	70°
August.....	65°
September.....	55°
October.....	41°
November.....	34°
December.....	12°

The general verdict of emigrants from the British Isle is that in New Brunswick the extremes of heat and cold are greater than in the mother country, but that the climate is very much more enjoyable.

CROPS.—The subjoined actual reports from farmers will give the truest idea of the fertility of the soil.

Mr. H. T. Peterson, of New Denmark, says that a low average of the crop raised in that settlement, where the land has for the most part been recently cleared, and one-third of it is occupied by the stumps and roots of the trees, would be, wheat, 20 bushels to the acre; buckwheat, 30; rye, 30; oats, 35; barley, 38; potatoes, 200; turnips, 300; hay, 2 tons. He adds that when the stumps are taken out and the land thoroughly ploughed, which can be done after six years, the yield, especially of roots, is immensely increased.

Mr. McThail, of Stonchaven, where the circumstance as to the state of the land are the same as at New Denmark, returns oats, 30 bushels to the acre; buckwheat, 30; hay, 2 tons; potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 400.

Mr. Cummins, of Kentore, also a new settlement, says: oats, 30 bushels to the acre; wheat, 25; turnips, 500.

Mr. W. B. Mills, of Beanfort, also a new settlement, returns oats, 50 bushels to the acre; wheat, 20; buckwheat, 45; potatoes, 200; turnips, 400; hay, 2 tons. These returns are intended to give the average crop of the district from which they are made, and, as was shown in the last chapter, these settlements adjoin the Land & Lumber Company's estate, and are on the same formation. We take an average of the four returns and add one-quarter in order to allow for the space taken up by stumps and roots (one-third might be added without exaggeration), and we present the result in comparison with the official returns from other countries of yield per acre:

	New Brunswick. Bushels.	Ohio. Bushels.	N. York. Bushels.	Ontario. Bushels.
Wheat.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Buckwheat.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats.....	45 $\frac{3}{6}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rye.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	125	84
Turnips.....	500	—	125	—
Hay.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	—	—

The average weights of produce for the whole Province are: Wheat per bushel, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; barley, 50; oats, 38; rye, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; buckwheat, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; potatoes, 63; turnips, 66.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.—Among the special industries of the Province are the extraction of sugar from the maple, the breeding of horses, and the culture of fruit and potatoes. The maple abounds on the Company's lands, and about four pounds of sugar may be taken annually from each tree. In taste it is both agreeable and wholesome, and as "maple honey" it never fails to find a purchaser.

The soil seems peculiarly well fitted for raising potatoes. They grow in great numbers and to a great size. In Aroostook County, on the opposite side of the St. John, fourteen starch factories have been established, capable of manufacturing fourteen thousand tons of starch a year.

Fruit culture is very profitable, especially the raising of strawberries and apples. The extreme richness and the delicacy of their flavor have won for the fruits of the St. John Valley well deserved fame.

There is a constant demand for horses weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds, at prices varying from £20 to £30. The cost of their keep is so small, that farmers realize very fair profits in this business.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES IN DECEMBER, 1880.—Wheat, 8 shillings per bushel; oats, £0 1 9 per bushel; hay, 48 shillings per ton; potatoes, £0 1 8 a bushel; buckwheat, £0 1 3 a bushel; rye straw, £2 per ton (this is all exported to the United States); wool, £0 0 9 to £0 1 3 a pound; butter, 10 pence per pound; turkeys, 5 pence and 6 pence per pound; geese, £0 1 7 to £0 2 5 each; sheep, 16 shillings to 24 shillings each; fat cattle, 16 shillings to 28 shillings per cwt.; beef, by the quarter or carcass, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence to 3 pence a pound; pork, 3 pence per pound.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.—New Denmark was started in 1872, by a colony from Denmark, in the selection of which very poor judgment was shown, only a very small portion of the colonists being farmers. The settlement lost many of those who first came, men who never intended to farm, and only came out because of the assisted passages; but it has been increased by large accessions of farmers from home who were led to come out by reason of

the great success of their friends who had preceded them. The reservation for this settlement was 14,200 acres. It is nearly all occupied. Numbers of persons who came to New Denmark without any property whatever, have now fifty acres and upwards under cultivation with good houses and barns, one or more horses and ten or more head of cattle. A meeting of some of the leading men of New Denmark was recently held, informally, at the house of the resident minister to discuss the condition of the settlement. The conclusion they arrived at was that all had improved their position in life by coming to America; that one not used to farming can sooner make a farmer here than at home; that capital can be well employed on a new farm, and that they all might look forward to a comfortable old age, with their families well settled around them.

TILLEY SETTLEMENT contains 20,621 acres, and is nearly all occupied. It was founded about six years ago. The Commissioner of the settlement made the following report to the Government in 1879: "The settlement is steadily improving. The crops have been abundant. I find the settlers well satisfied and sanguine for the future."

STONEHAVEN was founded in 1873, by a colony from Scotland. The site for the settlement was not well chosen, being broken by ravines, and this has prevented the growth of the settlement, being as rapid as the others above-named. Nevertheless, of 13,600 acres include in it, two-thirds are occupied. The settlement has two school houses and a church. The Commissioner, himself an emigrant from Scotland, thus reported to the Government in 1879: "The *value* of the settlement this year is nearly *double that of last year*. The people in this settlement are generally well satisfied with their position, and although they consider that they have about the hardest tract of land to farm that could be found in the Province, nevertheless it is a well known fact, that they return from visiting some more favored locality in the neighboring States and declare they will not give up their home and chances in this settlement for all that they have seen."

KINTORE was founded in 1874, by a colony from Scotland. The remarks as to the location of Stonehaven apply to Kintore. Nevertheless, the Commissioner also from Scotland, reported in 1879: "The settlers in general are making rapid progress in chopping and clearing land and appear perfectly content."

It is not necessary to add any further reports. These are selected, because with the exception of that from Tilley settlement, they are made by men who came to the country as emigrants and can have no possible object in misrepresenting their position.

RELIGION.—There is no church establishment in Canada, and church rates are unknown, but New Brunswick enjoys, probably, greater religious advantages than any other Province in the Dominion of Canada. The character of the ministers is high, and no matter how distant or how unsettled a locality

may be, an application for religious aid or ministrations is rarely passed unheeded.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants, and the remainder Roman Catholics, but in the eye of the law men of all religious denominations are equal.

SCHOOLS.—Free and non-sectarian education is provided in the public schools, at the public expense, for the children of all who are willing that they should so learn.

Excellent schools are also provided for the tuition of both male and female teachers.

A university, whose diplomas are recognized throughout the world, is established at Fredericton, the full course may be taken for the very small cost of £30 per annum.

TENURE OF PROPERTY.—The laws regulating the tenure of real and personal estate are much the same as in England, excepting that usually, and in the case of lands sold by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, invariably, the title to real estate is vested in the purchaser in *fee simple*.

The forms for conveying, transferring, and registering land are simple and inexpensive.

The property of a married woman is subject to her alone, and is not liable to be charged with her husband's debts.

TAXATION.—Direct taxes are imposed *only* for municipal and educational purposes. The assessment in most counties is very light—about three half-pence in the pound.

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.—Every male British subject owning £20 worth of real estate, or £80 worth of real and personal estate, has the right to vote for a member of the Canadian Parliament.

The government of the country is vested in a Legislature, elected by Canadians, from Canadians, for Canadians.

CHAPTER V.
MINERALS.



WRITING of the district enclosing the lands belonging to the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, a gentleman of world-wide reputation, said, "The geology of New Brunswick is exceedingly interesting, and the pecuniary benefits that would result from a scientific survey of its territory would much more than repay all outlay from the public treasury. There are few States or Provinces on our Continent which give such promise of undeveloped mineral wealth as New Brunswick."

The land owned by the Company lies for the most part on the upper and middle Silurian series of rocks, and among others, on what is called the "Quebec Group." Prof. H. Y. Hind, F. R. G. S., says that the following metals and metaliferous deposits are found in this group in New Brunswick (see his report to the Legislature of New Brunswick, 1865): iron, manganese, copper, antimony, nickel, lead, zinc, gold, silver. The most valuable deposit yet discovered, except that of antimony, is that of iron near Woodstock. Prof. Hind says: "These ores are vast sedimentary deposits many feet in thickness. The mean of eight analyses gave 32 $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of iron from the ore worked at the furnace." He further says: "The iron is of very superior quality. It makes excellent steel and possesses great toughness or resisting power." A blast furnace for the manufacture of this iron is established on the line of the New Brunswick Railway, near where the bridge crosses the river at Woodstock, and the proprietors expect to greatly enlarge their works. Speaking of these deposits of iron, Prof. Hind says: "There is a splendid opening for the employment of capital in this direction. The whole question is one of considerable interest, and will bear the strictest scrutiny." "These ores," he further says, "*are known to occur in inexhaustible quantities on the east side of the St. John,*" and again: "A broad band of limestone, deeply creviced, occurs within a mile to the southeast of these deposits." The last two quotations have especial reference to the lauds owned by the Railway Company, but at the time of the report belonging to the Crown. The same writer again says: "These immense deposits of ore occur in a country possessing an excellent agricultural soil, a splendid forest of birch, beech, spruce and maple, and limestone in abundance. It will not fail to be noticed that these are elements of local industry belonging to the highest class. For the ore yields an iron of very superior quality, which has been thoroughly tested in the United States and in England, and if it be considered advisable to melt it on the spot there is abundance of timber for fuel, lime for fluxing,

labor for collecting the ore and preparing the fuel, and an excellent agricultural country as the basis of the whole industrial system." If it be remembered that this report was prepared by a gentleman of the most extensive knowledge and a great reputation and for the Government of the Province, who wished to know the facts simply, its importance as a certificate of the value of the "Land Company's estates," will at once appear. It is altogether probable that valuable deposits of iron ore will be found in other parts of these lands besides those to which Prof. Hind refers.

Mr. Edward Jack, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor for New Brunswick, writes thus regarding the mineral lands of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company:

"Gypsum is found very extensively on these lands, on and in the vicinity of the Waps Rehegan, a branch of the Tobique. Lime also occurs on the Company's land as carbonate of lime or common limestone.

"I have seen yellow sulphide of copper in quartz from your property on the Galquac, a branch of the Tobique.

"Near Indian Lake on the Becaquirnie, stibnite, or sulphide of antimony and galena, or sulphide of lead, has been found in calcite or lime spar in the same place.

"The locality I consider a very promising one for prospecting. The occurrence of iron in beds of a very extensive character in the County of Carleton point to their continuance over a portion of your property."

Manganese has been found at different points widely separated from each other in this district. Beds of black gravel are seen on many of the streams, and this indicates the presence of an ore of manganese in the neighborhood.

COPPER.—As before remarked, the range of high lands which extends across New Brunswick also extends through Quebec, parallel to the St. Lawrence. In the latter section valuable copper mines are being actively worked. Copper has been found in small quantities at many points along the Upper St. John and its tributaries, and rich mines have been opened in this same formation where it crosses Maine.

ANTIMONY.—The most valuable deposits of antimony in America occur in the "Quebec Group," in the County of York, New Brunswick. They are being worked by American companies, and are of immense value. Stibnite (sulphide of antimony) was found last summer on the lands of the Company by Mr. Bellamy, a Government surveyor.

LEAD occurs on the Tobique, but no very valuable deposit has yet been discovered.

SILVER has been found on Campbell river (a branch of the Tobique), and on a branch of the Miramichi, on land belonging to the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company. On the head of the Shekelehwak also, on land now owned by the Company, Prof. Hind found a fragment of native silver, six inches in diameter. Rock from Salmon Hole, Campbell river, yielded, when assayed, sufficient silver to make it profitable to work, but no large deposit has yet been found.

GOLD is found in this formation in Quebec, and large amounts of capital

are invested in mining there. Prof. Hind found it by washing the dust in the following places on land owned by the Land and Lumber Company: the forks of Long Lake; on the ridge between Long Lake and the Miramichi; on the Serpentine; on the head of Blue Mountain Brook. Prof. Bailey, of the New Brunswick University, says the valley of the Tobique is "a promising field for the discovery of gold." It has been washed from the sands of the Campbell, the Waps Rehegan, Serpentine and Tobique rivers, at different places, but all on the Land Company's estates. It has also been found in many other streams in the Province. Little is known, however, on the subject, nor has any competent search been made in the interior of the Province. Such neglect is the more extraordinary when it is remembered that the geological age of the soil is the age in which the most valuable deposits of gold were made, and that if the streams draining the Company's lands in the northern part of Carleton and the southeastern part of Victoria Counties, *gold has been found in all.*

LIME.—There is abundance of limestone in a great number of places on the railway land.

MARBLE occurs on the Tobique.

GYPNUM.—A most valuable deposit of excellent gypsum is found on the Tobique, about 20 miles from the St. John. It occurs in an immense mass, rising on the Tobique in a cliff half a mile long and one hundred and twenty-five feet perpendicular height. How far back it extends is not known. It crops out on the Wapskehegan, about four miles away. Prof. Hind thus describes the deposit: "The celebrated plaster cliffs, about 130 feet high, succeed the limestone. They consist of alternating bands of impure gypsum, greenish and red, red shell, and small seams of fibrous gypsum, and amorphous alabaster, which also occurs in small, dense masses, sometimes rose tinted, but generally pure white." Not far from the plaster cliffs is a brook which rises in the land of the Railway Company and falls into the Tobique. "Its water contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of magnesia (Epsom Salts), and has valuable medicinal properties." The gypsum is greatly esteemed as a fertilizer. Enormous quantities of it are used every year, and farmers come from all the countryside for a hundred miles round to procure it. Immense quantities of it go into Maine. There is a mill not far away which grinds the plaster (as it is called). It is difficult to overestimate in an agricultural point of view the value of this deposit, which is large enough apparently to supply the wants of the continent for a century.

In summarizing what is known of the minerals in this section, one cannot do better than repeat the words of Professor Hitchcock: "It is a promising field." The dense forest which covers the country conceals the soil, and makes it extremely difficult for the explorer to estimate its true value. The wealth of the Indies might be lying around him, and yet be concealed from him as effectually as though it lay at the bottom of the sea. The truth is the difficulty and cost of a thorough investigation have hitherto prevented its being undertaken; but the discoveries of casual seekers promise the most brilliant results to future explorers.

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CHAPTER VI.

TOURISTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK is often confounded with the Province of Quebec as a bleak and desolate country. No impression could be worse founded. The climate is both balmy and bracing; the soil is rich; the vegetation luxuriant, and the scenery picturesque and varied. A few years ago New Brunswick was difficult to reach and harder to penetrate—to-day the most beautiful spots in the St. John Valley are within twenty hours traveling of Boston. Whatever a tourist may wish to find he will meet with in some part or other of the Province. Beautiful scenery he will find on every side. If he seek a quiet place to spend a holiday, he can find no quieter nor pleasanter than the village of Grand Falls. Within twenty miles he may study the habits, customs and languages of three alien nationalities. The settlements of the French *habitans*, still standing in all their pinched and meagre quaintness as they were standing a hundred years ago, run down the banks of the St. John to within a few miles north of Grand Falls; twenty miles further south, still on the banks of the river, lies a large tract of unbroken woodland; it is an Indian reservation; and here, harmless and unharmed, the few descendants of the ancient inhabitants live as their fathers lived—by hunting alone. As guides in fishing or shooting expeditions they are unrivalled. About six miles back in the woods from Grand Falls several hundred Danes have established themselves in a colony. An enterprising and law abiding people, they have made unto themselves homes in the wilderness, much as the Puritans did in Massachusetts three hundred years ago, in feeding and clothing the outward man, not forgetting the inward, but raising up churches and schools in the midst of stontly built and neatly trimmed farmhouses, where five years since no man nor house was to be seen. This settlement, by name New Denmark, is well worth a visit, both to farmer and tourist, to statesman and sportsman.

Grand Falls itself takes its name from the falls at this point in the St. John. The river, wide above, narrows within a few yards to some three hundred feet, and then rushes over a ridge of rocks seventy-five feet high. So vast a volume of water compressed into so small a space, falling from so great a height, is in itself a magnificent sight, but the spectacle below is yet more striking, because more singular. The gorge or cleft through which the water foams or rushes is narrow, irregular and curved. The towering cliffs above stand out bleak and bare, and the huge rocks beneath rise no less rough and ragged in the very centre of the torrent. The waters curl round

them in innumerable whirlpools ; the din is incessant, and away down the gorge, farther than the eye can reach, the struggle between the two elements continues, and with unwearying vigor. For an artist, the river and the surrounding forest has many charms.

Grand Falls is the most celebrated and, perhaps, the most attractive spot on the St. John ; but between Fredericton and Edmundston, both most picturesquely situated towns, are many beautiful places to be seen and many stately rivers to be explored.

In the cool summer weather of New Brunswick, the canoeing on her rivers is peculiarly charming. The light birch bark or perouque, guided by their Indian owners, fly motionless, yet motionful, down the swift river. Reclining in the stern, with nothing to see but the clear blue sky above, the clear blue stream beneath, and here and there between, the arching boughs of the monarchs of the virgin forest, life seems to be a dream of happy indolence. But canoeing has its hours of excitement—a rare bird is to be seen; a beaver's dam to be examined; a salmon to be slain, or (most delightful of sensations) an almost dangerous and foaming rapid to be shot. Then there are graver interests—the choosing and pitching of the camp; the preparing (with many quaint expedients for concealing the deficiencies thereof!) the supper; there is to be consultation with the guides, usually drifting into some impassible tale of ghostlike grizzlies or grisly ghosts, impossible to say which, for attracted by a pine log fire and a buffalo robe, sleep comes on stealthily and swiftly. Frequent expeditions are made in these canoes, both by gentlemen and ladies; guides are numerous, and the cost is slight.

There are certain recognized trips to be taken from different starting points—Edmundston, Grand Falls and Andover. The hotel keepers at these points will give advice and supply guides. In all these trips good fishing can be had.

Trout are innumerable, and of all sizes, from the little brook-trout of an ounce weight to magnificent six and seven-pounders. If it is possible to become surfeited with trout fishing, here one may be. Although, as everywhere else, skill counts for much, and secures generally the best prizes, any person, no matter how awkward he may be with the rod and line, is certain of good sport if he have a good guide. Nearly all the "trips" can be made by ladies without discomfort or even inconvenience. Each perouque will carry three persons, including the guide and their camping outfit. It is better for each person to have a canoe. French guides can be procured for one dollar per day. They will furnish the canoes, blankets for their own use, plates, &c., and can generally supply a few simple "cooking tools," as their phrase is. The fisherman must provide the tent, his personal outfit, and the provisions. Some persons prefer Indian guides. Their charge is about the same. They generally use birch bark canoes. These are much lighter, and generally more graceful than the perouque, and quite as steady in the water, but the latter are stronger. Large parties are recommended to take a *batteau*—a wide boat with pointed ends, well adapted to carry heavy loads and run rapids. In such

a case canoes ought to be taken ; but so many will not be required as in cases where the baggage of the party is transported in them. No directions can be given as to the quantity of provisions to be taken. Of the "staples,"—pork, potatoes, 'tea and flour—the guide will tell about how much will likely be required. In the matter of "incidentals," each person must consult his own taste and the space at his disposal in his canoe. A few simple articles not strictly necessities will be found to come into play very well, such as pickles, coffee, condensed milk, sugar, cheese, and one or two other things which a glance around a grocery store will suggest. It is prudent to take some good liniment on such a trip, something good for internal as well as external use, the change in the manner of living often rendering something of the kind very valuable. In the matter of tents, the best is none too good, if it be not too heavy and complicated; but a square piece of cotton will do very well in the absence of any thing more elaborate. Every one of a party ought to have two good woolen blankets and a rubber one. They can manage with less, however, very comfortably. In the absence of rubber blankets, a piece of oiled canvas will be found serviceable for the protection of clothing and provisions in case of rain. In the matter of clothing, each must consult his own convenience as to quantity. Any strong material will do. Woolen socks are much the best kind, and whatever else you leave behind, take at least one extra pair of these. Low shoes are preferable to boots, as they let the water out, for wet feet and fishing are inseparable. Therefore a pair of stout leather slippers, to be worn in camp at night, are a source of great comfort.

At Edmundston, mine host, Whitney or Maxime Martin will provide guides on application ; at Grand Falls, Samuel Raymond ; at Andover, I. A. Perley. The hotels kept by these gentlemen are distinguished for the excellence of the service and the cleanliness of the accommodation.

The postal and telegraphic service throughout the Province is both speedy and complete.

The increasing number of tourists who visit the St. John Valley every year is the best proof we can adduce of its power to please.

The heat in summer not being great, the mean temperature for July and August running from 65 to 70 degrees, all these trips are both possible and enjoyable. The accompanying maps show the position of the places named.

For travelers from Canada, the easiest way of reaching the New Brunswick Railroad is to use the St. John and Maine Railroad from St. John to Fredericton, and for those from the States, to take a through ticket from Bangor to Woodstock.

CHAPTER VII.

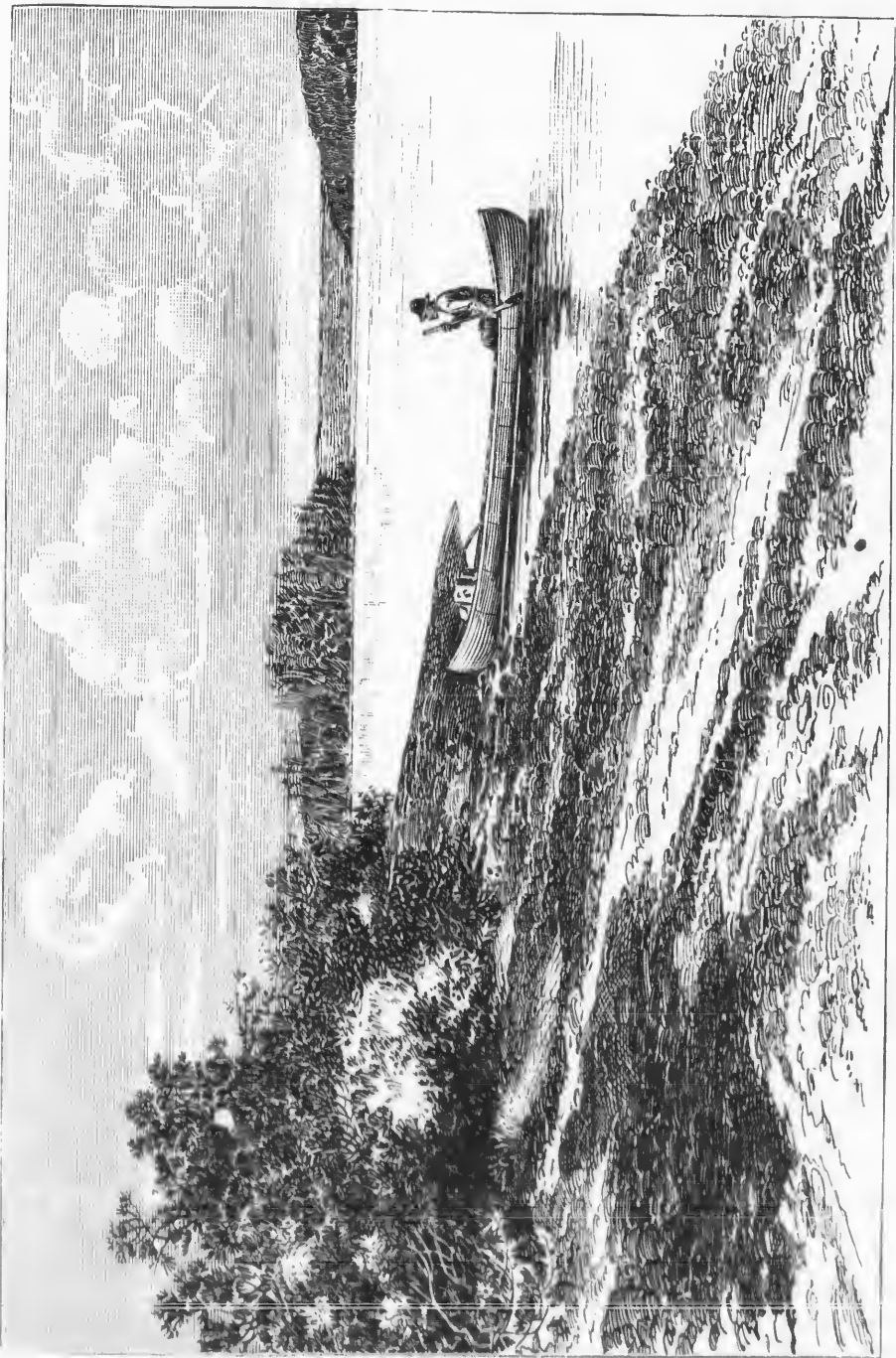
FISHING AND HUNTING.

IT is no exaggeration to say that the salmon fishing in New Brunswick is the finest in the world. The salmon in her rivers are heavier in weight, greater in number and more difficult to play than in the rivers of either Scotland or Norway. It would be impossible to point out all the spots where good salmon fishing may be had on the hundreds of miles of river in New Brunswick, but a gentleman who has fished over the greater part of the country writes thus, directing fishermen to a few of the principal streams, and promising beautiful scenery and excellent sport to all who visit any one of the following places:

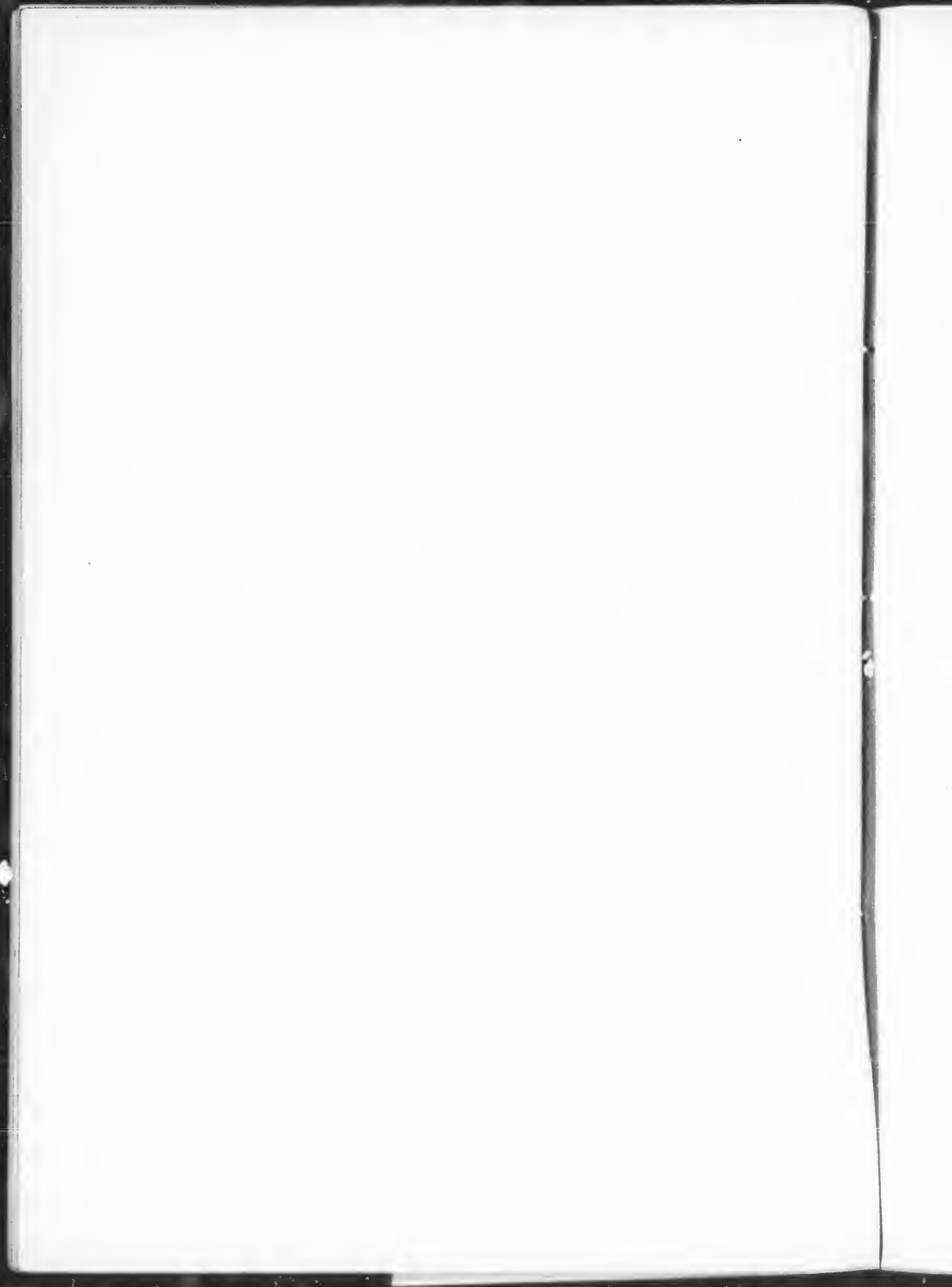
THE SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI.—This excellent salmon stream is reached from *Kent Station* on the New Brunswick Railway. His camping equipment ought to be complete before the fisherman leaves Woodstock, the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, as the stores at Kent do not keep much of an assortment. The Miramichi is a large river with innumerable branches, and has a general course from west to east across the Province of New Brunswick, finally emptying its waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The best place for salmon is on the southwest branch, which is only fifteen miles from Kent Station. From the point where the road from the station strikes the river to Boiestown—where the fisherman will either turn about, and return the way he has come, or go by highway to Fredericton—is sixty miles. The best salmon-hole is at Burnt Hill, about twenty-five miles downstream from the point of embarkation. Other favorite places are the Clear-water Rocky Bend, Rocky Brook and Three-Mile Rapids. The salmon are not as large as on the Restigouche, being rarely taken above twenty-five pounds in weight; but they are very “gamey,” and he who kills one of them need not fear to try his hand at a forty-pounder. As an instance of the abundance of these noble fish, it may be mentioned that one of the owners of the fishing-privileges on the stream took twenty salmon and grilse in an afternoon. On one occasion he killed five full-grown salmon, and hooked the sixth, but lost him, within an hour at the Rocky Bend. This same gentleman has taken sixty salmon in a fortnight. Grilse, or young salmon, afford a great deal of sport. They are a very active fish, weighing from two to five pounds. There is good trout fishing here. The scenery on the Southwest Miramichi near Boiestown lacks boldness, but in the upper portion of the river is very fine. High hills succeed each other, with deep ravines clad with beautiful forests. The varied shades of green on these hillsides are

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somewhat remarkable, and relieve the scenery of monotony. About fifteen miles above Boiestown is a somewhat remarkable cascade on Falls Brook, a tributary stream, the waters of which descend over one hundred feet in a perpendicular fall. From Boiestown, a road forty-five miles long leads to Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, and carriages can be obtained for conveyance there. Immediately opposite Fredericton is Gibson, the lower terminus of the New Brunswick Railway; and the best course to take on arriving here is to go up the railway to Grand Falls, and rest for a day or two before returning home. Persons desirous of really first-class salmon and trout fishing are strongly urged to try this trip.

THE TOBIQUE.—It is said by some travelers that the river Tobique, a tributary of the St. John, is the most picturesque stream in America. Directly across New Brunswick, in two directions, run great belts of azoic rock. They are convergent, having their apex not far from Vanceboro Station on the European and North American Railway. One belt, that with which we are concerned, extends in a northeasterly direction to the Bay Chaleur. It is along the northern side of this that the Tobique runs; and its picturesque-ness is due to the striking shapes into which the Silurian rocks were thrown when this great mass of granite and porphyry rose from the cleft earth. The Tobique affords excellent fishing. It is a great spawning ground for salmon, and the trout in its waters are legion. It is about sixty-three miles from its junction with the St. John to the Nietau or the Forks, where the river divides into three branches, each some fifty miles long. Andover Station, New Brunswick Railway, is two miles below the mouth of the Tobique. Here the tourist who is to ascend the Tobique should stop for a day to engage a guide and canoe. These can be hired at the Indian Village, which stands on the point just above where the St. John receives the waters of its great tributary. This Indian Village contains a representation of the story of the crucifixion,—a curious-looking structure of wood; and it will well repay a visit. Good trusty guides are the men, strong and native in their canoes, wonderfully adept with the salmon-spear.

The entrance to the Tobique is between a flat island and a flat mainland; but a mile further on perpendicular walls of rock raise their heads on either shore. The Narrows of the Tobique afford a striking bit of scenery. They are about half a mile long, from fifty to a hundred feet wide, the walls being in some places one hundred and fifty feet high. In midsummer the water forms a succession of black fathomless pools with short *chutes* between them—at times of freshet, as wild a rapid as one need care to see. A stranger gazing on the torrent that seethes, boils and dashes against the rocks at these seasons, would scarcely believe that every year, when the waters are at their wildest fury, hundreds of rifts are run through the Narrows; yet such is the fact. And exciting work it is, requiring skill and daring; but in these great requisites no man is a better endowed than the New Brunswick woodsman.

The river valley widens out above the Narrows, and in its windings presents a wonderful variety of scene. Twenty-eight miles from the St. John is the great Plaster Cliff, an enormous deposit of red gypsiferous sandstone

interstratified with pure white fibrous gypsum. It has a frontage on the river of half a mile. The summit of the rock is worn by the action of the frost and water, so as to give it the appearance of a gigantic ruin to one drifting by it in the evening twilight. Twelve miles further up the stream is Blue Mountain Bend. The Blue Mountains have an elevation of sixteen hundred feet above the sea-level. The view from them is very fine. At the Bend there is a remarkable echo. No other New Brunswick rivers present such striking scenes as those in which the Blue Mountains form a part. Ten miles beyond the Bend is the Riley Brook settlement. Every one who goes up the Tobique should leave the river here, and ascend Bald Head, a peak which rises about five miles to the south, and occasional glimpses of which can be had through the foliage along the river bank. Nowhere can one get so good an idea of what the wilds of New Brunswick are like as from the top of this mountain. Bald Head is twenty-two hundred feet high, and is almost a complete cone, its summit having about half the area of an ordinary railway car. The ascent is extremely steep; but the broken porphyry rocks give capital foothold and handhold, when necessary. It can be ascended only on the northern and western sides. On the south and east it is nearly perpendicular for about a thousand feet. It rises from a valley, the elevation of which is about six hundred feet above sea-level; and the rugged summit, sixteen hundred feet overhead, seems almost ready to fall upon the observer. The view from the summit is extremely fine. Far away on the southwestern horizon Katahdin's summit stands clearly out against the paler blue of the sky; to the north, a nest of mountains and the grand dome of Bald Mountain; to the west, a tiny patch of light green, just where the forest and sky meet, marks the top of the mountain in the rear of Grand Falls; to the northwest is a magnificent table land, covered for four hundred square miles with dense birch and maple forests, a few mountain peaks breaking the smooth outline of the horizon; to the south, a wide valley flanked by conical hills, behind which range follows range till the eye cannot distinguish the earth and sky. For one hundred miles the Tobique pursues its winding course within the range of vision, and here and there glimpses of its shining surface meet the eye. The whole County of Victoria with its million acres, a large part of Carleton, and portions of York, Madawaska, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, are within the field of view, and this from a summit so small, that, standing on the northern edge, one can throw a stone a foot in diameter across the mountain top, and send it thundering down a thousand feet or more on the southern side.

The Nietau, or Forks, is an enchanting spot. A settler has lately gone there, and his chopping and cabin somewhat mar the beauty of the spot; yet it is beautiful still. Three rivers meet here in a deep pool, wherein one may see huge salmon swimming, tall trees throwing their shadow and image upon the water.

The fishing thus far is very good so far as numbers go; but the fish are not large. It is necessary to know where to fish; but this the guides can tell.

At the foot of Forbes Island, three miles below Nictau, the writer caught trout on one occasion as fast as he could drop his flies upon the water, using two rods with another person to take off the fish. He has fished the stream many times and always had good sport. Of the streams into which the Tobique divides, Nictau, the Left-hand branch of Little Tobique (the geographical right-hand branch) is the best for trout. The right-hand, or Campbell river, is a favorite resort for salmon. The Mamozekel, or centre branch, is not a very good stream for fish. It is a strange fact that salmon will only go to the right-hand branch, and white fish only to the left-hand branch. One-half mile from Nictau, on the left-hand Branch, is the celebrated White-fish Hole. There is usually good trout fishing there. If trout fishing is all that is wanted, the Little Tobique is the best branch to ascend. Tobique Lake is the source of this branch, a pretty sheet of water famed for its big trout, the flat rock in the centre where fishermen pitch their tents sometimes, and the rocky dome of Bald Mountain on its southern shore. Bald Mountain is not very difficult to ascend, and the view from the summit is grand in the extreme. From Tobique Lake a portage of three miles leads to Bathurst, or Nipisiguit Lake, the source of the Nipisiguit, a fine stream for salmon and trout, emptying into the Bay Chaleur. Fishermen frequently ascend the Tobique, and descend the Nipisiguit, or *vice versa*. It is recommended to any one who can spare the necessary time—say at least a fortnight. No one ever ascends the Mamozekel for sport. It runs into a perfect nest of mountains, so much alike that it is difficult to tell one from the other. The Campbell River is a rapid, rocky stream, flanked in places by pallsades two hundred feet high. There is good trout fishing in it, and many salmon are speared there. It is suggested that good casts for salmon might be found at the Falls, six miles up, the Salmon Hole, a mile farther, and at Serpentine Falls, on the tributary of that name, about seven miles beyond the Salmon Hole. The merits of these places in this respect have yet to be tested.

Within a few years the Tobique will have to be struck off the list of streams which with their fishing combine the charm of roughing it; but, until that time does come, it is strongly recommended to tourists who will be satisfied with good fishing and admirable scenery. Except on the head waters and in a few places in the lower part of the river, the number of fish to be caught is smaller than on some of the trips to be described hereafter, but the beauty of the stream, the almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, and the grandeur of the landscape, place it first among the forest streams of New Brunswick.

Above the Tobique a number of tributaries enter the St. John, but none that need be mentioned here until Grand River, fourteen miles above Grand Falls, is reached. The station and telegraph office is called St. Leonards. Grand River is not much esteemed for its fishing, but is worthy of mention as being a favorite way of reaching the Restigonehe, the greatest of all Canadian salmon streams, where forty pound giants

lie waiting for the well-directed fly, and hundreds of sportswomen, from princesses of the blood to poaching *habitans*, have gained magnificent piscatorial triumphs. It is twelve miles from the mouth of Grand river to the Wagan, a little stream running from the north. A portage of three miles leads to the Wagansis, a branch of the Restigouche. The trip across, or "through 'the Alders,'" as it is called, is a little tough at the start; but, when the Restigouche is reached, it is easy enough.

It is intended to build a salmon fishway at Grand Falls, but until then no salmon can reach the upper rivers.

Edmundston, a beautifully situated village, and the terminus of the New Brunswick Railroad, is the best place for a trout fisherman to make his headquarters. Within a few miles three large streams, all well supplied with trout, enter the St. John.

In the Fish river or Eagle Lakes, the Green river and the Temisconata, the best trout fishing is to be had, though there are many smaller streams in which it is easier to kill than to use the fish.

The sport may become almost monotonous from the too constant slaughter, but the charm of canoeing down clear and rapid streams; of shooting the foam-flecked rapids; of idly listening to the childish talk of the soft voiced Indian guides, and of watching the crimson and golden foliage of the forest-clad hills through which the rivers run can never tire.

The season for salmon fishing begins in the latter part of May and ends in August; neither netting nor spearing is allowed. The latest decision in the courts declares the exclusive right of fishing for salmon to be vested in the riparian owners. This will give the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company the *sole privileges of fishing for salmon*, on several hundred miles, in many parts of the Green river, Mirimachi and the Restigouche and Tobique, the most valuable salmon rivers to be found in the province, and we believe in the world.

It will be the policy of the said company, in order to encourage travelers to visit the country, which is greatly in need of immigration, to let fishing licenses at the very lowest rates to *bona fide* sportsmen.

All applications should be addressed to, and all information will be given and licenses granted by the Secretary of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, Gibson, New Brunswick, Canada.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

No dangerous animals are to be found near any settlement in New Brunswick. Wolves have long been extinct throughout the country, and no bear can be met with except by penetrating the depths of the forests.

Sportsmen, however, who are content to do this, can, with Indians for their guides, have excellent sport.

Beyond all comparison the finest sport in the country is the moose hunting. Both amateur and professional hunters spend weeks together in the woods following these animals. They can only be pursued when the snow is on the ground and their tracks can be seen, for hunting with dogs is illegal. Experienced Indian guides can be hired at any time for this sport. Many Englishmen cross the Atlantic every winter to kill half a dozen moose, and having done so, return contented. Caribou, the most fleet-footed of deer, are also abundant, and afford most excellent sport. Foxes are common, the most numerous being the red variety. Their fur commands a ready sale but at a low price. Silver grey and cross foxes are taken sometimes. These are very valuable. Sable, mink, otter, beaver, "black cat," loup cuvier, and one or two other species of animals whose fur is of commercial value are yet very numerous in the forest, and trapping furnishes a very remunerative employment for those of the settlers who understand it. It will of course be understood that these animals are not to be found near the settlements. Of birds, there are wild geese and several varieties of wild ducks. These are found in abundance on the lakes within the Company's estate. Wood grouse, commonly called partridge, abound all over the Province, and afford, in the fall, an important article of diet. Immense flocks of wild pigeons visit the Province every summer.

CLOSE SEASON.

For moose, caribou or deer, from February 1 to August 1.

For mink, otter, fisher, sable or beaver, from May 1 to September 1.

For snipe or woodcock, from March 1 to August 14.

For partridges, from May 1 to September 20.

The killing of robins, swallows, sparrows, other small birds and birds of song is illegal.

LICENSES.

These have to be obtained from the office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton. For non-residents the cost varies from one pound to four pounds.



APPENDIX No. 1.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, }
28th February, 1880. }

SIR :

At your request, I have prepared a short report on the lands granted by the Province of New Brunswick to the New Brunswick Railway Company (these are the lands now owned by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company).

The vast extent of country covered by the grants, and the short length of time allowed me in which to prepare this sketch, preclude the possibility of minuteness. I have endeavored to state as accurately as possible such facts as have come to my knowledge during many years of labor as Deputy Crown Land Surveyor among the forest-covered lands referred to in the annexed brief report

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. GIBSON,
(Formerly) *Managing Trustee*
For the New Brunswick
Railway.

EDWD. JACK,
Deputy Crown Land Surveyor
For the Province of New
Brunswick.

In describing the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company, as the greater quantity are situated on the River St. John or its tributaries, I will commence with a description of the quality of the soil there, and of the timber growing thereon, and from thence proceed to a description of those situated on the Miramichi River and its tributaries, which are generally different from the former, both as regards quality of soil and varieties of timber. I will say nothing of the soil of the Miramichi lands owned by the Company, they being generally useless for farming purposes, and adapted merely to the uses of the lumber man. A large part of these Miramichi lands are enclosed in the spruce belt described by me in the report of Dr. Baily and myself hereafter referred to.

The grants situated to the east of the Woodstock Junction, and shown on the plan annexed, are generally covered by the red soil of the sub-carboniferous rocks which is generally so well adapted for farming as mentioned by J. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S., in his report on the agricultural resources of New Brunswick. The lands embraced in them are covered by an extensive growth of hemlock, spruce, cedar, birch, and numerous other varieties of wood. As these lands were selected by myself personally, I can speak con-

fidently of them and of their value. Much spruce has been cut in this country, but many growing and thrifty trees yet remain.

As the soil is good, the increase in the growth will average from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter to each tree for a period of five years. This, when the immense number of small trees which are found in these forests are considered, adds yearly much to the value of these lands. There is here yet much birch fit for small timber, but the growth of this wood not being rapid, when the larger trees are cut out, some time must elapse before those which remain are large enough for the market. Neither the hemlock nor cedar have been cut on this land. Both of these woods abound here; indeed, this is one of the best hemlock localities in the Province. This wood is gradually becoming scarcer all through New Brunswick; it has nearly disappeared from the Eastern States, and the extensive firm of tanners, W. Shaw & Co. (the leading firm in this business in America), are erecting extract of hemlock bark works not far from this vicinity.

The New Brunswick Railway Company stampage, or charge for hemlock bark standing, is one dollar per cord. These lands will yield from two to four cords to the acre. The land on which this timber grows will, after the wood is cut and good roads made through it, bring from \$2 to \$3 per acre, or even \$4, time being given in which to make the payments for the same.

The opportunities for road-making are good, and the land is in near proximity to the railway, as well as at a moderate distance from St. John river,

I repeat again, from my own personal knowledge, that the greater part of this land is excellent. Indeed, the land on the south branch of the Becaguimec, which was rejected by me as being very much inferior to that which I selected, has been applied for by settlers, many of whom have gone thereon to work and make farms.

The Company's land situated between the north and south branches of the Becaguimec is not good settling land, but is covered with a young and thrifty growth of spruce; it has in the past yielded large quantities of timber, and will do so again when the young trees have time to increase in diameter to the required size. The quantity of acres here is not very large.

The land lying between the Nashwaak and St. John rivers is high hardwood land, having on it much birch timber, the Railway Company's stumpage for which is one dollar per ton. This is good land for settling purposes.

A tract of good farming land comprising many thousands of acres extends from Forreton, or Beanfort, on the southwest Miramichi to the Tobique river, a stream which drains one of the most fertile, if not the most fertile districts in New Brunswick, tens of thousands of whose acres continuously are of the most fertile character.

No part of the grant to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Lands Company will compare with it for a moment. Prior to the building of the New Brunswick Railway it was so distant from markets as to be of little value.

To particularize as nearly as possible, I may say, that, commencing at

the mouth of the Tobique, and extending up that river to the line of the County of Restigouche, thence to the Grand river, twelve miles above the Grand Falls, following the Grand river from its source to its mouth, and thence down the St. John, to the mouth of the Tobique, is to be found the most fertile land in New Brunswick, long swelling ridges covered by a growth of rock maple, birch and beech, and occasionally elm, and a good deal of black ash, which borders many of the streams.

This country is almost entirely free from surface stone, presenting in this respect, as well as in that of its fertility, a most favorable contrast to the land on the seaboard and middle section of New Brunswick, which is generally of inferior quality.

The soil of the fertile belt referred to rests on the upper Silurian rocks, which are here distinguished by calcareous slates, whose decomposition yields lime in great abundance. Professor Johnston, in his report quoted above, says that "it is on this formation that the richest upland soils of the Province are formed."

From the Grand river to the St. Francis, as well as towards the Restigouche, I am not sufficiently well informed as regards the state of the country (having visited it but seldom) to express an opinion.

I may, however, state, that I am informed by very reliable explorers that on Green river, and some of the other tributaries of the St. John above Grand river, as well as on that river, and the head of the Restigouche, cedar is found of large size, and in great abundance.

On many of the branches of the Tobique I observed this wood in great abundance. At some not very future day a large income will accrue to the owners of the soil for stumpage on this wood.

I am also informed that there is a considerable quantity of good settling land on the Railway Company's property between the Grand river and St. Francis.

As regards the lands owned by this Company on the St. John and its branches, I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that from 500,000 to 800,000 acres of it is by far the best forest covered land in New Brunswick. It only requires good roads to be made through it to be at once bought up by settlers, who would pay from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre for the same. These payments should be made by annual instalments, commencing when the settler is fairly under way; they should, of course, be chargeable upon the land. These lands being good, the security for the purchase money due thereon would yearly improve. Along the shore of New Brunswick, and in its middle section, the growing timber was the best part of the lot; in the country of which I speak it is the soil.

Persons to whom climate is a consideration will find on reference to the Meteorological Reports of the Dominion of Canada that the winters of New Brunswick are on the average nearly 20° warmer than at Winnipeg, in Manitoba. And further, that if the trees have to be cleared away before the soil can be made available, these furnish fuel in abundance to warm and cheer the settler in the winter nights, and to protect his clearings from the

winds which sweep with such severity over the extensive and often treeless plains of Manitoba.

The productiveness of the soil on the fertile belt named may be judged of by that of the County of Aroostook (the best county in the State of Maine, so far as the soil is concerned), of which it is the extension to the northeast, that being about the usual strike of the rock belts on the river St. John. It may be as well to say something about the timber on the railway lands on the St. John. As space is limited, I give but a short synopsis, referring those who wish further information to a descriptive catalogue of the woods and minerals of New Brunswick, prepared by Dr. L. W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, and myself, at the instance of the Government of New Brunswick, for use at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

BIRCH.—The lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company monopolize nearly all of the birch timber on the most accessible places on St. John river and its tributaries, with the exception of that which is to be had on the Aroostook and some few other streams which take their rise in the State of Maine.

MAPLE.—This excellent wood abounds nearly everywhere over the Company's lands.

BEECH.—This tree, generally indicative of a poor soil when found in great quantities, is yet interspersed among the other hardwood trees over the various tracts owned by the Company on St. John river.

BLACK ASH.—This extremely handsome wood is found abundantly fringing the shores of the various tributaries of the St. John, especially above the Grand Falls. It is particularly abundant on the Grand river.

SPRUCE.—This tree is not nearly so plentiful on the good farming lands of the Company on the St. John as it is on the rocky and inferior lands of the Miramichi. It occurs, however (the white variety especially), in numerous localities on the Company's land on the St. John, scattered here and there through the forests. When spruce deals are high in the European market many logs will be gathered from various places. Late low prices have discouraged log-haulers from cutting scattering timber, which is always more expensive to get than that which grows in bodies.

CEDAR.—This valuable wood, which must yearly increase in value, is found in very great abundance on the Company's lands.

THE N. B. R. R. COMPANY'S LANDS ON THE MIRAMICHI AND ITS BRANCHES.

These are, as before stated, essentially timber, and not farming lands. They comprise, without any doubt, by far the best timber lands on the Miramichi, and it is upon them that the saw-mills at Chatham and Newcastle, the sea-ports of this river, must largely depend for their supply of

spruce. These ports now export per year to Europe deals to the amount of about 60,000 standards. The stumpage or royalty which is now charged by the Company on spruce logs is \$1.50 per M. feet, superficial measure (two M. feet are nearly equivalent to a standard), the yield of six or seven trees. This will, no doubt, ere long, increase to \$2.50 to \$3.00 per M., as is now charged on the St. Croix, the river which divides the State of Maine from New Brunswick.

The Company's lands on this river will yield from thirty to fifty million feet of spruce timber for many years to come. The number of acres on the Miramichi will be probably upwards of 300,000 acres.

In conclusion, it may be safely affirmed that this Company has now nearly a monopoly of the really valuable forest-covered agricultural lands in the Province of New Brunswick.

This Railway Company has also the most compact body of black spruce in New Brunswick, which is situated on the shores and adjacent to streams possessing excellent facilities for bringing the timber near them to market at the seaboard.

From its position on the Miramichi river, and the cheapness with which supplies and men can be taken from the railway stations into the forest, it must always occupy a commanding position, in as far as the numerous steam saw-mills on the Miramichi river are concerned, which must be largely dependent on this source of supply to keep them employed.

EDWARD JACK,
Deputy Crown Land Surveyor for New Brunswick.



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