

Characteristic Views of New Brunswick, Canada

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A NEARBY COLONY *for* MEN *of* MODERATE MEANS

New Brunswick Canada



M C M I V

Written by
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FREDERICTON, N. B.
CANADA

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WITHOUT claiming any literary merit, the writer desires to place before intending emigrants so much information as his space will permit regarding New Brunswick as it appears to him (an emigrant) suitable for the English colonizers. Its close proximity to home, its climate, natural charms, and its institutions are all subjects which must be touched on, but hardly exhaustively, yet such further information as the writer has acquired is always at the disposal of the reader for the asking.

New Brunswick is one of the Maritime Provinces of Canada protected from the full Atlantic fogs and breezes by Nova Scotia; its port, St. John, the winter port of Canada, is distant about eight days from Liverpool by

steamers which, touching at the north of Ireland and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, have their terminus at St. John for about half of the year and at Montreal through the other months. Letters posted in London are generally delivered in St. John or Fredericton on the tenth day after posting. And the fare (including meals) from London to the Province varies from £5:0:0 third class, and £7:5:0 second class, to £10:0:0 first class, and as much more as the traveler chooses to pay for extra but quite unnecessary comforts. This proximity to England makes New Brunswick particularly desirable for two classes of emigrants. Those who want to be near home in order to occasionally return, and those who want to spend their available money in establishing themselves in a new home rather than in

transportation to a distant land. A few figures will speak for themselves:

First-class fare London to St. John.....	£10: 0: 0
First-class fare London to Moosomin, Assa.....	23:17:10
First-class fare London to Calgary, Alta.....	28: 6: 0
First-class fare London to Vancouver, B. C.....	31:10: 8

All the above fares include sleeping accommodation and meals.

For household furniture the rate per ton of forty cubic feet is:

London to St. John	£ 0:15:0
London to Moosomin.....	9:10:0
London to Calgary.....	12: 0:0
London to Vancouver	16: 0:0



On the St. John River

I took to New Brunswick about nine tons of household furniture; books, pictures, piano, linen, etc., included, and the freight to St. John was £6:13:7. Had I gone to Moosomin my bill would have been £85:10:0; to Calgary, £108:0:0; to British Columbia, £144.

My family party (three adults and two children) from London to St. John, including freight, cost £46:13:7 to transport. Had I gone to British Columbia the bill would have been £260. The £213 saved would pay for a small farm.

In the matter of climate New Brunswick has suffered with all of Canada from the enthusiasm of those travelers who, charmed with its winters, have so vividly described its frozen rivers and ice palaces and the delights of skating,

snow-shoeing and sleighing, that it is often supposed to be an ice bound region "to the North of America". As a matter of fact Canada is the northern half of North America, and New Brunswick has a climate which, excepting for the absence of dampness all the year, is not unlike England at its best. The Spring months, April and May, are colder than in England. June, July and August are just such summer months as at home, but with less rain. September is cooler, but not cold, and October and November with their Indian summer are most bracing and delightful, cold at times, but with weeks of sunshine. December is cold, and is followed by three months of intense cold, but so clear and still and so dry that I doubt if any English man or woman has experienced it without pronouncing it the

most delightful winter climate imaginable. Nova Scotia is damper and suffers more from fogs, while in the west the sudden changes and high winds are very trying.

The camera is more eloquent than my pen in depicting the natural charms of New Brunswick, and the reproductions from recent photographs which this article contains, need no word of mine.

The institutions, laws, customs and educational advantages of this Province are all those familiar to the Anglo-Saxon, modified at times to suit local conditions, but never unfamiliar to the emigrant. The cities and towns are "de facto" cities and towns, with excellent shops, fine churches, and public buildings suited to their wants. There is no appearance of mushroom growth. In the



An Intervale and Upland Farm



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Watering the Horses



On an Upland Farm

newer parts of Canada a town, or even a city, is often but a country store, public house and a house agents office (where may be seen a highly colored plan of the city); its attractions, its churches, schools and shops, and especially its society, do not exist yet—they are promised and may one day be there. Society exists in New Brunswick much as in other parts of the world. Cowboys are less common than in London, and the rules of polite society as known in England are (also modified to local conditions) the rules of polite society in this Province. This remark leads up to the question—"Who are the best settlers for the Province?" Unquestionably those who have been the best citizens at home make the best here. New Brunswick is no reformatory; the loafer or drunkard is not wanted, and

the methods taken to get rid of him might prove more summary than in England, and certainly more effective. There is nothing in the climate or life in the eastern provinces of Canada calculated to make a success out of any man who has proved a failure in England. And furthermore, the dissatisfied soldier or sailor on retiring, with or without a pension, is more likely to succeed at home than here if he is so accustomed to discipline as to be only able to work when driven. Employers of labor here expect constant and conscientious work. They have little time to give to personal oversight, but they are very quick at detecting neglect or waste of time, and while the labor market is always understocked, a loafer may count upon being constantly out of work. Nor do those who prate

about "Jack as good as his master" stay long here (if they do anywhere). The distinctions between Jack and his master are not always emphasized here in the same way as at home, but Jack is the employed, and the master, while called here the boss, pays the wages; and Jack succeeds best if he realizes this.

Now I have in my mind certain peoples in England who would make an excellent move if they settled in this Province. Tenant farmers who want to own and improve their property, to feel that they will have something to leave to their families, will find that for a few hundred pounds they can obtain fertile farms here, and by following the methods known to them at home, and adjusting them, when necessary, to the differences of climate and soil,



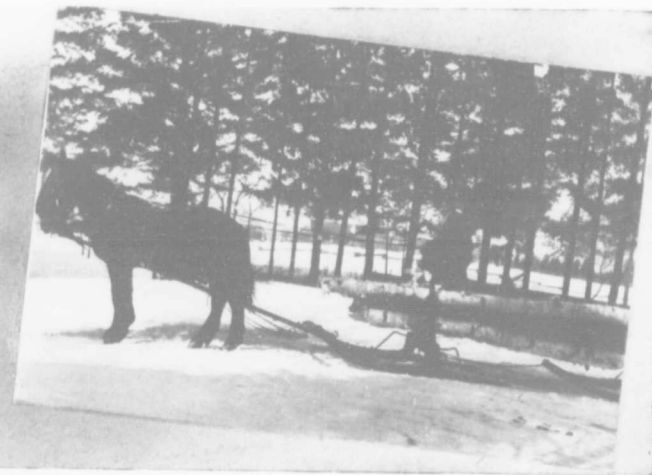
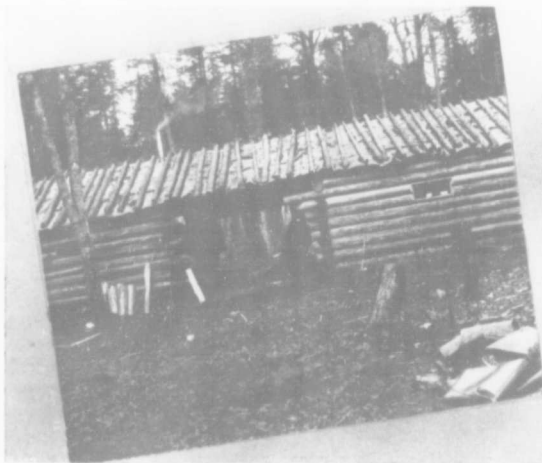
Approaching Fredericton

which they quickly recognize here, cannot fail to succeed. The market facilities are generally excellent; through the St. John Valley, the richest part of the Province, the water communication with St. John is cheap and convenient, while the rail facilities are also to be depended upon through part of the district. The fullest information as to individual farms can be obtained by writing to the Crown Land Office, St. John, N. B., or to the writer of this article at Fredericton. Now let me forestall a query which will occur to the reader—a query which has been put to me many times, and which, moreover, at one time worried me a great deal. If New Brunswick is such an ideal farming province, why are so many farms in the market? It is said, and I believe it can be clearly shown, that there are far

more descendants of the old Huguenots in America than in England, their first foothold after their trials in their native lands. New Brunswick was originally settled by refugees from what is now the United States, and later by Loyalists who, disapproving of the separation from their mother country, came here to live under the old flag. All the descendants of these wandering peoples could hardly settle down for many generations, and the allurements of the West, the promises of free farms and no restraints have drawn off the younger generations, and the old folk left here are glad enough to sell. Wanderers ever, 'tis bred in the bone.

Another class of people would do well to emigrate to New Brunswick, the retired officer, or even his widow

with a few daughters, who are being more or less starved in order that one or more sons may be educated for professions on a pension of two or three hundred pounds a year, the sons may enter Sandhurst when the income will continue to be tapped for their benefit (?), and if not they must go to the colonies. Now if these people would take their sons and daughters to the colonies they might succeed, but exactly why a boy who fails, with all the refining influences of home and family about him, should succeed when thrown upon his own resources in the West, I have never been able to understand, nor do I believe that they do succeed. Such parents should come to New Brunswick, and with the outlay of very little capital, start their sons in life, surround them with



Coal Strikes are Unknown





Near Oromocto

All work and no play



would make Jack a dull boy



In Winter—Snow Shoeing and Skating have Charms

all the refinement to which they have been accustomed, give their daughters a far better and healthier life than at home, and the pension would go a great deal further than where expensive meats and groceries, house rents, taxes and "keeping up appearances" render life so full of care.

Some idea of the cost of food can be formed from the following quotations, not taken from a wholesale price list, but from my own household bills:

Beef.....4d to 6d per pound
Mutton3½d to 5d per pound
Veal4d to 6d per pound
Lamb.....3½d to 6d per pound
Pork.....5d to 8d per pound

Venison.....2½d to 4d per pound
Salmon6d to 9d per pound
Butter.....9d to 1s 4d per pound
Eggs6d to 1s 4d per pound
Flour17s per barrel
Sugar2d per pound
Tea1s 4½d per pound
Coffee1s 8d per pound
Oat Meal.....1¼d per pound
Potatoes3s 9d per barrel
Hay24s to 36s per ton
Oats1s 6d to 1s 10d per bushel
A good milk cow can be bought for from £4 to £6,
and a horse from £15 to £40.

Above all an earnest class of emigrants is wanted; too many of the sporting, high collared class have passed over the land already, they cannot succeed here for they are a failure from the start, but earnest men and women who have the will and set purpose to succeed by their own exertions, will find every opportunity for their work, and will not fail to build up homes worthy of their lives. Let me here give a word of caution. There are men and women who make it their special business in Canada to entrap the emigrant. These people advertise in the old country, meet emigrants on steamers, and are the more plausible as they become more dangerous. Their purpose is greed. I have personal knowledge of cases where they have sold farms to new arrivals at advances of



Field of Vegetables, Woodburn Farm

Farm comprises 300 acres of mixed clearing and woodland. Cuts 80 to 100 tons of hay besides large amount of roots and grain. These barns were burned and new ones built this season, which are not quite finished.



Woodburn Farm House



Woodburn Farm Yard



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Farm Scenery



On Land and Water Moonlight has Charms at all Seasons

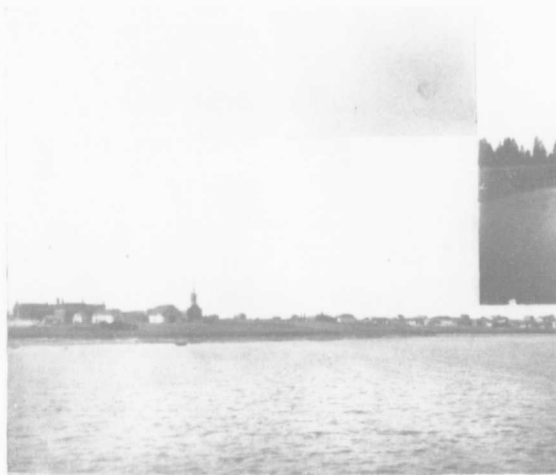


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Gilead Grove Farm Outbuildings and Stock, Four Miles from Chatham
Cuts 150 tons of hay, besides other crops.



Gilead Grove Farm House



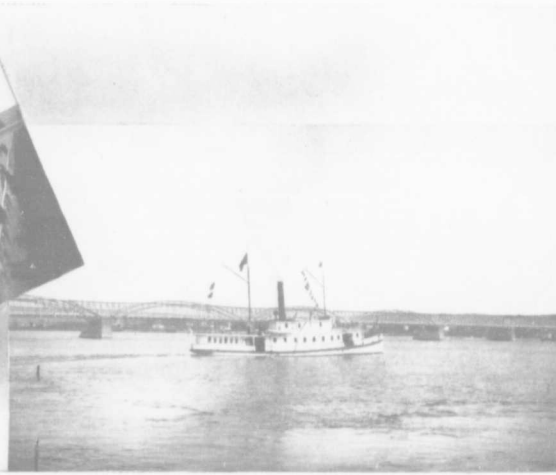
Tracadie Village, Lazaretto on the Left



View of Trotting Park Showing Grand and Judges
Stands—Exhibition Building in the Distance



Trotting Park of the Miramichi Exhibition
Association and Agricultural Society



Steamer Flushing Leaving Fredericton
with a Picnic



The Parliament Buildings, Fredericton.



The Barracks, Fredericton.

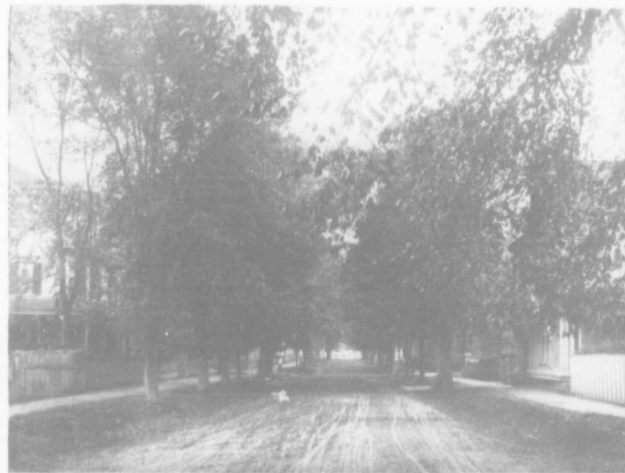


Old Government House, Fredericton.



Officers' Quarters, Fredericton.

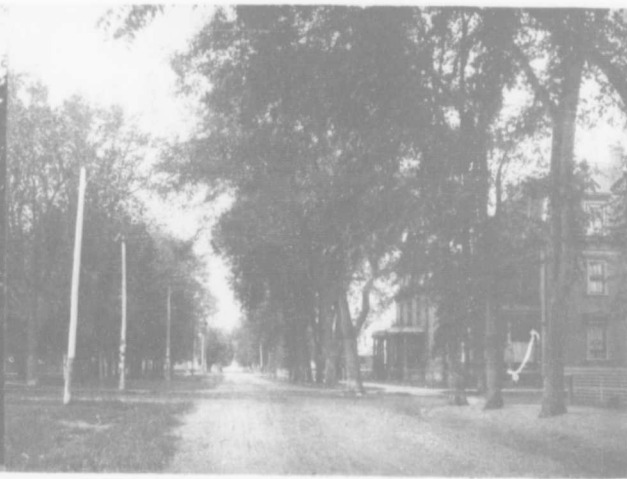
Three Typical Fredericton Streets.



George Street,



Brunswick Street.



Church Street.



Phoenix Square and Queen Street, Fredericton



Queen Street and Queen Hotel, Fredericton



Market Day, Fredericton



Sypher's Cove, Grand Lake. N. B., Looking Northeast



The Grand Pass, Spring Hill, above Fredericton



View at Rothesay Station—High Water





Nashwaak River above Marysville.

Lumbering has always been a great Industry in this Province.



Sportsman's Camp at Clam Lake, York Co.

as much as thirty per cent. over the sum asked by the owners. The owners do not object for they get all they asked. The shark is well pleased with his or her steal and the emigrant alone suffers in having to carry a load from the start which is impossible to bear. In the same way those seeking employment are entrapped and secure work, after promising or paying premiums or commissions, which they might have had for the asking had they not fallen into the hands of these people.

Remember, it is never necessary to pay any commission whatever to secure either employment or a farm in New Brunswick. At the office of The Immigration Bureau, 4 Church Street, St. John, is a free list of employers seeking men and women for all sorts of

trades, farm work and domestic service; also a list of farms in the market with their values and full particulars; the same information can be found at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, and the Dominion Immigration Agent at the end of the dock at St. John, where all passengers land, has similar information. All of these officials are willing and anxious to protect emigrants from extortion and fraud, and should invariably be consulted by all classes of emigrants immediately upon arrival here.

An emigrant coming to this Province with his family and effects, can rent, with a year's option of purchase, almost any farm in the market. He has shown his intention to settle by bringing his belongings, and a man with a good farm to sell can afford to let him rent in order

to try the climate and farm, but the owner of a farm of questionable merit will want a straight sale at once, and the stranger will do well to refuse this—again,

“Beware of Sharks.”

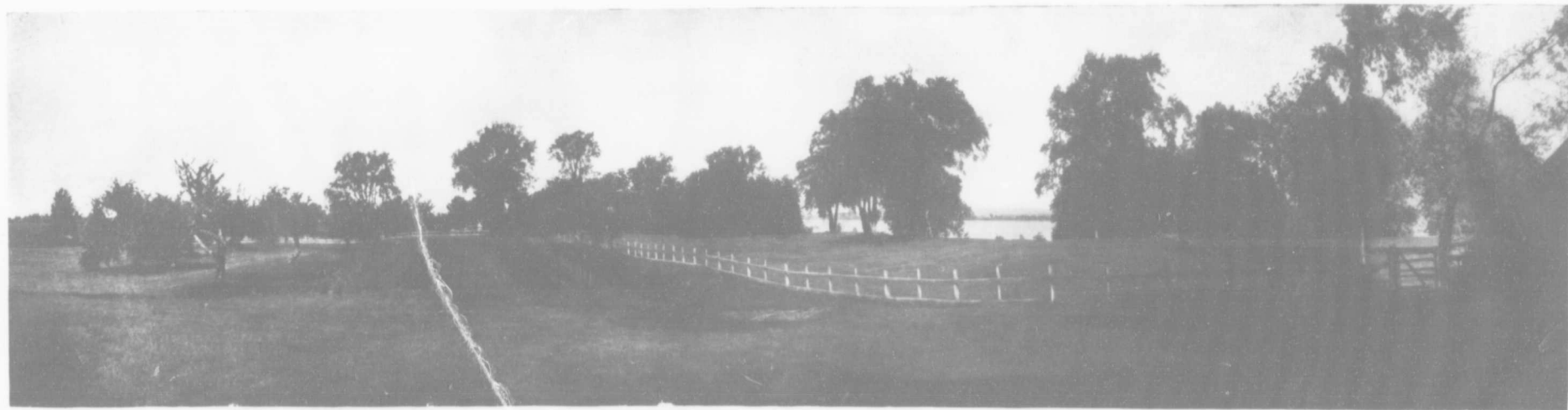
In regard to the cost of farms, they vary so much that but the widest range can be quoted £200 to £3,000 are about the limits.

Really, the best plan for an intending emigrant is to decide what he has to invest, and what class of farming he wants to undertake; then, writing to some reliable person here, he will hear about what will suit him, or at any rate get sufficient details to enable him to select his neighborhood in advance.



Six Miles Above Fredericton





A Typical Upland Garden

One final word, New Brunswick is not Paradise, and those who wish to live without working had better remain away from the Province. Drones fail here as elsewhere, but all others have unusually good opportunities

of success, and from the day of landing here have no difficulty in securing such employment as they are adapted to. Artisans, mechanics and laborers are always in demand, while domestic servants, here as elsewhere, find ready

employment; but they, and all who come to the Province, will find that unless they bring a good name or reference with them, they will have to begin at the foot of the ladder, and show that they deserve well of their adopted countrymen.

The following books will be sent to applicants by either The Hon. C. A. Duff-Miller, Agent General for New Brunswick in London, or The Crown Land Office, Fredericton, or by the writer:

"The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, Its Resources and Advantages."—By James Hannay, D. C. L.

"Gun and Rod in New Brunswick, Canada—A Sportsman's Guide."