

1912

SACKVILLE

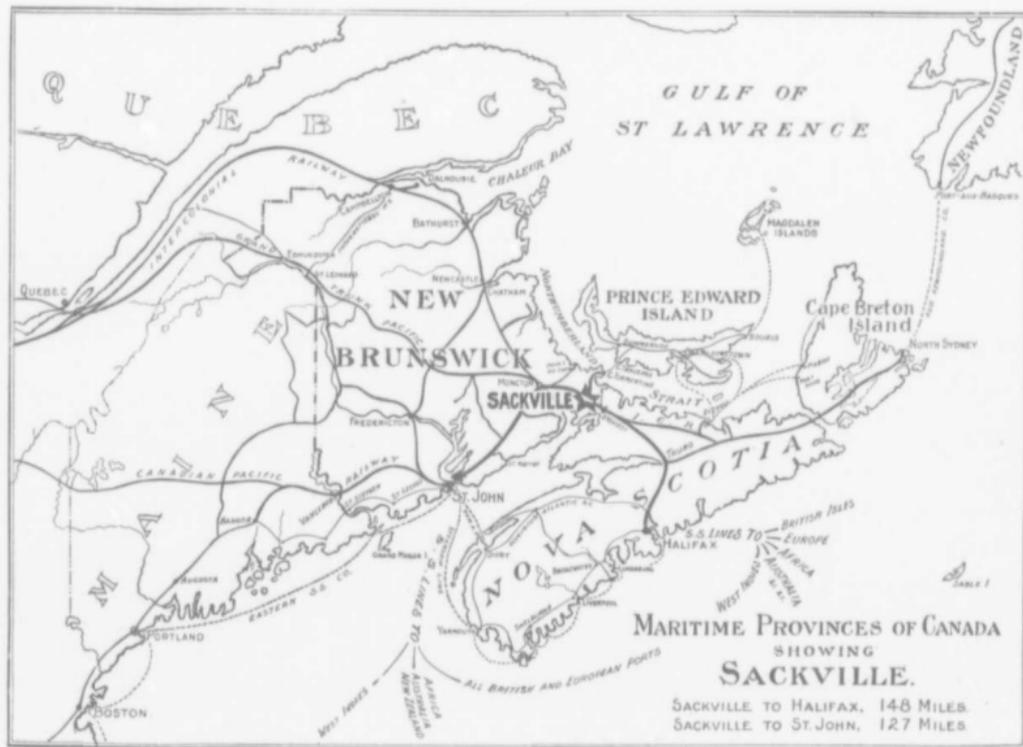


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A View of Sackville from Mount Allison Ladies' College

Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada

The Geographical, Educational and Industrial
Centre of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

¶ This Booklet is addressed by the Citizens of Sackville to those in Great Britain who intend seeking homes in Canada, and is compiled under the authority of the Sackville Board of Trade, a guarantee that the information is accurate and thoroughly reliable.

¶ A truthful statement of the great resources and opportunities offered to those seeking desirable homes under the British flag.

¶ Correspondence is cordially invited, and any further information in regard to Sackville town and parish will be gladly supplied.

Address :
The Secretary
Sackville Board of Trade
Sackville, N. B.
Canada



The Intercolonial Passenger Station, Sackville, N. B.

A FOREWORD

TO READERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:



THIS BOOKLET is not designed to serve any private interest, or for pecuniary gain. It is published by the citizens of SACKVILLE, New Brunswick, and offered by them to intending settlers from Great Britain, as a truthful description of one of the finest sections of Canada.

☞ SACKVILLE PARISH, like many other parts of the Province of New Brunswick, has unoccupied farms, which comprise fertile lands with good dwellings, commodious barns and outbuildings and which, in all respects, are well adapted to profitable agriculture, whether it be Dairying, the Rearing of Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry, Fruit Culture or General Mixed Farming.

☞ Every Spring great numbers of Emigrants from England arrive at our nearby Seaport Cities of Halifax and Saint John. But, after leaving the steamers, they proceed at once upon a railway journey of four or five days and are transported thousands of miles inland to become settlers on the lonely prairies of the West, where success is attained only through the stern hardships of pioneer life. In this hurried journey these British Home-seekers are rush-

ed by train through many beautiful counties of this Eastern Province, which offer opportunities unsurpassed the world over.

☛ In the past few years, however, some British Settlers, more leisurely and shrewd in their selection, after a personal examination of the much advertised West, have settled by choice in New Brunswick. Here they have attained prosperity; while they also share those advantages and refinements, which are enjoyed only in established and long settled communities.

☛ We value highly the industry and citizenship of these newcomers among us, and we are moved to advertise our resources by the regret that more people in the United Kingdom are not aware of the great opportunities this section of Canada has to offer them.

☛ WE have the COUNTRY, the SOIL, the CLIMATE and the OPPORTUNITIES. YOU have the PEOPLE and the INDUSTRY and you are SEEKING HOMES UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

YOU ARE WELCOME



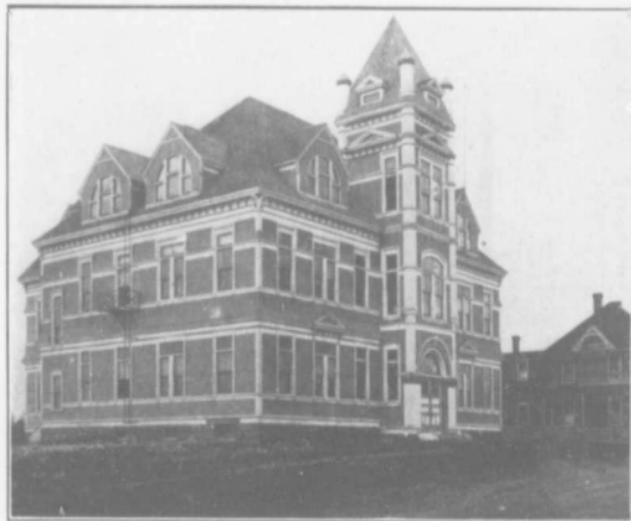
A Bird's-eye View of Sackville, showing the Tantramar River



ACKVILLE, the geographical, educational and industrial centre of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, is situated in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, on the Isthmus of Chignecto, a few miles northeast of the boundary line separating the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, about midway between the cities of St. John and Halifax, and is the junction point of the Intercolonial with the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, which commands the shortest route between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.

☞ Sackville has unsurpassed water and sewerage systems, splendid common schools, the Mount Allison Institutions, and a number of important manufacturing industries, including two large stove foundries, which send their products all over Canada; three harness factories,

two boot and shoe factories, important stone quarries, a paper box factory, two woodworking factories, shoo, grist and carding mills, two carriage factories, a machine shop, a factory that manufactures concrete building blocks, fence posts, etc. These industries are making excellent progress and employ a large number of men. Several new industries are in contem-



Sackville High School

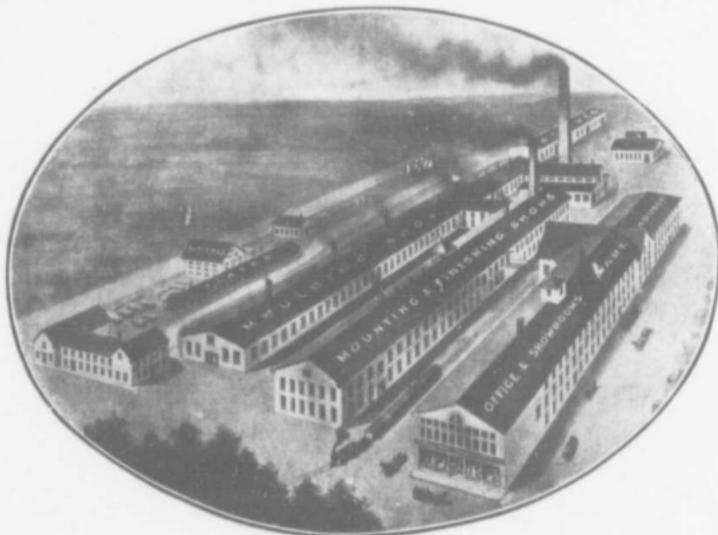
plation, our people are becoming imbued with the spirit of optimism, and the outlook for the town is very bright.

¶The Town of Sackville was incorporated in the year 1902 and contains about 2500 people. Middle Sackville, is an important village with about a thousand inhabitants, situated about two miles from Sackville, while Upper Sackville, an exceedingly prosperous agricultural community, is about four miles remote from the town. West Sackville, Wood Point, Rockport, Midgic, Centrevillage, Cookville, Anderson Mount View and Fairview are some of the most important hamlets in Sackville Parish.

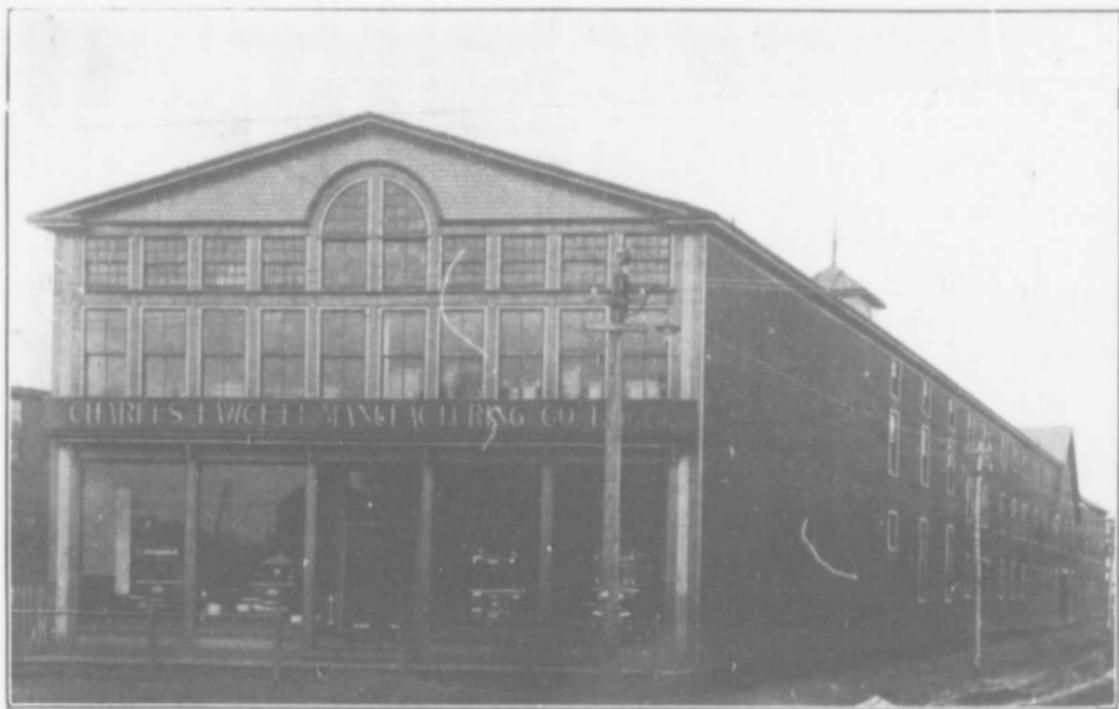
☪ Sackville lies about a mile from the mouth of the famous Tantramar, a river navigable for ships of a thousand tons capacity. A fine new wharf, costing about \$30,000, is now nearing completion. Stretching out to the east and south are the far-famed Tantramar marshes, a vast area of very fertile dyked lands.

☪ The Town of Sackville has four churches, eleven fraternal societies, wholesale and retail grocery firms, grain and seed stores, departmental stores, a hardware store, general stores, a photograph studio, three barber shops, four tailor shops, four hotels, two banks, two semi-weekly newspapers, two meat markets, three bakeries, two plumbing shops, three restaurants, several variety stores, monument works, two telegraph offices, two express offices, two drug stores, several furniture stores, a skating rink, a curling rink, real estate offices, etc.

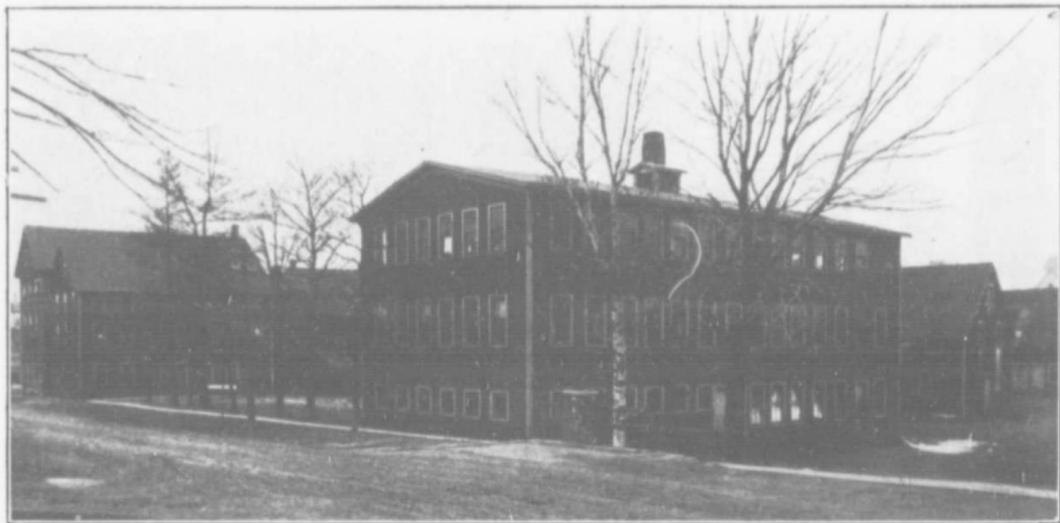
☪ Sackville and Middle Sackville are lighted by electricity, a local



The Plant of Charles Fawcett, Limited, Sackville, N. B.



Offices and Warehouse, Charles Fawcett, Limited, Sackville, N. B.



The Factories of The Standard Manufacturing Company, Limited, Middle Sackville, N. B.

company giving an all day and all night service, as well as supplying power for local industries, including the Sackville Freestone Co., Ltd., A. E. Wry Limited, etc.

☛ Sackville has an excellent mail, telephone and train service. Ten Intercolonial express passenger trains, besides numerous freights and specials, stop at Sackville station every day in the week except Sunday. Mails are brought to town by eight of these expresses, while



The Royal Bank of Canada, Sackville, N. B.

mail carriers cover well the outlying parts of the parish. A passenger and mail train makes a round trip each week day between Sackville and Cape Tormentine, the eastern terminus of the N. B. and P. E. I. railway. Practically the whole of the parish is covered by telephone lines, and telephones can be obtained at a reasonable rental.

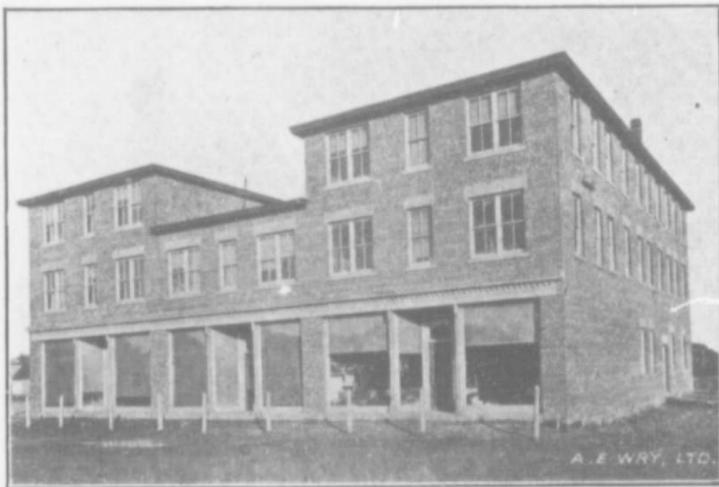
¶ Sackville has neither workhouse nor poorhouse, and poverty is almost unknown. Nearly all are in comfortable circumstances and for the most part are contented and happy.

¶ The growth of Sackville, while not rapid, has been steady. When other towns complain of "hard times," Sackville is unaffected, and pursues the even tenor of its way, each year seeing progress and development.

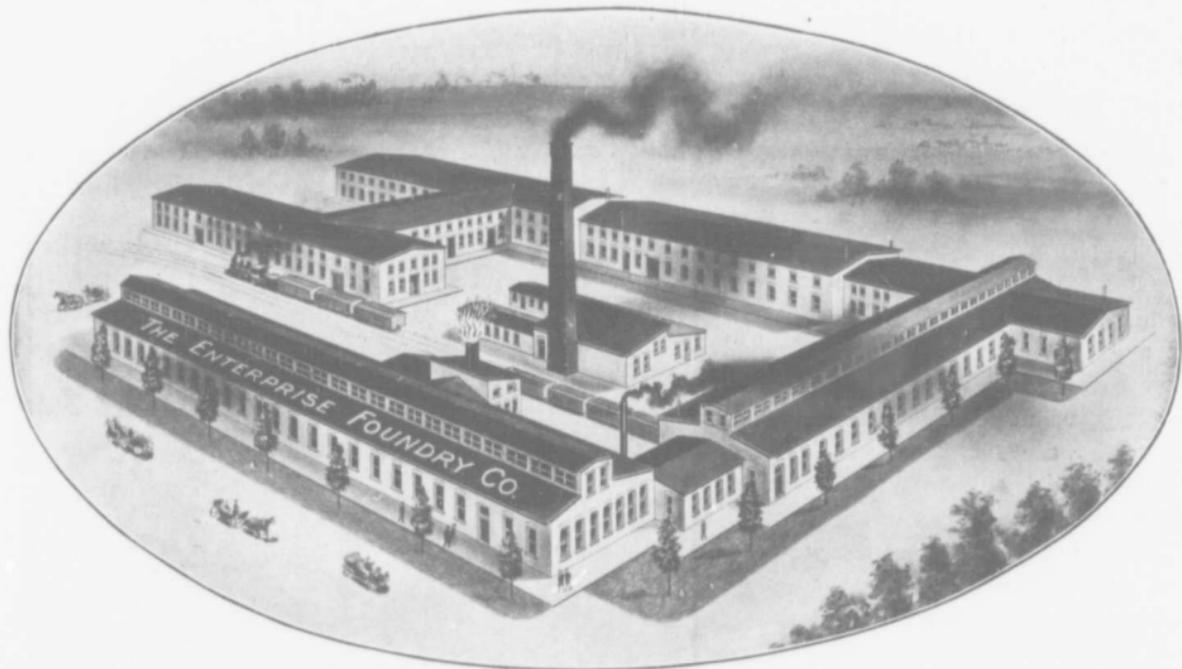
OUR INDUSTRIES



ACKVILLE has many important industries, of which a much larger town could well be proud. Their progress has been steady and in some cases rapid. Sackville manufactured goods have gained an enviable reputation, notably our stoves, ranges and furnaces, our harnesses, boots, shoes and moccasins, our grindstones and building stone. Many of our stoves, ranges, furnaces and leather goods are sent as far as Vancouver, British Columbia, our grindstones are largely sent to the United States, our freestone to various points in the Maritime Provinces, to Quebec, Ontario and the West. Sackville is a splendid location for new industries, because of its central location,



Factory and Stores of A. E. Wry Limited, Sackville, N. B.



The Plant of The Enterprise Foundry Company, Sackville, N. B.

as will be seen by reference to the map, which appears at the beginning of this booklet, its excellent shipping facilities both by rail and water. These advantages have done much to assist the growth of our present industries and will prove of inestimable value to industries, to be established in the future. Every year additional men are required for these industries.

¶ The business of the CHARLES FAWCETT, LIMITED, was established something over half a century ago by the late Charles Fawcett. From small beginnings this industry has grown until it is now the largest stove foundry in eastern Canada. From one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men are employed and the company now have important branches in Montreal, Winnipeg and



The Bank of Nova Scotia, Sackville, N. B.



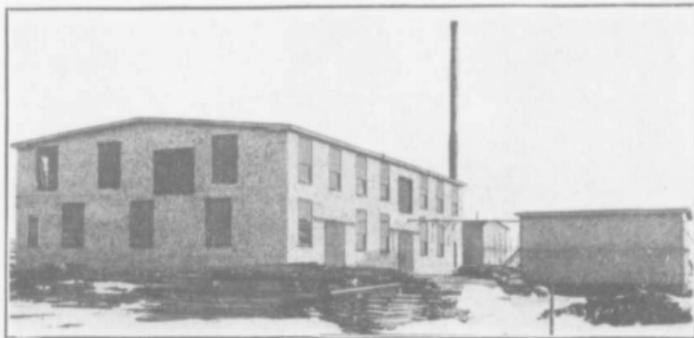
One Day's Shipment from the Quarries of the Sackville Freestone Company, Limited, Sackville, N. B.

Vancouver. They manufacture high grade stoves, ranges and furnaces. Employees of stove foundries receive good wages and many boys and young men become apprentices and learn the trade.

☞ THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED is one of the largest and most important industrial concerns in Westmorland County, and indeed of a wider section. The company carries on a tanning business and manufacture harness, boots and shoes and oiled tanned moccasins. The company's plant includes five factories, three warehouses and a general store. About one hundred men are employed, the pay roll is over \$55,000, while the total output is nearly \$300,000 annually. Workers in leather are well paid and the company are on

the look out for good men and offer excellent openings to apprentices.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY COMPANY have one of the best equipped stove foundries in Canada. Their buildings are of brick, built in 1909 to replace wooden structures destroyed by fire in July, 1908. They employ one hundred men and their annual pay roll amounts to about \$55,000. From eight to ten thousand ranges of different kinds are



Factory of the Sackville Woodworkers, Limited, Sackville, N. B.



Offices and Store of M. Wood & Sons, Limited, Sackville, N. B.

manufactured every year besides furnaces and open fire place goods. The industry, which is an important one, is steadily growing and adding to the number of its employees.

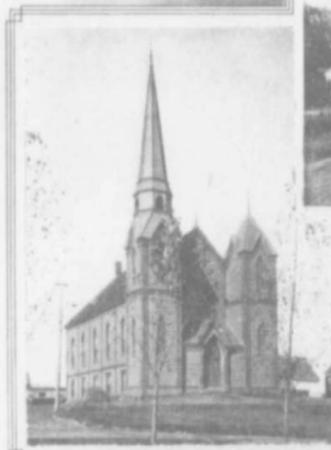
¶ A practically inexhaustible supply of freestone of a superior quality and an equipment of machinery admirably suited for quarrying advantageously and economically — it is this that makes the plant of the SACKVILLE FREESTONE COMPANY, LIMITED, a particularly valuable one and gives the company a place as one of the foremost industrial concerns in Sackville. Fifty to sixty men are employed and the pay-roll is a very considerable sum indeed. Last year a railway siding to the quarries was built and the company expect to double their output during

the present year, necessitating the employment of a larger number of men. The product of the company is one of the best building stones in Canada and has been used in many of the public buildings in Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, St. John and other Canadian towns and cities.

☛The A. E. WRY LIMITED, organized in the fall of 1909, manufacture harness, men's, women's and children's boots and shoes. This concern has made splendid progress and bids fair to become a very important industry indeed. Fifty hands are at present employed; the annual wages amount to \$16,000 and the output for the past year was \$125,000. Within a few years no doubt fully a hundred men will be given employment by this company, whose goods are fast winning their way into popular favor.



Departmental Store of George E. Ford & Sons, Sackville, N. B.



Main Street Baptist



St. Paul's Episcopal
Presbyterian

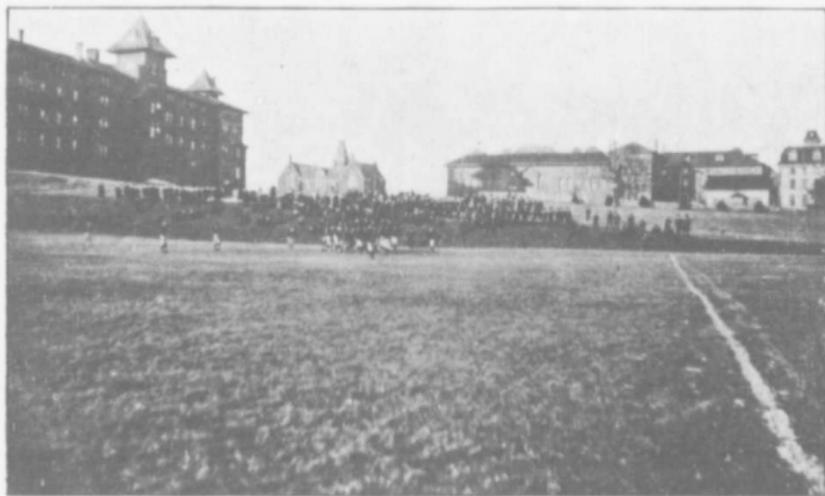


Methodist

Sackville Churches

¶ Harnesses of various kinds are manufactured by EDGAR AYER, who employs about five or six men, pays out upwards of \$3,000 in wages and has an output of about \$16,000 a year.

¶ The SACKVILLE PAPER BOX COMPANY, LIMITED, organized in 1907, manufacture all kinds of paper boxes, which find a market in the Maritime Provinces. About a dozen hands are employed and the output for the year 1912 was about \$12,000. The majority of the employes are girls, who have steady work, good wages, at a clean, healthy trade.



Mount Allison Athletic Field

¶ SACKVILLE WOODWORKERS, LIMITED, manufacture all kinds of building material, interior finish, office and store fittings and cabinet work. They make a specialty of hard wood flooring, which finds a ready market. About twenty-five men are employed, the annual pay-roll amounts to about \$15,000 and the output about \$40,000. There are good openings in this business for men and boys.

☪ B. C. RAWORTH manufactures carriages, truck waggon, sleighs, etc., and runs a machine shop, where considerable repair work is done. During the year 1911 Mr. Raworth employed twelve men and paid out in wages over five thousand dollars.

☪ Sackville possesses a well equipped laundry, which attends satisfactorily to the needs in this line of the people of Eastern Westmorland County. Mr. Leslie C. Carey, who is a member of Sackville Town Council, is the owner of this industry, which is known as the SACKVILLE LAUNDRY. About seven hands are employed.

☪ Sackville has two eight-page semi-weekly newspapers, the TRIBUNE and the POST, which cover well the eastern parishes of



Memorial Hall

(Mount Allison)

Science Building



Conservatory of Music
Mount Allison

Westmorland County. The two papers employ about twenty-two people and are on the watch for more hands to look after increasing business.

☛ **GEORGE CAMPBELL AND SONS, LIMITED**, of Middle Sackville, founded over half a century ago by the late George Campbell, manufacture carriages, waggons, sleighs, etc. They employ about nine men and pay out a considerable sum in wages. They are always on the lookout for the right sort of apprentices.

☛ **MORICE BROS.**, of Middle Sackville, conduct a shook, grist and carding mill, and employ about six or seven men. They own a gasoline launch, sail boats and row boats, which are utilized by picnic parties on the beautiful sheet of water known as Morice's or Silver Lake.

☛ At West Sackville **MR. SETH BULMER** conducts a grist mill and a saw mill, both of which are run by water power. Mr. Bulmer owns a large pond, which has been well stocked with beautiful trout from a hatchery situated near the mills.

☛ The **READ STONE COMPANY, LIMITED**, have extensive stone quarries at Rockport and Wood Point. About thirty-six men are employed seven months of the year and the annual output of grindstones and building stone is about \$15,000.



University Residence, Mount Allison

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

EVERY village and hamlet in this large Parish has its district school, which is managed by the people who live in the district. Once a year the ratepayers meet in the school meeting, choose from their number those who shall act as trustees and decide how much money they will tax themselves to support the school. The balance of the money required is granted by the government of the province.

☞ The district school is not under the control of any religious body, nor is the teaching of any denominational principles permitted. Loyalty to Canada and to the British Empire and reverence for the British flag are instilled into the minds of the young.



Hart Hall, Mount Allison Ladies' College

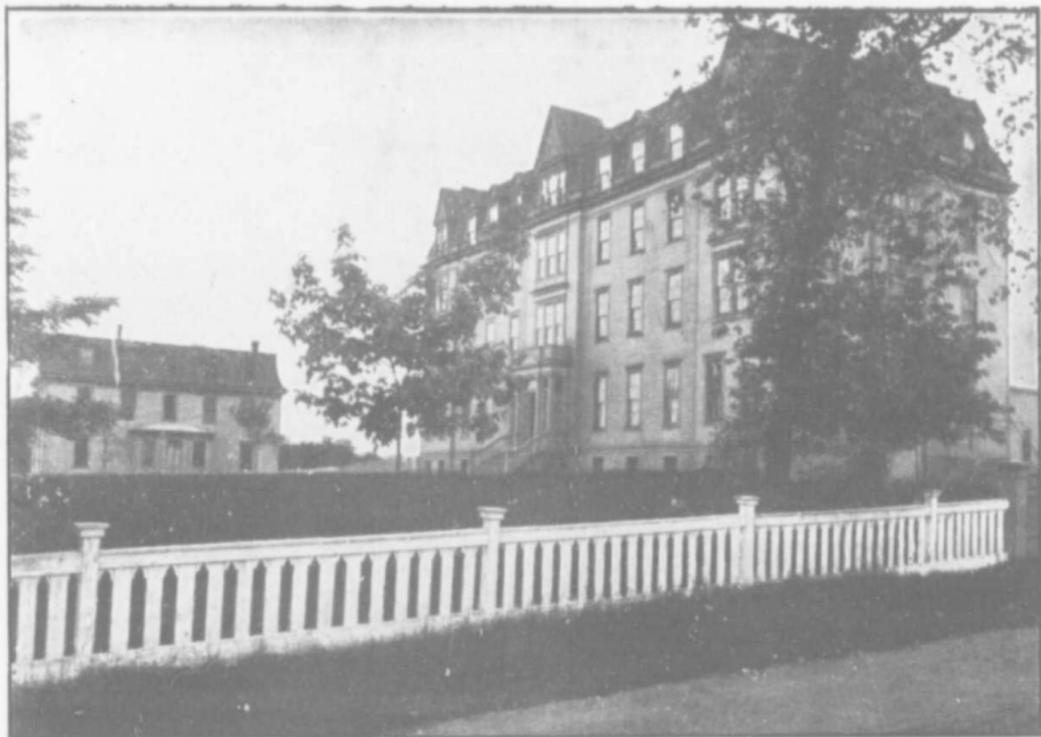
In many schools the flag floats over the school building each school day. No charge is made to any parent for sending his children to school in his own district. The schools are free.

¶ In Sackville and Middle Sackville there are high schools, which are founded on the same free non-sectarian principles.



The Charles Fawcett Memorial Hall, Mount Allison

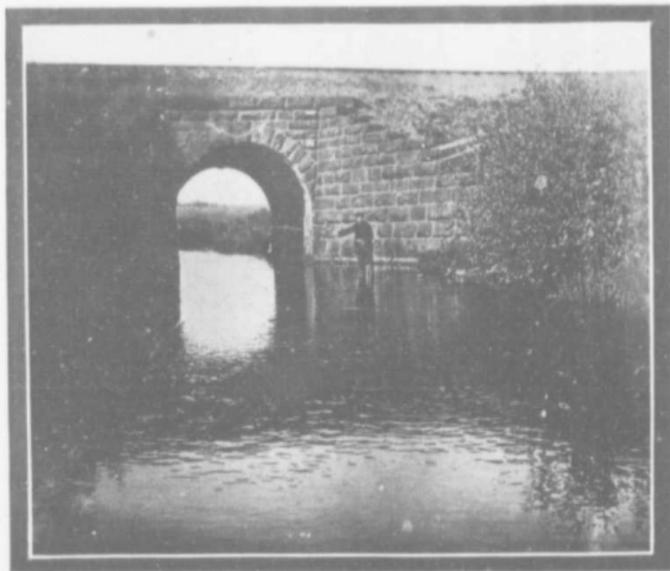
¶ Besides being well supplied with public schools, Sackville may well claim to be the educational centre of the Maritime Provinces, for here are situated the Mount Allison Institutions, consisting of the University of Mount Allison, Theological College, McClellan School of Applied Science, Mount Allison Ladies' College (including colleges of Literature, Science and Fine Arts, a Conservatory of Music, and Massey-Treble School of Household Science), Mount Allison Academy and Mount



Mount Allison Academy (at Right) Mount Allison Commercial College (at left)

Allison Commercial College. Mount Allison possesses magnificent buildings, splendid libraries, unexcelled equipment, and a professoriate that ranks with the very best to be found in Canada to-day. Students from the Maritime Provinces, from Ontario, from Quebec, and from various other parts of the world, attend Mount Allison and receive a liberal education. Mount Allison students who attend other colleges, stand very high, and included in her alumni are men occupying some of the most prominent positions in Canada and the United States. About six hundred students attend Mount Allison.

¶ In these days everyone is willing to admit the great value of an education. Parents want to give their boys and girls a better education than they themselves have. If you settle in Sackville Town or Parish you will be able to educate your children for a nominal sum. The tuition fees are small. At the University students take courses in arts, theology and electrical and civil engineering; at the Ladies' College, courses in literature

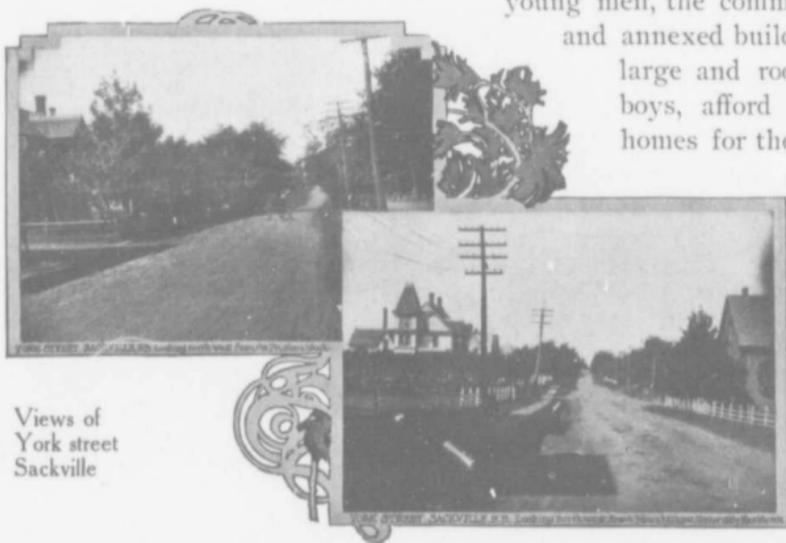


A Sackville Trout Stream

and science, violin and piano, oratory, household science, and fine arts; at the Academy, courses leading to matriculation into the colleges of medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, etc., courses in business, shorthand and typewriting.

One of the chief reasons for the popularity of Mount Allison lies in the fact of its splendid residential accommodation for students of both sexes. The spacious University Residence for young men, the commodious dormitories of Hart hall and annexed buildings for young ladies, and the large and roomy Academy building for the boys, afford comfortable and very pleasant homes for the students, who attend these institutions.

The engineering school, established a few years ago, is undoubtedly the best in the Maritime Provinces. Students, who having taken the two years engineering course at Mount Allison, go to McGill College, Montreal, make splendid records, a credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.



Views of
York street
Sackville

THE CLIMATE OF SACKVILLE



Enjoy a temperate climate without extremes of heat or cold. Cyclones, blizzards, drouths or hailstorms are never experienced in New Brunswick. Our Summers are marked by bright sunshine, relieved by gentle breezes with frequent rains of a day or night's duration. The parching effects and discomforts of extreme heat are unknown to us, and work is never suspended by reason of great heat even in the open fields. The evenings are long, cool and delightful, free from frost and very



Courts of the Sackville Tennis Club

invigorating. A man would be very difficult to suit indeed if he were not greatly charmed with our beautiful summer evenings. Hay fever and malaria are unknown here.

☞ Autumn or Fall commences in September and extends through October and November. By many it is considered the most beautiful of our seasons. Then the days are distinguished by a peculiar warmth and purple glow, succeeded at night by the chill of occasional light frosts, which lend a bracing exhilaration to the atmosphere.

☞ Winter sets in during the first week of December and extends into March, when it gives way to Spring, which becomes well advanced before April. The average winter in this section brings enough snow for steady sleighing and sledding traffic, to the great advantage of the Farmer and Lumberman.



Residence of Mr. Fred Ryan, Sackville

☞ While the weather is sufficiently cold to maintain the snow during these months; yet, we do not suffer the extreme falls of temperature and intense cold, which distinguish the winter of Northern Canada and the Prairie Provinces, and which too often are imputed by the uninformed to other Provinces in Canada.

☞ In conclusion let it be said that, although the winters in this part of

New Brunswick are undoubtedly more severe than those of England, and the snowfall for the season is far more heavy; yet, the Summers are much warmer and more genial. Even in winter what is called zero weather often does not set in till the end of December. And it is not unusual for the farmers to be ploughing up to Christmas. The excellence of our Summer Climate is well shown in the fact that cucumbers and tomatoes are commonly grown in profusion in the open air. The former begin to ripen their fruit early in August and their season is not over, as a rule, till the third week in September and frequently runs into the month of October.

¶All in all the climate of Sackville has a great deal in its favor and very little against it. There are certain times, of course, when the weather is not all we could wish for but taking the good with the bad, the bitter with the sweet, our climate is all right, and will stand the test of comparison with many places which have much more written and said about them than have the town and parish of Sackville, about which we are giving a few facts in this booklet.



Residence of Dr. J. W. Sangster, Sackville

RECREATION AND SPORTS



IN a country so well favoured by climate the conditions are unsurpassed for outdoor recreation, sports, and various pastimes, which are thoroughly enjoyed.

☛ Golf, Tennis, Baseball and Football are the principal athletic games of Summer and Autumn. While Skating, Hockey and Curling provide sport for the winter months, being carried on indoors under large rinks in the evening as well as the day, and arouse a great deal of interest.



Residence of Mr. J. Ellsworth Fowler, Sackville

☛ Our Golf, Curling and Tennis Clubs possess well equipped properties and Club buildings, and our horsemen have one of the very finest race-courses in the whole of Eastern Canada.

☛ Sackville being a University town our citizens are spectators of many famous contests for athletic honours between the intercollegiate teams.

☛ A magnificent stretch of seashore with ocean bathing is found at Cape Tormentine, the terminus of the local branch railway, about thirty

miles from Sackville. During the summer, Excursion or Picnic trains under the auspices of church or fraternal organizations, are frequently run from Sackville to this beautiful seaside resort thus providing delightful and inexpensive outings within the reach of all.

☪ Sackville and Middle Sackville each possess a large and superior organized band. During the summer open air concerts free to all are given weekly by these bands.



Morice's Lake, Middle Sackville

TOPOGRAPHY



THE Parish of Sackville extends from the head waters of the Bay of Fundy thirty-five miles inland and comprises one of the finest agricultural tracts in the world. Its surface is gently undulating, no part rising to a great height. The soil is a light loam, well watered and generally free from stone.

Few countries afford the diversity of scenery, which unfolds itself in a day's drive through this Parish. Verdure-clad hills, parks of stately timber, rippling streams and sparkling lakes yield in quick succession to the smiling meadows and cultivated fields of the abutting farms, whose beautiful dwellings, great barns, orchards and herds give ample



Store of J. L. Black and Sons, Middle Sackville

testimony of the solid comfort, quiet independence and prosperity, which here reward the industrious tiller of the soil. This is a parish of peace and plenty.

¶ In addition to these varied gifts, Nature has endowed Sackville Parish above all other agricultural districts. Along the Eastern boundary stretch her farfamed marsh lands. These



Residence of Mr. J. W. S. Black, Middle Sackville

comprise thousands upon thousands of valuable hay bearing acres, which, dotted with countless barns and stacks, follow by dyked ramparts the tortuous courses of the Tantramar, a tidal river, whose waters rich in alluvial deposits supply to these marshlands a natural and inexhaustible fertility.

¶ The Tantramar marshes, made famous in song and story by the writings of the great Canadian poet, Charles G. D. Roberts, are a heritage of which to be proud. The native of Sackville, exiled from home, sees in imagination the wind swept plains of Tantramar.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES



TO men in Great Britain, who desire to settle where they can own their homes as freeholders, Sackville Parish has much to offer. Large and small farms and properties of intermediate size are for sale in different parts of the Parish. These properties run from 25 acres of the value of say £120 to the farm of 150 to 200 acres worth £1200 or £1500. In most cases these farms large or small include the dwellings, barns and outbuildings necessary for the man, who wants to farm.

There is no Landlord or Rent System in this country. Practically every farmer owns his farm. Purchases can be made upon convenient terms, and any balance of purchase price unpaid remains by way of mortgage security on the property, at simple interest of six to seven per cent.

What kind of farming would



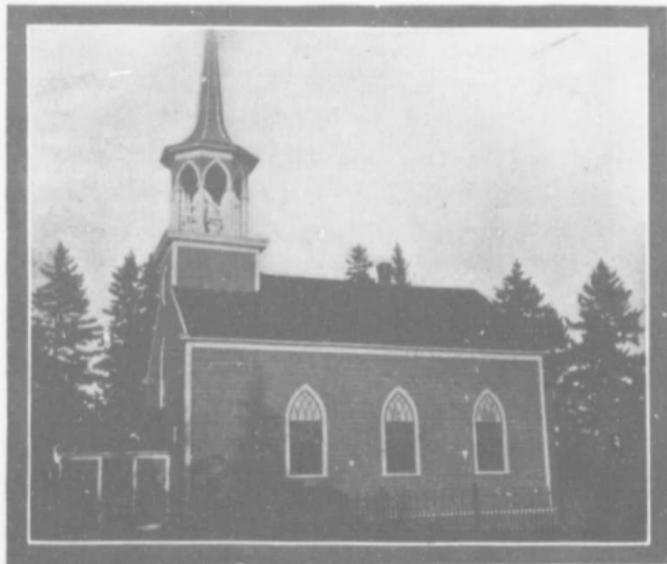
Farm at Midgic (eight miles from Sackville) Owned by Mr J. L. Hicks

you like to follow? Mixed Farming is the most common in New Brunswick. Our farmers raise hay, grain, potatoes and roots in large quantities and rear cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Some make a specialty of raising hay and send to market what is not fed on their farms. Many specialize on beef raising or dairy products; while poultry, hogs, potatoes,

garden truck or small fruits receive the special attention of others. Our soil is capable of producing in great abundance any roots, grains, grasses, fruits, berries, trees or shrubs that can be grown in a temperate climate.

☛ POTATOES can always be depended on for a good crop, four hundred bushels from an acre being not an unusual yield in this Parish. Few products present greater possibilities for profit. As a result of the increasing attention now given by our farmers to potato raising, a number of storage warehouses have been erected in Sackville to accommodate the export business in this commodity.

☛ Turnips give enormous yields in this



St. Ann's (Episcopal) Church, West Sackville

soil, One Thousand Bushels to the acre being frequently produced. They are profitably used to fatten cattle for market during the winter months, and to feed milking cows.

☛ **MANGOLD WURTZELS** also are raised for Stock Feeding purposes. The soil seems specially adapted to such roots, and in it they attain a size unequalled in other parts of Canada.

☛ **BEETS, CARROTS** and **PARSNIPS** also produce excellent crop returns and command a steady and satisfactory price the year round.

☛ **CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, SQUASH** and **TOMATOES** all grow readily and in great profusion and bring good, steady profits.

MARKET GARDENING

☛ **MARKET GARDENING** offers unlimited possibilities in every part of the Parish. The early varieties of Rhubarb, Peas and Beans, Beets and Carrots, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Celery, etc., are in great demand in the Town Markets of Sackville during the summer months. But notwithstanding the inducement of high cash returns this market remains unsupplied



Church of the Holy Rosary, Middle Sackville

year after year, for the reason that our farmers, lacking the necessary help, attend only to the seeding and cultivation of their staple crops and harvest vegetables.

GRAINS

Grains of all kinds yield abundantly. The kernel is plump, hard and well matured. Wheat, Oats, Barley and Buckwheat are the varieties most commonly grown, while Rye, Flax and Corn are also produced successfully. There are a number of verified records of wheat yielding from 36 to 40 bushels per acre. Barley gives a large return, while Oats and Buckwheat yield still more heavily, and all are harvested with splendid profit.

HAYS

Hay gives more than ordinary returns, yielding three tons to the acre on well tilled lands. Timothy and Clover are the standard varieties, but in this Parish the farmers who own marsh, or dyked lands also have the advantage of a number of native grasses, which grow readily and are of good feeding value and commercial



BAPTIST CHURCH, MIDDLE SACKVILLE N.B.



Upper Sackville Methodist Church

profit. Some of our farmers make hay the staple crop. One farmer here, who also deals in hay, sold last year to one firm in Sydney, Nova Scotia, sixteen hundred tons of Timothy, Clover and Couch hay grown on the marsh or dyked lands of Sackville.

¶The soil of these Marshes or dyked lands, consists of a deposit from the tidal waters of the Bay of Fundy. The old, high marshes will grow wheat and oats, timothy clover and couch. In most cases to renew these marshlands they are ploughed and seeded again, generally with timothy and clover, and occasionally with oats and grass seed. After this it will continue to produce good crops of grass for half a dozen years or more. Timothy and Clover grown on these marshlands are equal in all respects to the product of the upland farms. Upon the lower and newer marshes good crops of coarser grass, locally known as Broadleaf

are grown with a yield of as high as four tons to the acre. This hay is a valuable fodder for cattle, milking cows doing well upon it, especially when fed a little mashed grain or roots.

APPLES

Apples, notably the winter varieties, can be grown to great advantage in the Parish of Sackville, where the soil, sub-soil and elevation all contribute the best conditions necessary for successful production.

Great opportunities await men with proper knowledge of this branch of horticulture. All the leading varieties of choice stock are obtainable at low prices, delivered on the premises by reliable nursery firms. Few countries in the world possess conditions equal to those of New Brunswick for extensive apple raising. The Provincial Government is now actively engaged in developing and stimulating this industry through the aid of horticultural experts, whose counsel and assistance are available to the people free of charge.



A Sackville Dairy Farm

PLUMS AND CHERRIES

☛The growing of plums and cherries is equally easy of success in this section. Many varieties of plums, green gages, purple and reds, are raised on our farms with little attention and effort and without any extra cost other than setting out the original shoots. This fruit alone will yield any farmer handsome returns from a small outlay and reasonable attention. Cherries are ready to pick about the first of August ; plums, the middle and latter part of September.



A Typical New Brunswick Farm Scene

SMALL FRUITS

☛Sackville Strawberries have a high reputation throughout these Provinces, and are in great demand in the Town and City Markets. Only a few years ago one or two of our farmers in Upper Sackville tried the raising of strawberries as a commercial venture. So much success attended their experi-

ment that now a large number of farmers are engaged in this business. Each succeeding year the areas under cultivation have been increased, until from beginnings so small and recent this industry, still in its fancy, has reached proportions sufficient to advertise Sackville and its strawberry products throughout the Provinces. The market for strawberries seems to be unlimited and the price as a rule is very satisfactory indeed.

❧ Raspberries and gooseberries are also cultivated with profitable results.

❧ Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, blackberries and other fruits, grow wild in abundance in Sackville Parish and cost nothing except the effort required to gather them. They are all very delicious and form a welcome addition to the table of both rich and poor. Blueberries are especially abundant and many children, during the school vacation, gather these berries for home use or to sell. In some parts of the province large quantities of blueberries are canned for winter use.



Residence of Mr. C. C. Campbell, Middle Sackville

FARM STOCK

☞ The favorite breeds of horned cattle in Sackville Parish are Durham and Ayrshire, many of these being pure bred. Men who keep only one or two cows to supply milk for the family usually keep Jerseys or Guernseys. The government makes frequent importations of choice cattle for breeders and these are sold at public auction so the farmer has an opportunity to always breed good stock, which commands a much better price than the poorer kind.

HORSES

☞ Clydesdale and Percheron horses are raised in large numbers while driving horses and racers are bred to a lesser extent. Horses bring good prices and can be raised with good profit.



Residence of C. Fred Fawcett, Farmer, Upper Sackville

HOGS

☞ There is a good opportunity in this parish for raising hogs, which usually command satisfactory prices. In producing pork the farmer turns his skimmed milk, unmarketable vegetables, grain and other by-products into money. Nearly every farmer here raises two or more hogs.

SHEEP

Some parts of the parish are particularly favorable for raising sheep and the sheep farmer has a sure profit when his lambs are ready for market for the price is always good. Sheep experts state that sheep farming, if properly conducted, is the most profitable branch of farming operations in the Maritime Provinces. Little capital and labor are required, the climate is remarkably well suited for the growth of mutton of the best flavor and the production of the best grade of wool. The market too is unequalled by any other country in the world.

POULTRY

There are excellent profits in raising poultry. Geese, ducks, turkeys, chickens and eggs always command good prices in the local market. Moreover it takes but little capital to engage in poultry raising. A few acres of land suitable for the purpose can be purchased for a small amount of money and a



The Humphrey Farm, Sackville

man with a knowledge of the business will undoubtedly be able to realize excellent returns for his labor. At present Sackville Parish does not supply enough eggs to meet the local demand. In 1911 one Sackville man imported 2500 dozen eggs. If a poultry raiser gets the right breed of hens he can sell many eggs for hatching.



Residences of Mrs. H. Dixon and Capt. P. Hanson, Sackville

GAME

¶ If you wish to have an occasional day's hunting in the autumn you find conditions here very different from those in the old country. Here the poor man has an equal chance with the rich. There is no gun license to pay, but for the larger game a small license fee is charged which costs less than a gun license in England. In our woods are found the large game animals, moose and deer. Having a license, which costs two dollars (about eight shillings) you can kill one moose and two deer. The moose is a large animal that frequently yields five hundred

pounds of choice meat. Of small game there are partridges and rabbits, the latter very abundant. Around our lakes in the fall and spring, wild geese, ducks, brant, etc., are shot. Altogether this parish ranks well among the other portions of the province of New Brunswick, which is one of the greatest moose and game countries in the world.

FISH

☞ In nearly all of our brooks and ponds trout and other fish are found in more or less abundance, and as a rule can be fished without let or hindrance. In the spring a kind of herring, known as Gaspereaux, are caught in the Tantramar River, while shad, a fish weighing from one and a half to seven pounds, mackerel, cod and other fish are caught in the Bay of Fundy.

☞ Lobsters are caught in Northumberland Strait, about thirty-five miles from Sackville, and can usually be obtained in Sackville market for fifteen to thirty cents.

BEEES

☞ It is well for a man who understands



High School at Middle Sackville

them to have a few hives of bees for the clover and buckwheat fields and the numerous wild flowers furnish plenty of honey for those busy workers.

OUR FOREST TREES

¶ For lack of space no adequate description of our magnificent trees and forests can be here given. We have a great variety of trees and shrubs among which are many useful and ornamental ones.

The coniferous trees are the pine, spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock and tamarack, all of which are evergreens except the tamarack. Among the deciduous trees may be mentioned the maple, oak, elm, birch, ash, beech and poplar. Of maple, birch and ash there are several varieties. The maple, cedar, oak and elm are much used for shade and ornamental trees. The pine, spruce, fir, beech, birch, maple, oak and hemlock are all used for lumber and many other purposes.



Some big logs cut in Sackville Parish

¶ To those who love nature our forests are exceedingly beautiful. Nothing can be prettier than a side hill covered with ever-

green trees viewed from a distance. New Brunswick, of which Sackville Parish forms a part, is one of the most amply wooded countries of the world, and although much is now cleared, yet the forests are still of immense extent and supply nearly three fourths of the exports of the province. The trees in our forests grow very rapidly and even if the timber is cut or destroyed by fire it will reforest itself without any planting within a comparatively few years. There is no tree that will stand cutting and fire and reforest itself so rapidly as the spruce. Unfortunately our forests have suffered much from the axe and fire in recent years, but with proper care in cutting and prevention of fires we have still a splendid domain and a source of immense wealth for all time.

LUMBERING

☞ Next to Agriculture, Lumbering is perhaps the greatest industry of Sackville Parish, and under the conservation methods now being adopted, the great forest areas on the outskirts of the Parish, will not be



A Lumber Camp near Sackville

exhausted. Lumbering operations are conducted principally in the winter, the snow being the lever furnished by nature whereby great timbers are removed with ease from the forest depths. During the early winter months, large crews of men are sent into these timbered districts, where they are housed in comfort during the season's work. The chopping and felling of timber is prosecuted by these men with great vigour. The trees, when reduced to



Part of a Winter's Cut

logs by the choppers and trimmers, are hauled out by logging teams to some nearby forest stream or lake and piled alongside the banks in great piles or "brows" containing thousands of logs. Soon a portable steam engine and saw mill outfit is moved alongside and set up. The logs, large and small, are then quickly sawed and manufactured into deals, boards, laths or shingles, which in turn are sledded or carted out to the N. B. & P. E. I. Railway, whence they are freighted to the Sackville wharves or to Cape Tormentine. Here again they furnish

work in loading vessels for the United States or Great Britain. As will readily appear, these successive operations involve the employment of a small army of men. The choppers, sawyers and some teamsters are necessarily expert men. But the work of piling in the woods, at the mills and stations and wharves does not call for particular skill, and in many other parts of the work, willing, able bodied men can find steady remunerative employment.

¶ Perhaps, the particular value of this industry is that it gives employment during the winter months, when work on our farms, other than the care of live stock, is practically suspended. The men who work in these crews are housed in comfort and well fed as a part of their hire. The opportunity for accumulating a substantial sum in wages by the end of a Season proves so attractive, that many young farmers of means follow this agreeable and healthy work during the months of each winter.

¶ As there are a number of these portable steam mill outfits owned in Sackville, which operate in other parts of the province during both winter and summer, there is an



Stream Driving in Sackville Parish

opportunity of employment in this line the greater part of the year. Another opening afforded by Sackville Parish for winter work is found with the Portable Hay Presses. The immense quantities of hay, which are harvested in our marsh barns during the Autumn months, are pressed by these portable machines into bales, during the winter, and sledded out to the railway stations of Sackville, for shipment. This is clean, healthy work, which to willing and steady men, gives employment at good wages, during the winter months.



Residence of Mr. C. W. Fawcett, Mayor of Sackville
(Photo taken in winter)

WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

¶ The prudent immigrant naturally desires to be assured that employment of some kind is open to him if he does not enter at once into farming. To such persons we say that Sackville is not dependent upon the fortunes of any one large industry. The great stove foundries and large leather industries here, give employment in many forms to unskilled labor which is willing and honest intentioned. These manufacturing plants are open to take on skilled moulders, harness makers, shoe and leather workers. Frequently they are obliged to advertise for help in the newspapers of

other Provinces. Quite often they have openings for reliable night watchmen and firemen for stationary steam engines. Each summer there is a great scarcity of unskilled labour in this town, despite the offer of high wages. An abundance of work is open on all sides in water and sewer and street work, or concrete construction, and in the large freestone quarries. A few men who are experienced gardeners, with some ability as landscape gardeners, would find very remunerative work on private lawns and gardens and in our cemeteries. The opportunities for winter work are set out herein under the title of "Lumbering." Skilled and Rough Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons and Painters will find steady work here during the building months of the year and there is work in plenty the year around, for paper-hangers and decorators.

☞The man from the Old Country, who has a family and is ambitious to give his boys and girls a start, will find no place offering better chances than Sackville to give them clean, respectable trades or to educate them for a business calling. Our stove and leather industries have openings for deserving apprentices at self-supporting



Residence of Mr. H. C. Read, Sackville
(Photo taken in Winter)

wages. Our woodworking, carriage factories, masonry, plumbing and concrete works also give excellent opportunities for acquiring good trades with wages from the start.

¶The field of Employment for Women is very large. Our printing offices, telephone exchanges, shoe factories, paper box factory, restaurants, bakeries, stores and millinery and dress making establishments all offer steady employment at good wages and chances to learn a valuable art or self-supporting trade. Stenographers are in constant demand in our business houses and the Mount Allison Commercial College, being situated here, people of very small means have an unexcelled opportunity to fit a boy or girl for profitable business employment as an accountant or stenographer.



Residence of Mr. H. E. Fawcett, Sackville
(Photo taken in Winter)

business houses and the Mount Allison Commercial College, being situated here, people of very small means have an unexcelled opportunity to fit a boy or girl for profitable business employment as an accountant or stenographer.

FARM LABOUR AND DOMESTIC HELP

¶There is always a great demand for farm labour in Sackville Parish. However, we feel obliged to add that the labourer who is not steady and willing and who cannot reasonably adapt himself to our methods of agriculture, will not succeed in farm service here. But men who are willing and can



Moose Hunting in Sackville Parish

adapt themselves so as to be of value to their employers will find steady work, good wages, liberal encouragement and opportunities for advancement and in time such men should be able to achieve independence as farmers of their own freeholds.

¶ There is a constant call, the year around in both the town and parish of Sackville for industrious and tidy domestics. There seems to be no limit to the demand for this branch of help. Wages are good and the conditions accorded domestic help are of the highest character. If a girl is willing to work, faithful in the discharge of her duties and tries to please her employers, she will soon command very satisfactory wages.



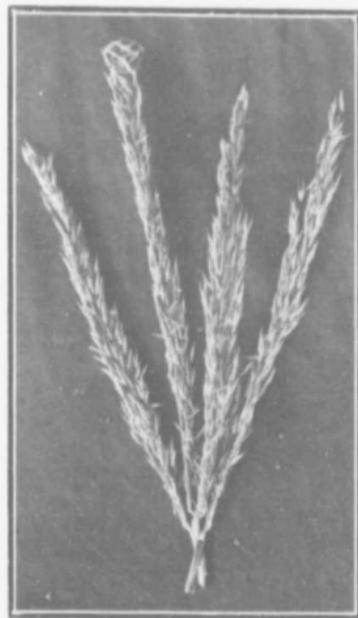
Some Sackville Geese

THE COST OF LIVING

¶ To give the current prices of the various articles of food, clothing and fuel which are necessary for a family, would not likely be the best way to give an idea of the cost of living. It would perhaps be better to show what the unskilled laboring man enjoys from his earnings. The standard of living here is not by any means a low one. Barring luxuries, the laboring man has on his table about the same articles of food and pretty near the same quality of food as his wealthy neighbor. Bread,

butter, meat or fish, potatoes and other vegetables, eggs, milk, sugar, tea and fruit are regarded as necessities, and are enjoyed by all. Clothing affords room for a greater difference. Little or much may be spent on that, but it is frequently remarked how well dressed the laborer, with only his wages at his command, keeps himself and his family. Fuel is abundant and fairly reasonable in price. There are several coal mines within fifty miles, some within half that distance, so that a coal famine is unknown. Wood, too, is a common article of fuel. Refuse from the lumber mills is often available, while other kinds of wood can be obtained from the owner of forest lands or from the wood and coal dealer.

¶ Taxes both in the Town and Parish are low, the people having little to complain of along this line. Rents are as a rule pretty moderate, and a comfortable home is within the reach of every man who is able and willing to work.



A Few Heads of Sackville Oats



Digging Sackville Potatoes

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED SETTLERS



DURING the past few years a number of men from England have come to New Brunswick and settled in Sackville and vicinity. The opinions of these persons, who have been some time in the country should prove of interest to those who are looking to Canada as the land of promise. A goodly number of letters from satisfied settlers could easily be obtained, but space forbids us giving more than a few, which tell the story briefly, yet forcibly. Several letters follow :

Secretary of Sackville Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR :— I am writing you to let you know what I think of New Brunswick, after a year in the province, and the districts. As you know I have seen a fairly good part of this globe of ours, Africa and Egypt and the Soudan amongst other parts, but I never saw one that can surpass this province and I should think it would be hard to beat this district of Sackville anywhere as I must say that from the time of my arrival I have been treated with the utmost courtesy and everyone was pleased to give a helping hand. I think that this district with its many opportunities should be more fully known and hope that it will be.

I remain,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEAL.

Fairfield, Sackville Parish, March 21, 1912.



A Hill of Sackville Potatoes

Secretary of Sackville Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR : — Having been asked to write a few lines for this book, I should not have consented to do so if it were not for the fact that I am well acquainted with those who are responsible for this work and know that it has been their aim to stick to plain and true facts, which I fear is not always the case with literature that is sent over to the Old Country from Canada. Before I left England everyone told me that November was the wrong time of year to come to Canada, but as I had something in view, I decided not to remain in England during the winter and so be spending my capital. I arrived here with the ground covered with snow on November 22nd, 1911, and we have had some sharp snaps since then, the thermometer going down to ten degrees below zero, but even under such conditions I can honestly say that in my opinion the Canadian winter is delightful. The Canadian people cannot be beaten in any part of the world that one chooses to set his foot, for they are kindness itself and extend a hearty welcome to us Englishmen. I have never been West, but I strongly urge those who contemplate going there to look before they leap, for I am certain in the great rush West that the opportunities in the East are passed over. The longer I am here the more I feel that immigration should be encouraged more than ever to this country. Here we need population and in England you are suffering from over population and thousands are working for a mere pittance and dare not ask for more, well knowing that if one position becomes vacant there are twenty-five or more after it. Here it is the reverse ; the employer of labour cannot complain, for fear of being left without help. I am well aware that Canada has a great drawback in the eyes of some, namely those who come out here and expect to make a fortune without working for it, but let me tell you now that the Canadians will not tolerate such men. As a rule these are the men that return to the Old Country and upon whose words the opportunities of Canada are gauged. In conclusion I would strongly advise the man with a trade in his hands, especially the man with an all round knowledge of that trade, who is prepared to work and not play at it, and who is unable to obtain a good living in England, to come to this country.

Yours faithfully,

EDGAR P. SMITH.

Sackville, N. B., March 27, 1912.

Secretary of Sackville Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR :— In response to your invitation to write a letter telling of my impressions, etc., of this locality, I may state briefly that I am very much pleased with this part of the Province. I have been here



A Sackville Meat Market

about two years and hope to be here a good many more. There is a good opening for a goodly number, especially agriculturalists, besides mechanics and artisans. Of course conditions are somewhat different from the other side, but patience and perseverance to adapt oneself to them soon surmounts them. My advice to intending farm settlers, is, if possible, before purchasing a farm, to work for a farmer. Living is about the same as it is in England, some things cheaper and others higher. There is a good market for everything produced locally—eggs, butter, milk, cream, poultry, etc., and I do not think a man with the intention of emigrating, could do better than give Sackville and vicinity a fair trial. There is less class distinction than in England and the people are very friendly.

Yours faithfully,

ALEXANDER T. ABBOTT.
Sackville, N. B., March, 1912.



PRESENT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OPENINGS



There is an excellent opening in Sackville for the following industries :

Hat and Cap Factory

Furniture Factory

Candy Factory

Cold Storage Plant

Biscuit Factory

Condensed Milk Factory

Farm Implement Factory

Woodenware Factory

Skirt and Overall Factory

Brass Foundry

Ink and Shoe Polish Factory

Trunk and Bag Factory

Aerated Water Factory

Soap Factory

Plant for Waterproofing Cloths

Pickling and Canning Factory

Neckwear Factory

Skate Factory

Saw Factory

Truck and Barrow Factory

Gasoline Engine Factory

Factory for manufacturing Linen, Hammocks, Rugs, Towels, etc.

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