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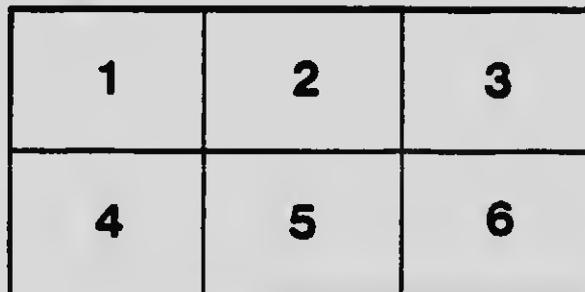
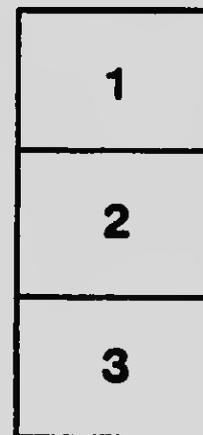
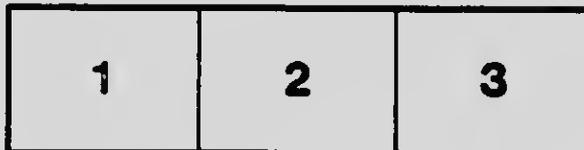
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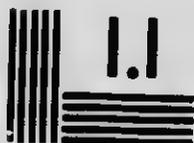
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Opportunities in New Brunswick

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Opportunities in New Brunswick

Agriculture

BEEKEEPING. Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. Two specialists in Westmorland County have demonstrated that bees can be kept on a large scale with profit. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry, cool cellars. A very considerable quantity of honey and wax is annually imported. An expert bee specialist has been employed by the Provincial Government to give instruction on beekeeping and examine stocks for disease.

CATTLE. The cattle industry is not developed. In 1911 the total number of cattle was estimated at 227,145.

DAIRYING. In 1911, 24 cheese factories, with 619 patrons, received 10,591,743 lbs. milk and made 1,044,825 lbs. cheese, which sold for \$129,826.54, and 16 creameries, with 1,305 patrons, received 1,836,160 lbs. milk and 2,824,426 lbs. cream, and made 844,000 lbs. butter, which sold for \$212,930.67. The introduction of the hand separator on the farm has resulted in the closing of many of the smaller cheese factories and creameries, the cream being sent considerable distances to central creameries. Cheese and butter are shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and considerable quantities are imported from Quebec and Ontario for home consumption. The farm dairy butter make of the province in 1911 would considerably exceed one million dollars in value.

FARMING CONDITIONS. Many of the farms are being carelessly worked. Little attention is paid to systematic crop rotation, or the use of clover and leguminous crops

4 **OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK**



View of St. John, looking to Carleton. See page 26.

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to fertilize the soil. Only about 20% of the farmers follow a systematic rotation of crops, the shortest being of four years' duration, as grain, roots, grain, hay or pasture. Wood is used generally for fuel.

FODDER CROPS. The marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the rivers produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1911 upwards of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre. Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than on corn.

FRUIT GROWING. All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown, and there is a large amount of fruit-growing land awaiting development. The lower part of the St. John Valley and the Petitcodiac Valley, and some other sections, are best adapted to winter fruits. Fall and early apples of the highest quality can be grown in all but a very few localities. Native blueberries, raspberries and cranberries of different kinds grow naturally in large quantities, and are exported to the United States. The Provincial Government has established 23 Illustration Apple Orchards in different parts of the province, to test the varieties and demonstrate what can be done under the best methods of cultivation and care. Fruit development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards and sale of fruit lands as well as commercial orcharding.

GRAIN CROPS. In 1911, according to Provincial Returns, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels was as follows: Wheat, 254,771 bush. from 13,200 acres; average 19.2 bush. per acre. Oats, 5,970,435 bush. from 198,120 acres; average 30.1 bush. per acre. Buckwheat, 1,173,147 bush. from 55,979 acres; average 20.9 bush. per acre. Barley, no returns.

HORSES. The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. During the past few years the Provincial Government has been encouraging the importation and breeding of both light and heavy horses. Clydesdale is the leading draught horse used. A leading horse dealer in St. John reported to the Agricultural Commission that

View of St. John, looking to Carleton. See page 26.

6 OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

he bought all the horses he could from New Brunswick farmers, but that for every horse he bought from them, he sold them four, which he imported from Montreal or Prince Edward Island. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1911 there were 60,829 horses, exclusive of towns and cities.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. The average annual sugar output of Canada approximates 19,600,000 lbs., valued in 1911 at \$1,960,000. Of this New Brunswick contributes 207,450 lbs. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days, followed by freezing nights, are the ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment, even at low market prices. For some time past the trade has been seriously interfered with by adulterated imitations. For instructions, etc., write for Bulletin No. 1B, to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

POULTRY. Considerable quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are imported annually. Fresh eggs in winter are very scarce, prices going as high as 60 cents per dozen; guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. There are a few poultry specialists making a grand success of the business, and it is an industry which could be well extended on every farm. A superintendent of poultry raising has been appointed to give instructions in up-to-date methods and in marketing poultry products.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for culinary or market purposes, New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them. Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed. In spite of the high tariff against them, her potatoes almost every year find a sale in Boston, whence they are distributed more or less for seed purposes. New Brunswick turnips from Charlotte County and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. Steps are being taken by the Provincial Government to extend the market for potatoes and other products to the West Indies and Cuba. In 1911, 47,304 acres yielded 8,493,212 bush-

els of potatoes, an average of 179.5 bush, per acre, and 6,473 acres yielded 3,326,793 bushels of turnips; an average of 513.9 bush, per acre.

SHEEP. There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land not profitable for cultivation. On account of the ravages of dogs and the use of barb wire fences, many have abandoned sheep. In 1911 only 150,760 head were kept, a decrease of over 100,000 from some years ago. Recent legislation permits the shooting of stray dogs without liability, and this, with the introduction of woven wire fencing, should make possible an increase in the number of sheep. New Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woollen factories at various points in the Maritime Provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

SWINE. The principal breeds of hogs are Improved Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Chester White. In 1911 there were 91,363 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at Sussex, St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton County to Montreal.

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Parliament Falls. A Fall of the Sable Pool near Bathurst. See pages 17 and 19

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Fisheries

FISHERIES. The total value of New Brunswick fisheries in 1909-10 was \$4,676,315; the fishing equipment, \$2,-346,467; persons employed in industry, including lobster canneries, 20,427; herring fisheries yield \$820,132; lobsters, \$770,078; sardines, \$551,204; cod, \$337,692; salmon, \$230,614. The use of gasoline launches is becoming general in the Bay of Fundy.

LEASED FISHERIES. See "Salmon," under Sport.

BAY OF FUNDY FISHERIES. The principal fish taken are cod, pollack, hake, haddock, herring, shad and mackerel. The cod is equal to any taken in American waters. The haddock is eaten fresh, but generally preferred slightly smoked as "Finnan Haddie". The mackerel are small. The shad average 3 lbs., and are excellent. Alwives, a small species of shad, are caught in large numbers. The bay herrings are of medium size and good flavor. The bay fisheries are prosecuted at all seasons.

GULF FISHERIES. The principal catch is cod, hake and haddock, mackerel, gaspereaux and striped bass are abundant. Herrings are found in countless shoals. In the fall they are fat and of excellent flavor. This branch of fishing is capable of great extension. The catch of smelts is enormous. The finest salmon are caught in the estuaries of the principal rivers flowing into the Gulf and Bay of Chaleur. They are exported fresh frozen, smoked, salted, spiced and pickled. A factory will shortly be established at Chamcook, 3 miles from St. Andrews, for the curing of sardines. The New Brunswick sardine is equal to the Norwegian and little inferior to the French. Owing to the presence of ice the Gulf fisheries cannot be prosecuted from April to November, both inclusive.

OYSTERS. Oysters grow naturally from Bay of Chaleur along New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E. Island shores and rivers to the entrance of the Straits of Canso, and in the waters of Cape Breton. From lack of an adequate system of protection, the oyster beds of Nova Scotia are nearly depleted and the beds in New Brunswick and P.E. Island promise to be soon in the same condition. The best table variety has reached \$12 a barrel in Montreal.

Lumbering

EXPORT TRADE. A hundred years ago the British Government had large areas set apart to supply masts for the British navy. Masts were the first articles of export. The first cargo of spruce deals was shipped to England in 1822. To-day the annual export of deals is about 400 million feet. They are sent to all parts of Europe, the West Indies and South America. Since 1897 there has been a decrease in the lumber exported, owing to the competition of forests on the White Sea.

FORESTS. The Provincial Government owns over 10,000 square miles. Principal wood is spruce. Other trees are fir, tamarac, maple, elm, birch, ash, butternut, poplar, hemlock. There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways. About 6½ million acres are under license. Great Britain is the principal market for lumber.

TIMBER REGULATIONS. Any person wishing to secure a timber limit may make application for a license in person, or by an agent at the office of the Surveyor-General of the Province at Fredericton. No single application may be for more than 10 square miles, but several applications may be made by the same person at the same time. The upset price is \$20 per square mile, and this amount must be deposited by applicant. The properties applied for are then advertised for sale in the "Royal Gazette" for 2 weeks, and are sold to the highest bidder. If applicant is outbid, his deposit is refunded. Annual rental, \$8 per-square mile and stumpage dues on spruce, pine, fir and cedar, \$1.25 per M superficial feet are charged in addition, and must be paid on the 1st of August. No tree may be cut that will not make a log 16 ft. long and 9 in. at small end. Licenses are issued annually. It is understood they will run until 1918

Mining

ALBERTITE. A mineral used extensively some years ago in the manufacture of coal gas, and for the manufacture of oil by distillation, occurring in large quantities in vein form at Albert Mines, Albert County. Mines operated largely for more than 20 years, but abandoned on the supposed exhaustion of the principal vein nearly 30 years ago.

ANTIMONY. Stibnite, or sulphide of antimony, was discovered in 1863 in York County, 25 miles from Frederickton. Over an area of 350 acres quartz veins vary from a few inches to six feet. The Canadian Antimony Co., operating at Lake George, are operating a smelting plant to make antimony oxides and star metal direct from these ores. Antimony is used as an alloy for making Babbit Metal, Type Metal, Britannia Metal, Music Plates, Machinery Bearings (for high speed), bells, projectiles, and hardening bullets and shot.

BITUMINOUS SHALE, or "Albert shale," found in Westmorland, Albert and Kings Counties. Used for the manufacture of oil, paraffin, etc., and mined quite largely from 1862 to 1864, as well as in eastern Nova Scotia, where similar shales occur. In character these shales closely resemble the celebrated oil-shales of Scotland. Efforts are now being made to re-establish the industry in both provinces on a large scale. In addition to oil large quantities of sulphate of ammonia can be obtained from these shales.

BUILDING STONE. Sandstone in red, brown, grey, etc., and of an excellent quality, has been largely quarried for building purposes, and in past years found a considerable market in the New England States. Quarries are now being worked at Sackville, Renous Bridge, and other places. Limestone is also burned at the City of St. John for the manufacture of lime.

COAL. Mined at Grand Lake (Minto) for many years; and on Coal Branch, Kent County; as also to some extent at Dunsinane in Kings County. Occurs also in thin seams at several points in the central carboniferous basin of the province, but generally outside the points mentioned the seams are too thin to be workable. The thickness of the coals worked varies from 18 or 20 inches to 30 inches. These coal seams underclay wide areas and the coal is of excellent quality, the only drawback being the thinness of the seam.

COPPER. Mined in Westmorland, near Dorchester, for some years; in St. John County on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, at the Vernon mine; and in Albert County between Alma and Point Wolf by several companies 35 years ago. Also in Charlotte County at several places, as at Simpson and Adams Islands, and at Letete in Passamaquoddy Bay. In Gloucester County near Bathurst; in Carleton County near Woodstock, but the quantity

of ore appears to be small, and the deposits irregular, though often of high grade. At present there is no mining on a commercial basis.

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

GRANITE. Quarried in Charlotte County near St. George and Bocabec; in Queens County at Hampstead (the Spoon Island quarries); in Gloucester County, near Bathurst, and in York County near the St. John River near Shogomoc, Southampton.

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

GRINDSTONES. Grindstones have been produced for many years from the millstone grit on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur at Clifton, Stonehaven, etc., and on the Bay of Fundy, at Rockport and Woodpoint. Stone for grinding wood pulp is also made at a quarry situated at Renous Bridge, near Newcastle.

GYPSUM. Quarried extensively at Hillsborough, Albert County; also at Pink Ledge, on Cape Merangouin, Westmorland County; on the east side of Petitcodiac River; at Hopewell, and on Demoiselle Creek, Albert County; at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique River, Victoria County; near Petitcodiac, Westmorland County; at St. Martin's Head, St. John County; near Sussex, and at Upham, Kings County. The deposits are practically inexhaustible.

IRON. The ores found include the hematites and limonites of Carleton Co.; hematites and specular ores of Black River and West Beach, St. John Co.; magnetites found in western St. John and Charlotte Counties, and deposits of bog iron in various localities. The materials for manufacture of iron and steel, viz., limestone, coal and manganese, are also present here in large quantities. The Woodstock hematite beds have a thickness of from]1, ft. to 16 ft. near Jacksontown, about 3 miles northeast of

Woodstock. Experiments made in England with armour-plates constructed of Woodstock iron, according to a paper by Wm. Fairbairn, F.R.S., published in the "Artisan," had tensile strength of 24.80 tons per sq. in., a greater resistance than any other plates then tested.

MANGANESE. Formerly mined largely at Markhamville, in Kings County, about eight miles south of Sussex, and at Jordan Mountain, about seven miles northeast of the same place; also to some extent at Quaco Head in St. John County; and at Shepody Mountain, in Albert County, thirty-five years ago. A large deposit of wad or bog manganese occurs in Dawson settlement, Albert County, five miles northwest of Hillsborough, and was extensively mined several years ago, the output being briquetted and shipped to the iron works at Bridgeville, Pictou County N.S. All these mines are now closed down.

NATURAL GAS AND PETROLEUM. Exclusive right to petroleum and gas on 10,000 sq. miles, embracing the eastern part of the province, is held by New Brunswick Petroleum Co. This Co. has granted a working option to the Maritime Oil Fields, Ltd., financed in London, and directed by J. A. L. Henderson, Ph.D. Extensive drilling operations have been conducted in Albert and Westmorland Cos. 20 holes have been put down about 10 miles from Moncton. Gas is found at varying depths from 800 ft. to 2,000 ft. The strata are very similar to those in which oil is found in Pennsylvania. Daily output is estimated at 50 million cubic ft. of gas and 40 barrels of oil. The gas will shortly be available for power, fuel and domestic uses in Moncton and will probably be piped to St. John.

SALT. At Plumwescap, four miles northeast of Sussex, Kings County, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from brine springs, the output being of excellent quality. A new evaporating plant is now being erected. Other saline springs are found near Salina Corner, about 10 miles south of Norto station on the Intercolonial Railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis River.

Miscellaneous

AREA. The area of the province is approximately 28,200 sq. miles; over 17 million acres.

CLIMATE. The summers are clear and cool; the winters cold and bracing, especially in the interior, and free from sudden changes. During the growing season there are frequent showers, mostly at night. Sunny days are the rule. In 17 years the average hours of bright sunshine at Fredericton varied from 94 in November to 238 in July.

EDUCATION. The free educational system comprises common schools, of which there are about 1,900. Superior schools, which are established on the basis of one for every 6,000 inhabitants, and Grammar schools, provision being made for one in every county. A Normal training and Model school is maintained at Fredericton. The University of New Brunswick at Fredericton is aided by the Government. The curriculum embraces Classics, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, Philosophy, Law, Forestry. Denominational schools are: Church of England male and female colleges at Rothesay, Kings Co.; the Methodist University of Mt. Allison, and boys and girls school at Sackville; Roman Catholic College and Academy at Memramcook, and Roman Catholic College at Caraquet.

FOREST AREA. The estimated forest area is 7,500,000 acres, or two-thirds of the province.

HIGHEST ALTITUDE. The highest of the mountains is Bald or Sagamook Mt., in Restigouche Co., 2,604 ft.

MANUFACTURING. According to the census of 1901 the total capital employed in 919 manufacturing establishments was \$20,741,170. The principal industries to-day are lumbering, pulp and paper making, cotton mills, nail mills, brass and iron foundries, candy, soap, furniture, carriages, boots and shoes. (See under Boards of Trade Register). According to the census returns of 1905 New Brunswick had 628 manufacturing establishments with capital of \$26,792,698, and 19,426 employees.

POPULATION. According to the Dominion Census the population of New Brunswick was 331,120 in 1901, and 351,889 in 1911.

TRANSPORTATION. There are more miles of railway in New Brunswick when compared with the population than any country in the world.

Sport

NOTE.—For further information about Sport in New Brunswick, write to the Surveyor-General at Fredericton for "Rod and Gun in New Brunswick."

DEER—CARIBOU AND MOOSE. Both animals are abundant. Moose often weigh 1,000 lbs. Caribou are smaller. The chief moose and caribou regions are in the northern section drained by the Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers, by the Tohique, in the Canaan region south of the Miramichi, and parts of Northumberland and Kent Counties. Open season 15th September to 30th November.

DEER—RED OR VIRGINIA DEER. Is found practically everywhere throughout the province. Open season 15th September to 30th November.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. The principal fur-bearing animals are black bear, raccoon, wolverine, martin, mink, otter, lynx, muskrat, woodchuck, fisher and squirrel. Bear are found commonly only in the more uncivilized parts, and are very shy. The hare turns white in winter.

DUCK AND GEESE. The Canada goose and the Branta Bernicla are plentiful. Many kinds of duck, including the black duck, blue-winged, and green-winged teal swarm on the rivers, lakes and shores of the province in the proper seasons. The Bay of Fundy and the Gulf Coasts are thick with many kinds of duck in the spring and autumn. They are shot from "goose boats," painted to represent blocks of ice. Open season 1st September to 1st December.

PARTRIDGE. The Birch partridge, the American ruffed grouse, gives good sport. The spruce partridge (the Canada grouse), found generally in the low lands, is a poor game bird, and not the least shy. Both birds are common. Open season 15th September to 30th November.

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



A Moose Calling. See under Sport, page 15.

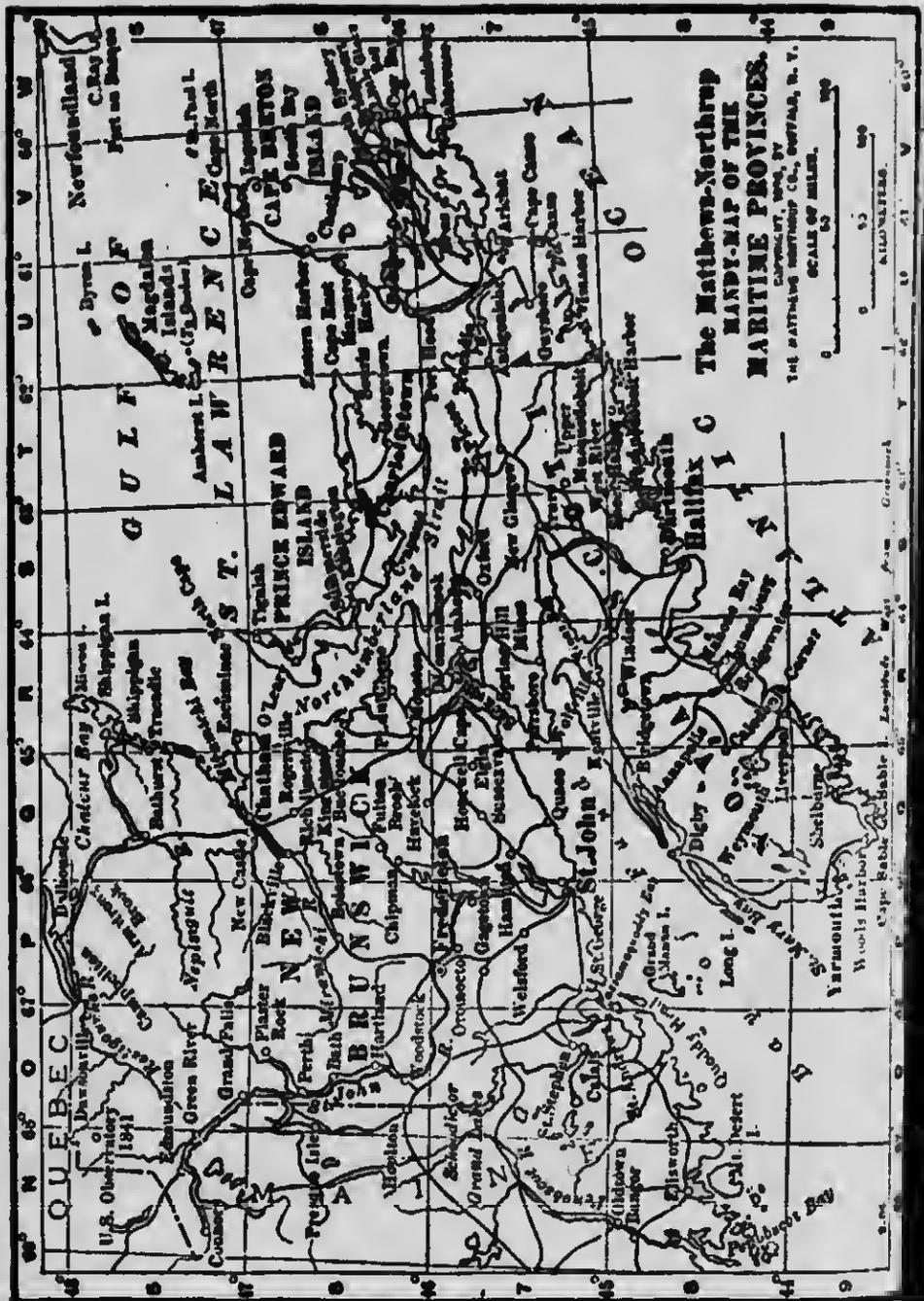
SNIFE. The Wilson snipe is found in many places. The Jollicour Lakes at the head of the Tantramer marsh is the finest snipe ground in the province. Jacksnipe frequent the marshes of dyke land, and in some seasons are found in large numbers. Open season 1st September to 1st December.

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

SALMON. The salmon rivers are larger than in Nova Scotia. The fishing privileges are practically all leased every year. Fishing rights are offered at public auction at Fredericton, and prices are often ridiculously cheap when compared with inferior water in Norway. The Restigouche is the best known river, flowing into the Bay of Chaleur. The most famous rivers are the Grand, Cascapedia, the Little Cascapedia, the Bonaventure and the York. Along the north shore of the St. Lawrence are the Marguerite, the Godbout, the Wachersho, the St. John's, the Mingan, the Moisie, the Romaine, the Natashquan, the Meccatina and the St. Augustine, all under lease. Open season for fly fishing 1st February to 15th August.

TROUT. Good speckled trout fishing can be obtained in any part of the province. Permits for trout fishing can often be obtained from the lessees of salmon rivers. Trout of 3 lbs. are not uncommon. In the northern rivers they run to 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. Open season 1st April to 30th September. Sea trout swarm in the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence in the early summer.

OTHER FISH. Chub and perch are abundant. Pickerel are found in many rivers, and eels, which often attain a large size. Landlocked salmon and whitefish are found.



The Matthews-Northrup
MAP OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.
 DRAWN BY
 THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP CO., NEWYORK, N. Y.

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Descriptions of Towns

This Gazetteer is revised every year and includes certified official returns from local Boards of Trade and the municipal authorities of towns where no Board of Trade is established. Information is given generally as received. The Editors reserve the right to use information obtained from other reliable resources and to edit the returns made, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, from their own knowledge, vouch for the absolute accuracy of every detail in each case. As a general rule, entries in this Register are confined to towns over 1,500 population. Exceptions are made in special cases. Where possible, a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request. When writing to a local reference, mention should be made of HEATON'S ANNUAL.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; Pop., Population according to Returns of Census, 1911; Pop.* Estimated Population; Alt., Altitude—ft. above the sea level. Altitudes are given as furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Office at Toronto.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—The 1911 Census Returns were incomplete at date of publication. Where the official return is not available, the estimate of the Mayor or Local Board of Trade is given and marked with an asterisk.

BATHURST (Gloucester Co.) on I.C.R. Tel. G.N.W. Can. Ex. Hotels, Robertson's \$1.50, White House \$1.50. Industries include 4 lumber and shingle mills, brick yard, grist mill, builders' factory. Drummond's iron mines, distant 23 m.; other iron deposits have been discovered. Four rivers flow into Bathurst harbor, of which the Nipisquit affords the finest salmon fishing in New Brunswick. Moose and caribou shooting at the Bald Mts., 50 miles. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. The Government is making improvements in the harbor. Pop. 960.

CAMPBELLTON (Restigouche Co.) at head of deep water navigation, on Restigouche River, a terminal point of I.C.R. and I.N.R. Tel. G.N.W. Can. Ex. Hotels, St. Louis, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, Arlington \$1 to \$2. 5 churches, grammar and high school, 3 lumber mills, woodworking factory, 2 foundries and machine shops, 1 brick yard, ginger ale works, planing mill. Was totally destroyed by



A Typical New Brunswick Home. Sample of improved houses for sale only, the obtained from the Dept. of Immigration, 4 Church St.

fire on 11th July, 1910. Total loss \$6,000,000, insurance \$1,500,000. The town is being rapidly rebuilt. Salmon and trout fishing. Big game hunting. Pop. 3,816. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Campbellton.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture, abundance of hardwood, small woodenware, carriage and sleigh factory, boot and shoe factory, electric power, 500 h.p. available. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARAQUET (Gloucester Co.) on Caraquet River and Gulf Shore Ry. Tel. G.N.W. 45 m. from Bathurst. Hotels, Chateau, Paulins, Foley's \$1.00, Industries, 3 lumber mills, 1 flour mill, fishing, 7 lobster factories, saw mill, tannery. R.C. church. A summer resort. Alt. 81. Pop., including upper and lower Caraquet, *5,000.

CHATHAM (Northumberland Co.) on I.C.R. Steamer connection with river points, 2 boats. Tel. G.N.W. Can. Ex. The chief place on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick with an excellent harbor, on the Miramichi River. Hotels, Touraine, Adams \$1.50, \$2.00, Bowser's \$1.50, and 4 others. Seat of R.C. cathedral, college, convent, and hospital, good public schools, 4 churches. Good park. Agricultural Exhibition Association has good buildings and a fast race track. A resort for sportsmen. Salmon trout and grilse fishing. Moose, caribou and deer hunting nearby. Geese, brant and duck plentiful. Industries, 2 engine, boiler and machine works, 2 pulp mills, 2 pulp block mills, 2 planing mills, fishing, 3 lumber mills in town and others in vicinity. Large lumber export trade; fresh and canned fish exports exceed \$500,000 annually. Streets lighted by electricity. Harbor accommodates the largest vessels. Pop. 4,662.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of all kinds. Factory sites near deep water. Low freight rates to coal and limestone deposits with abundance of wood. Channel being developed to 25 ft. This is nearest New Brunswick port to Great Britain, being less than 2,200 miles to Queenstown. Write the Mayor, Chatham.

DALHOUSIE (Restigouche Co.) on Baie des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on I.C.R. Tel. G.N.W. Can. Ex. Hotel, Queen, Inch Arran (summer only) \$2. Popular marine resort. S.S. connection with points along coast. Industries include 2 lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. The neighborhood is surrounded by spruce, maple, birch, pine and cedar forests. The harbor has from 30 to 40 feet of water the whole

length, opposite the town. Twenty-four feet at wharf, which extends 100 feet from shore. This would be an advantageous point to land coal from Nova Scotia. Pop. 1,650.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry and machine shop, development of water power, woodworking factory, flour mill. No labor unions Write Mgr. Royal Bk.

DORCHESTER (Westmorland Co.), county town on Memramcook River and I.C.R., 21 miles from Amherst. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bap., Meth.), Royal Bank. County buildings, gaol, Maritime Penitentiary. Chief industry fishing. Pop. *600.

EDMUNDSTON (county town Madawaska Co.) on C.P.R., G.T.P., Temiscouata Ry. and B. and A. Ry. Div. pt. of G.T.P. Dom. Ex. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Royal \$2, Windsor, Queen, New Victoria \$1.50. 2 banks, 1 school, 1 convent, 3 churches. A lumbering and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen—fish and big game abundant. Alt. 463. Pop. 1,821, chiefly French.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumbering and woodworking industries, pulp mill, foundry, water power, 600 h.p. awaiting development. Write the Mayor.

FAIRVILLE (St. John Co.), a suburb of St. John, 3 miles across the Grand Bay. On C.P.R. Electric car to St. John. Tel. W.U. Dom. Ex. Industries, saw and pulp mills, box and pork-packing factories, 1 brewery, brick yards. Hospital for nervous diseases. Alt. 103. Pop. *3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—First-class hotel, lawyer. Inducements to factories. Write Mgr. Bank of New Brunswick, Fairville.

FREDERICTON (York Co.), capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on C.P.R. and Intercolonial. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Steamer daily from St. John, 54 miles. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, Barker House, Queen's \$2 to \$3.50, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, York and Long's \$1.00. Capital of province. Seat of Anglican Cathedral, Infantry School, University of New Brunswick, 160 students; Provincial Normal School, 300 students. Victoria Hospital. Industries include grist mill, canoe and motor boat factory, boots and shoes, larrigan and shoe-pack factory, foundry and machine shop, tannery, lumber mill, builders' factory, cotton. Starting point for sportsmen. Moose country in Queens Co. reached in 6 hours. Pop. 7,208.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking industries, generous bonus, exemption from taxes and free water offered to new industries. Write the Mayor.

GRAND FALLS (Victoria Co.) at head of navigation on St. John River, on C.P.R., 202 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Curless \$2. Minto, Grand Falls \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bap.), high school and 4 public schools. Industries, 2 lumber mills, 2 wood-working factories, saw and grist mill, planing mill, power company. The neighborhood supplies lumber and pulp-wood. The River St. John falls here 180 ft. Power, 200,000 h.p. can be developed at Grand Falls. The work is commenced with construction of great pulp and paper mills. A fine suspension bridge over the falls. Moose, caribou, deer, bears, are abundant. Alt. 498. Pop. 1,539.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills, and woodenware factories Write the Mayor.

HAMPTON (Kings Co.) on Kennebecasis River, and Intercol Ry. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Wayside Inn, Riverview \$1.50, Village Hotel, Tourist Hotel. County seat. Summer resort of St. John, 22 miles. Industries include lumber mills, matches. Pop. 554.

HARTLAND (Carleton Co.) on St. John River and C.P. Ry. Dom. Ex. 13 miles from Woodstock, 61 miles from Fredericton. Hotels, Commercial \$1.25, Exchange \$1.50. Industries, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, cement blocks, 1 bank, 1 grammar school, Bap. and Meth. churches, C. of E. services in hall. A good farming district. Alt. 151. Pop. *800.

HILLSBOBO (Albert Co.) on Petitcodiac River, 24 miles from Sallsbury. Hotel, Ward's. Industries, plaster mills, woodworking factory, carriages, flour mills, railway machine shops, gypsum mines—annual output 120,000 tons—are worked in neighborhood. Pop. *1,250.

MARYSVILLE (York Co.) on I.C.R. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Can. Ex. 3 miles from Fredericton. Large lumber mills, cotton mills, 5 churches, high school. Pop. *2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Labor in saw mills and cotton mills. Write Town Clerk.

MILLTOWN (Charlotte Co.) 1 mile from St. Stephen. Industries, colored cotton mills, drugs, grist mill, 1 saw and edge tool factory. Pop. 1,804.



Grand Falls, St. John River. See description of Grand Falls, page 23.

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MONCTON (Westmorland Co.) on Petitcodiac, which flows into Bay of Fundy; 30 ft. difference between high and low tide. Headquarters of Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, Buctouche Ry. and Shepody Navigation Co. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Brunswick, Minto, American, from \$2.00 8 churches, 4 schools, 2 parks. Industries include workshops of Intercolonial Railway, 3 factories and machine shops, 3 builders' factories, cotton mill, aerated water factory, biscuit factory, barrel factory, wood and steel car works, mattress factory, wire fence works, grist mill, etc. Oil and natural gas being developed. 20 wells give over 50 million feet of gas per day. Pop. 11,333.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Worsted yarn industry, knitted goods, furniture factory, building houses to be sold on the instalment plan. Skilled iron machinists Tax exemption and free water to new industries. Write the Sec. Bd. Trade

NEWCASTLE (Northumberland Co.) on left bank of Miramichi, at head of deep water navigation, on I.C.R., 78 miles from Moncton. Tel. W.U. Can. Ex. Centre of fishing and hunting district. County seat. Hotels, Miramichi \$2 and \$2.50, Union, Commercial, Royal. 5 churches, academy and convent. Industries include chairs, 4 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 farm wagon works. Headquarters for sportsmen, moose hunting and salmon. Pop. 2,945.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills, tannery, tanning extract, foundry and machine shop. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SACKVILLE (Westmorland Co.) on Intercolonial Ry., and terminus N.B. and P.E.I. Ry. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, Ford's \$2.00, Brunswick \$2.00, Intercolonial \$1.50. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist), 125 students; and Ladies' College, 200; 5 churches. Industries include 2 stove foundries, 3 harness, boot and shoe factories, 2 carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries, electric light and telephone company. A fertile farming district. Pop. 1,380. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, machine shop, boots and shoes, farm implements. Write Town Clerk.

ST. ANDREWS (Charlotte Co.), county town, on Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River, on C.P.R. Tel. W.U. Dom. Ex. 60 miles from St. John. Daily steamers to St. Stephen and ports in U.S. Hotels, Kennedy, and 4 others. Summer Hotels, Algonquin and The Inn. The port, open all the year round, is Atlantic terminus of C.P.R., and can accommodate largest vessels. Popular summer resort. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fish. Industries, fish and clam factories, 1 oak-tanned leather works. Pop. 987.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Granite quarries to be worked, development of power by damming Charcook Lake. Write the Mayor.

ST. JOHN (St. John Co.), county town. On Bay of Fundy, at mouth of River St. John. Hotels, Royal \$2.50, \$3.00, Dufferin Ho. \$2.00, Victoria \$2.00, Clifton \$2.00, Park \$1.50, Edward \$1.50. Terminus Intercolonial, C.P.R., N.B. So. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex., Maritime Ex. Regular sailings from November to May to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, and S Africa, and all year to London, Glasgow, W. Indies, Boston and intermediate points. Total annual trade of 35 millions. Industries include 2 pulp mills, 12 large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, nail factories, saw works, brass works, cotton mills, tannery, woodworking factories, corn mills, brushes and brooms, paper boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble, paint, fertilizers, boots and shoes, candy factory, boxes. There are 40 churches, Provincial Hospital for nervous diseases, 4 daily papers, 17 banks, 2 theatres, yacht and rowing club. The neighborhood supplies limestone. Exports, winter 1910-11, \$25,384,206. A big dry dock and shipbuilding plant is being erected. Pop. 42,499.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills. Exceptional facilities for collecting raw material and shipping to Europe and the United States. Woodworking and furniture factories. Cement works. Lime stations close at hand. Steel shipbuilding. Manufacture of textiles—experts say that St. John has the finest climate in the world for the manufacture of textiles. Boot and shoe factories—leather is manufactured in St. John and sent to all parts of the Dominion. Wholesale and distributing houses—St. John is the national distributing centre for Maritime Provinces. Write for free illustrated pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. STEPHEN (Charlotte Co.), at foot of tide water on St. Croix River, 80 miles west of St. John, opposite Calais (Me.), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a toll bridge. On C.P.R. and N.B. Southern Ry. Steamers to St. Andrews, Eastport, Campobello, and Grand Manan. Electric railway to Calais and Milltown. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor and Queen's \$2 00. U.S. experts report water power of the St. Croix one of the best on the Atlantic coast. About six miles below the town is a sheet of water 3 miles long and 1 mile wide with 8 to 22 fathoms of water, good anchorage and safe, easy approach from the ocean. This is the nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. 2 banks, 6 churches, schools, custom house. Industries, 2 aerated water factories, "bug death" chemicals, ladies' skirts and wrappers, confectionery, soap, builders' factory, bricks, box factory, edge tools. Alt. 12. Pop. 2,836.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Development of water power and of Atlantic port. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

SHEDIAC (Westmorland Co.) on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, 18 miles n.e. of Moncton, on I.C.R. S.S. connection with Prince Edward Island at Point du Chene, 2½ miles. Tel. W.U. Can. Ex. Hotels, Weldon \$2 to \$2.50, Royal \$1, Terrace \$1. 2 schools, 4 churches. Industries, lumber mills, 2 saw mills, lobster packing, tannery. Alt. 47. Pop. 1,442.

SUSSEX (King's Co.) on I.C.R. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotel, Windsor \$2. Industries include refrigerators, tinware, woodworking machinery works, 2 butter and cheese factories, paper boxes, cannery, pork packing, farm implements, furniture and carriage works. Town contains Provincial Dairy School, Provincial Militia Drill Grounds and County Exhibition buildings. Centre of rich farming district, lighted by electricity. Alt. 69. Pop. 1,906. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sheep raising. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WOODSTOCK (Carleton Co.) at confluence of St. John and Meduxnekeag River on high bluff, on C.P.R. Tel. W.U. Dom. Ex. County seat. Centre of thriving agricultural district. Port of entry. Hotels, Carlisle \$2 to \$2.50, Victoria \$2. 5 churches, grammar school, Fisher Memorial school. Industries, creamery, 3 foundries, tannery, grist mill, 3 saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory, and electric light and power plant. Alt. 134. Pop. 3,856.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of farm or forest products. Write the Mayor.



A View of the Sussex Valley. See description on page 31.

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Agricultural Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of some of the leading districts to which immigration is attracted, and regulations affecting Provincial Crown Lands. Illustrations will be found scattered through the booklet.

ALBERT COUNTY. A rolling country, rich in oil shales, with many gas and oil wells. The valleys are very fertile and excellent fruit lands. The hill lands are mostly well covered with maple, birch, other hard woods and spruce, pine, hemlock and fir. Where cleared, they are excellent for sheep. Land suitable for orcharding, general farming and sheep raising can be bought at very reasonable prices. Write Commissioner of Immigration, Fredericton, N.B.

BAY OF FUNDY MARSHES. The Bay of Fundy is a long arm of the sea, extending 150 miles between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, narrowing from 70 miles at its mouth to 2 or 3 miles at the head waters. The normal tide of the North Atlantic culminates at the Shepody Bay with a rise and fall of about 50 feet. The spring tides are from 5 to 6 ft. above the average tide. By the deposit of silt during the spring tide vast stretches of flat country have been raised above the ordinary sea level mark. Much of this land has been dyked to keep out the spring tides. The principal tract of dyke land is the Tantramar marsh, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 4 to 8 miles broad, lying south and east of Sackville. The average price of land here is from \$100 to \$150. There are other dyke lands in lower Albert County, through the Cumberland Basin, and at the head of Shepody Bay near Dorchester. The fertility of these lands is famous. They produce enormous crops of hay. Very little experimenting has been done in other crops.

FRUIT DISTRICTS. In the lower St. John Valley, first-class apple land is found, along the river near Sheffield and Mangerville, around French Lake and Maquapit Lake, in the Grand Lake region, and in sections bordering Washademoak Lake, Belle Isle and Kennebecasis Bay. In the Upper St. John early varieties are grown between Fredericton and Woodstock. This district will be opened up for the building of the St. John Valley Railway. Apples, plums, pears and cherries also are success-

fully grown in Westmorland, Kent and Albert Counties, particularly the last, which presents many conditions similar to the Annapolls Valley in Nova Scotia.

IMPROVED FARMS. On account of the large exodus to Western Canada from this province, farm lands can be bought cheaply. These are being taken up and values are advancing. They offer good prospects to capable farmers, even with very small capital. A list of farms for sale can be obtained from the Superintendent of Immigration, 4 Church St., St. John, N.B.

PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS. Over 7 million acres of land are still held by the Crown, and large areas are leased by lumber companies, portions of which could be obtained for agricultural purposes. For lands open for settlement and prices, see below under Victoria County, Blue Bell Tract, and under Restigouche County. For settlement duties applicant must reside on the land for 3 years, clear 4 acres of land, and build a house 16 x 20. A grant in fee will then be issued.

RESTIGOUCHE CO. Ten thousand acres of free grant Crown lands have been laid out for settlement. Soil is fertile. Fee for survey, \$5. Grants issued on completion of settlement duties (see Crown Lands), and \$30 worth of labor on the roads. Write A. B. Wilmot, Supt. of Immigration, St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN VALLEY. With a length of 280 miles and an average width of 100 miles, this valley includes parts of the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton and York, and extends from the river's mouth at St. John to its tributary, the St. Francis River, nearly 300 miles from its mouth. The lower 20 miles is hilly and more or less wooded. Above this the land is level. For over 50 miles to a short distance beyond Fredericton, there are intervalees with islands in the river. From here to the end of the valley are uplands of the fertile upper silurian formation with scattered intervalees. The Belle Isle, Washademoak, Grand Lake, Salmon and Oromocto Rivers, all navigable, flow into the St. John River. The whole country is well watered with brooks and springs. Water everywhere is easily obtained with unfailing wells. The apple industry here is capable of enormous development. The territory from Fredericton to St. John has been proven to be one of the best apple-growing districts known. The King of Tompkins, American Baldwin, Ripston Pippin Rhode Island Greenings, and other

varieties all do exceedingly well, and from Fredericton right up to Grand Falls all the best fall and winter varieties flourish. Throughout the whole valley all the small fruits are cultivated. Live stock of all kinds do well. New Brunswick mutton, grown in the Valley, is famous in American and Canadian cities. Potato crops average 200 bushels per acre. Good farmers obtain 300 bushels, and there is a large export trade to American Coast cities and the West Indies. Turnips, carrots and parsnips are shipped to Boston. Some poultry specialists are making a great success. Climate is especially favorable for the ordinary crops of the temperate zone. Sunshine at all seasons is the rule. Winters cool and bracing and free from sudden changes; short springs; warm summers and a prolonged autumn. Local markets are provided at St. John, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock and Edmundston, and other smaller villages. The C.P. Ry. and the Intercolonial Ry. furnish transportation facilities, and there are fair country roads through the valley, with well-built Government bridges over the river. The total population of the valley, 200,000, includes some late arrivals from Great Britain and a colony of Danes, who engage chiefly in dairy farming. Improved farm lands with buildings can be purchased from \$10 to \$25 per acre. A list of improved farms can be obtained, from the Supt. of Immigration, 4 Church St., St. John, N.B.; The St. John Valley Farm & Fruit Land Co., with Head Office at Fredericton, have orchard lands in from 15 to 25-acre lots, with and without houses, partly planted to apples. (See also under Victoria County.)

SUSSEX VALLEY. A portion of the Kennebecasis River Valley, the largest tributary of the St. John River on its eastern bank. Served by the I.C.R. and several branch lines. Is composed of fertile valley and hill land, where dairy farming has been largely developed. Creameries at St. John and Sussex draw their supply from this district. In 1910 output of cheese from these factories was 802,1. lbs.; output of butter, 234 tons from the Sussex and adjoining factories, and 94 tons from St. John creameries. Improved farms at bargain prices can be purchased at few miles from railway. Excellent sheep grazing land can be obtained on the hills. Write Commissioner of Immigration, St. John, N.B.

VICTORIA COUNTY—BLUE BELL TRACT. Comprises 50,000 acres between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side, and Transcontinental Railway on the other.

A rolling upland, covered with a fine growth of trees, free from underbrush. Soil is a reddish loam with clay subsoil, well watered by the Tobique River. Easily cleared. Near by are Grand Falls and Piaster Rock. 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement. On each side of the colonization road, 6 miles long, are 100 acre lots for sale at \$1.00 per acre. Terms: \$25 cash on possession, balance in 3 equal annual instalments. Write A. B. Wilmot, Supt. of Immigration, St. John, N.B.

Index of Industrial Opportunities

As Certified to by the Local Boards of Trade

Boot and Shoe Factory—Campbellton, Sackville, St. John.
 Building Houses—Moncton.
 Carriage and Sleigh Factory—Campbellton
 Cement Works—St. John.
 Farm Implement Factory—Sackville.
 Flour Mill—Dalhousie.
 Foundry and Machine Shop—Dalhousie, Newcastle.
 Furniture Factory—Campbellton, Moncton, Sackville, St. John.
 Granite Quarries—St. Andrews.
 Hotel—Fairville.
 Knitted Goods—Moncton.
 Lawyer—Fairville.
 Machinists—Moncton.
 Manufactures of all kinds—Chatham.
 Manufactures of Farm and Forest Product—Woodstock.
 Pulp and Paper Mills—Grand Falls, Newcastle, St. John.
 Shipbuilding—St. John.
 Tannery—Newcastle.
 Tanning Extracts—Newcastle.
 Textile Factories—St. John.
 Water Power Development—St. Stephen.
 Wholesale and Distributing Houses—St. John.
 Woodenware Factory—Grand Falls, St. John
 Woodworking Factory—Dalhousie, St. John.
 Worsted Yarn Factory—Moncton.

See Boards of Trade Register, pages 19 to 27. For full particulars write to local References, mentioning Heaton's Annual.

