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Opportunities in New Brunswick

1916

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Heaton's Annual



Provincial Booklet Series

(see over)

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Opportunities in New Brunswick

General Information

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

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

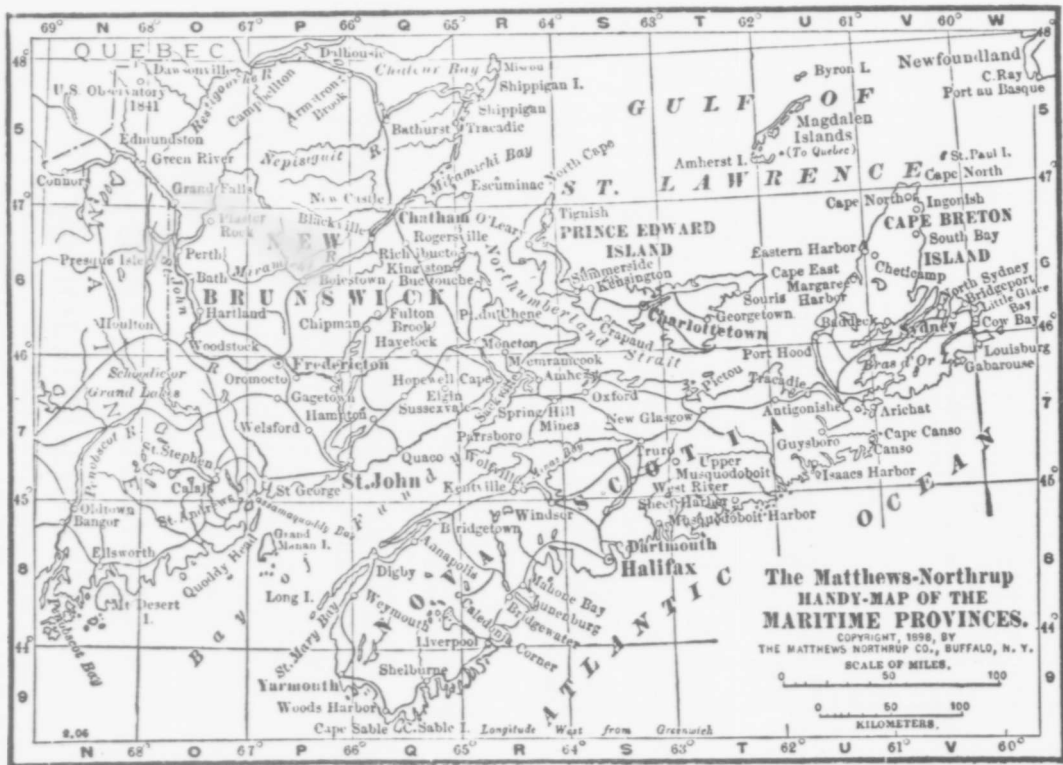
Municipal Government. The Province is divided into 15 Counties, governed by a Municipal Council elected by the people, containing representatives from each parish. Each County is divided into parishes which are non ecclesiastical. There are three incorporated cities and 17 incorporated towns, each with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

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

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

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

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



**The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.**

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THE MATTHEWS NORTHROP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF MILES,
0 50 100

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KILOMETERS.

2.06
Longitude West from Greenwich

Lakes and Rivers. The principal body of water in New Brunswick is Grand Lake, 47,232 acres in area. The chief rivers are the St. John and St. Croix flowing into the Bay of Fundy, the Miramichi flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Nepisiquit into Chaleur Bay.

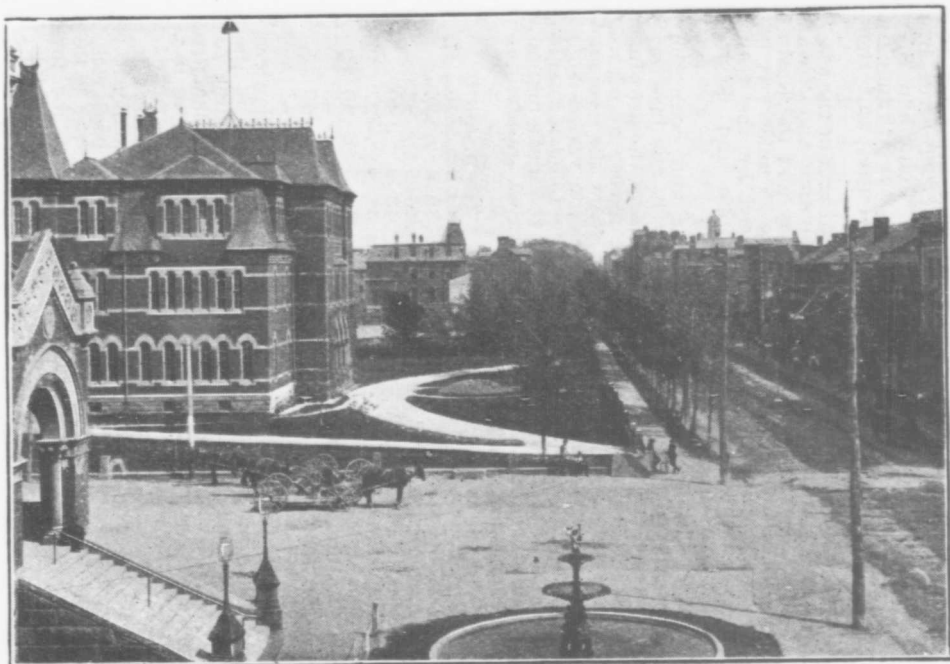
Bay of Fundy. The Bay of Fundy is an arm of the sea, 140 miles long, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, terminating in Chignecto Bay and the Basin of Minas. The extreme breadth is 45 miles. It is famous for its high tides, influenced by the Gulf Stream, which rise 30 ft. at St. John and 60 ft. at Chignecto Bay.

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

	Temp.	Rain.
Chatham.....	40.3	40
Dalhousie.....	36.2	36
Fredericton.....	40.5	44
Grand Manan Id.....	43.0	49
Moncton.....	41.4	37
St. Andrews.....	41.3	40
St. John.....	41.6	45
St. Stephen.....	41.8	40
Sussex.....	40.2	43

COST OF LIVING.—The following were retail prices at St. John in November, 1915, as supplied by the Department of labour, Ottawa. Beef according to cut 15c. to 25c. per lb.; mutton, leg roast, 22c. per lb.; pork, fresh, 20c. per lb.; bacon, 25c. per lb.; lard, best, 20c. per lb.; eggs, new laid, 50c. packed, 35c. per doz.; milk delivered, 8c. per qt.; butter 33c. to 38c. per lb.; Canadian cheese, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; bread, 8c. per loaf; flour, 90c. per 25 lb. bag; rice, 6c. to 8c. per lb.; tomatoes, canned, 12c. per 3 lb. can; sugar, granulated, 16 lbs., yellow, 17 lbs. for \$1.00; tea, black, medium, per lb. 45c.; coffee, roasted, medium, 40c. per lb.; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., \$1.50; starch, 12c. per lb.; coal, good anthracite, delivered, \$8.00 per ton, bituminous.





Phoenix Square, Fredericton, the Capital of New Brunswick. See page 57.

delivered, \$5.50 per ton; coal oil, 22c. per gal.: Average rent of workman's houses, 6 rooms, with conveniences, \$12; without sanitary conveniences, \$9.00.

EDUCATION.—*Free 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 country. A Normal training and Model School is maintained at Fredericton.

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

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

Agricultural Education. The Provincial Government have appointed a Director of Agricultural Education. It is proposed to establish 3 centres, at 2 of which winter courses of a few weeks duration will be held. At Woodstock, where the main school is situated, a longer course will be organized. At Sussex there is a Dairy School, where instruction is given in dairying and household science. The Federal Government have assigned a grant of \$44,500 for the purpose of agricultural instruction in New Brunswick.

Domestic Science. In 1915 there were 69 branches of women's institutes in the Province, with 1,000 members. Instruction is given in all branches of household science. The women's institute branch, of the Dept. of Agriculture, encourages the formation of Libraries by gifts of books, and the payment of half the price of all books purchased by each branch.

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

Taxation for Education. Taxation is derived from (a) the County fund and (b) district assessment. The County fund is a tax levied on a municipality by the



A New Brunswick Farmyard. The market for pork is not nearly supplied by the farmers. See under Swine, page 22.

County Council. This yields a sum equal to 30c. per head for the population, according to the last decennial census. Any additional money required for the support of schools is made up by direct application upon the local school district. A poll tax of \$1.00 is assessed on every male resident of the district between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except Clergymen. The balance of the district assessment is levied by an equal rate on the real estate, personal property, and income in the district, as found on the Parish Assessment list last on file.

FISHERIES.—The total value of fishing vessels, boats, nets, weirs, canneries and other equipment of the fisheries of New Brunswick was estimated in 1913-1914 at \$3,508,899. The total market of catch in the same year was valued at \$4,264,054. The catch included salmon, lobsters, cod, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, shad, alewives, sardines, smelts, halibut, tomcod, trout, bass, oysters, clams, etc.

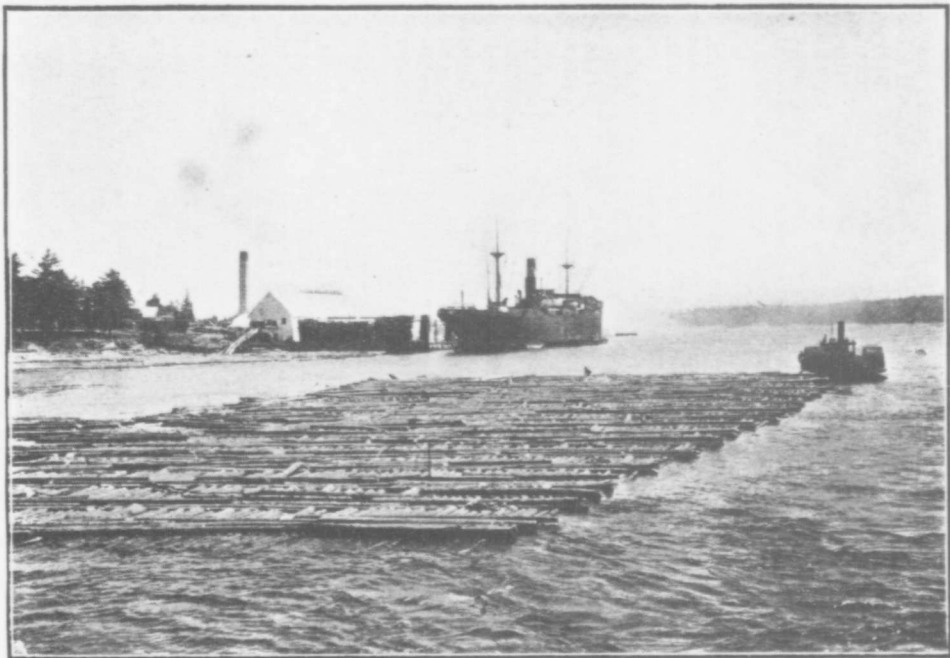
Cod. In 1913-14, 243,036 cod were caught, valued at \$378,530. Of these 19,992 were used fresh; 14,082 were shipped in a salted state, and 65,261 were dried.

Lobsters. In 1913-14 the catch was 84,178 cwt., valued at \$544,990. In 1910 the value of the catch was only \$77,860. At that time the size limit was 9-inch length of carapace. The size limit was changed in the following year to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch length of carapace, and this provision is largely responsible for the improvement in the lobster fisheries.

Herring. In 1913-14, 754,682 herring were caught, valued at \$481,189. Of these 31,730 were used fresh; 98,330 were smoked; 57,448 were pickled in barrels; 61,025 were used as bait and 115,940 were used as fertilizers.

Sardines.—In 1913-14 the catch amounted to 280,282 cwt. The bulk of the catch is sold to American Canneries. An immense new cannery has been established at Chamcook where sardines and herring in 1913 brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Oysters. Oysters occur over a great length of the shores, but the productive natural beds are limited and scattered. The productiveness of the beds has greatly declined through lack of proper regulations. Under an arrangement made with the Dominion Government the disposal of the area now rests entirely with the Province. The value of the output marketed in 1913 is placed at \$55,434.



Lumber Raft and Mill on the Miramichi.
See under Forests, page 11 and Northumberland County, page 35.

FORESTS.—The Provincial Government owns over 10,000 sq. miles. Principal wood is spruce. Other trees are cedar, fir, tamarack, maple, elm, birch, ash, butternut, poplar, hemlock. There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways. About 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 Minister of Lands and Mines at Fredericton. No single application may be for more than 10 sq. miles, but unlimited applications may be made by the same person at the same time. The upset price is \$20 per square mile and this amount must be deposited by applicant. The properties applied for are then advertised for sale in the Royal Gazette for 2 weeks, and are sold to the highest bidder. If applicant is outbid, his deposit is refunded. Annual rental \$8 per square mile and stumpage dues. An additional charge per M superficial feet is made payable on 1st August as follows: On spruce, pine, hachmatac and cedar, \$1.50, on fir \$1.20, on poplar \$1.00, on hemlock \$1.00. On hemlock bark the charge is 80c. per cord and on white birch, spool wood 65c. per cord. 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 1933 under the new sawmill licenses.

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

Lumber Cut. In 1913 fifty sawmills reported a total lumber cut of 71,961 M ft. B.M., including spruce 64,617.

FUR FARMING.—New Brunswick has a large number of fur-bearing animals which afford profitable support for the hunter and occupation for the trapper. See under Sport page 47. Fur farming in New Brunswick is of recent origin.



On a Farm in Carleton County. New Brunswick Lamb is much sought after in the United States markets. See pages 22 and 31.

Silver Black Fox. The first fox farming companies were formed in 1910 as a result of the success of the industry in Prince Edward Island. In 1914 there were over 50 companies in operation. Substantial profits have been realized and it is expected that with the conclusion of the war and improved financial conditions the industry will be very successful, conducted on a pelt basis.

Karakul Sheep. Ranches have been established in two or three places in this Province. The New Brunswick Karakul Sheep and Fur Company at Penniac, N.B., report that full bloods average \$2,000 each; three-fourth bloods about \$1,000 each and one-half bloods about \$200 each, with the supply limited. These sheep are very hardy and will eat weeds that other native breeds will not. With native breeds the greatest loss in sheep raising is caused by the death of lambs at birth. In Karakul breeding this loss is overcome, as the skin of the lamb that dies at birth is worth from \$5 to \$15. Karakul Sheep were originally imported to this continent in 1908 from Bokhara in West Turkastan. The fur is commercially known as Persian lamb, astrakhan, baby lamb or broadtail and gray krimmer.

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

MANUFACTURES.—The value of manufactured products in New Brunswick advanced from \$20,-972,470 in 1900 to \$35,422,302 in 1910, an increase of 68.89 per cent. The following table shows the most important industries of the Province, as given in the Dominion Census of 1911, with number of factories in operation, capital employed, and value of products:

Industry.	No.	Capital.	Product.
Log Products	334	13,494,656	12,199,305
Cottons	4	4,260,371	2,673,226
Car Repairs	6	40,000	2,101,627
Foundry Products	22	1,861,088	1,725,024
Preserved Fish	326	1,309,440	1,613,238
Flour Mill Products	73	402,718	1,323,667
Bread, Biscuits, etc	17	844,499	1,201,863
Wood Pulp	6	2,675,059	1,149,313
Iron & Steel Products	6	1,024,311	1,030,570

New Brunswick manufactures include lumber, and wood products of various kinds, lime, pulp, bricks, L. ils, edge tools, engines, horse shoes, stoves, brass goods, iron and steel, leather, tinware, wool, sugar, spices and extracts, soap, confectionery, paper bags, biscuits, flour and cornmeal, brushes, pottery, cigars, matches, vinegar, cottons, desks, show cases, boats, canoes, boxes, furniture, mattresses, bedsteads, clothing, boots and shoes, barrels, carriages, stone-ware, trunks, wire beds, harness, copper manufactures, fertilizers. See under description of towns, pages 51 to 63.

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

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

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

Great Britain.—The chief exports are lumber, fish, apples.

West Indies.—The reciprocal trade agreement made in 1913 with the West Indies has stimulated trade with these Islands and J. C. Manzer has been appointed a special commercial agent for the Province at Havana, Cuba, to promote the interests of New Brunswick exporters. At present the chief exports to the West Indies are Lumber, hay, potatoes, fish.

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

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

Males of Military Age. In 1911 there were in New Brunswick 49,578 males of military age i.e. between the ages of 18 and 35 inclusive.

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

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

TOURIST OPPORTUNITIES.—New Brunswick offers beauty and variety of scenery, abundance of fish and game, boating, camping and canoeing and a bracing summer climate with cool nights. (See under Sport). Write to the Intercolonial Railway for illustrated book "Summer Provinces by the Sea" and to C.P.R. for pamphlet on New Brunswick.

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

TRANSPORTATION.—*The Intercolonial Railway* from Quebec skirts the Bay of Chaleur and runs to Moncton before passing into Nova Scotia. Branches of this line run from Moncton to St. John, from St. John to the U.S. boundary at St. Stephen on the St. Croix River, and from Newcastle at the mouth of Miramichi in the North-east to Fredericton.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from St. John across State of Maine to Montreal and the West; a branch of this Railway runs up the St. John Valley.



New Brunswick potatoes are famous. A ready market is found in United States, Ontario, and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba.
See page 25.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railway runs from the Quebec boundary in the N.W. corner to Moncton.

Transcontinental Railway. Runs from Moncton, the present terminus, passing into Quebec Province about 60 miles west of Edmunston.

Quebec and St. John Railway. (formerly called the St. John Valley Railway) is projected to join the Transcontinental Ry. and form a through line from St. John to Quebec. At present it runs from Fredericton to Woodstock and Centreville and south to Gagetown.

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

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

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

Telegraph and Telephone. Practically every town has telegraphic communication with all parts of the United States and Canada. There is telephone communication between the principal towns and settlements.

WATER POWERS.—The principal powers of New Brunswick exist on the St. John River, at the Grand Falls, on the Aroostook, St. Croix, Miramichi, Tobique and Nipisiquit Rivers. Other powers are of comparatively small dimensions. Powers are leased by the Provincial Government upon conditions of development. Write to the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Agriculture

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

DAIRYING.—New Brunswick is especially adapted to dairying. Its abundant rain-fall and its freedom from drought provides excellent pasturage during the summer months. Turnips, mangels and sugar beets grow luxuriantly and are of a surperior quality. These are largely used by the dairymen for winter feeding.

Cheese Factories. In 1914 there were in operation twenty-four cheese factories, with 550 patrons, producing 1,022,026 pounds of cheese, the average price being 13.57 per pound and the value of the year's out-put was \$138,714.73.

Creameries. In 1914 there were twenty creameries in operation, with 1,250 patrons, producing 1,300,073 pounds of milk and 3,696,367 pounds of cream, and made 1,090,501 pounds of butter, the average price per pound being 29.05, total value \$316,793.14. The cities and towns consume large quantities of cream, there being excellent transportation facilities from nearly all parts of the country.

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

FODDER CROPS.—*Hay.*—The marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the rivers produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1915 upwards of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre.

Indian Corn.—Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The provincial Government has recently inaugurated a policy for the encouragement of corn raising and is meeting with very satisfactory results. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than on corn.

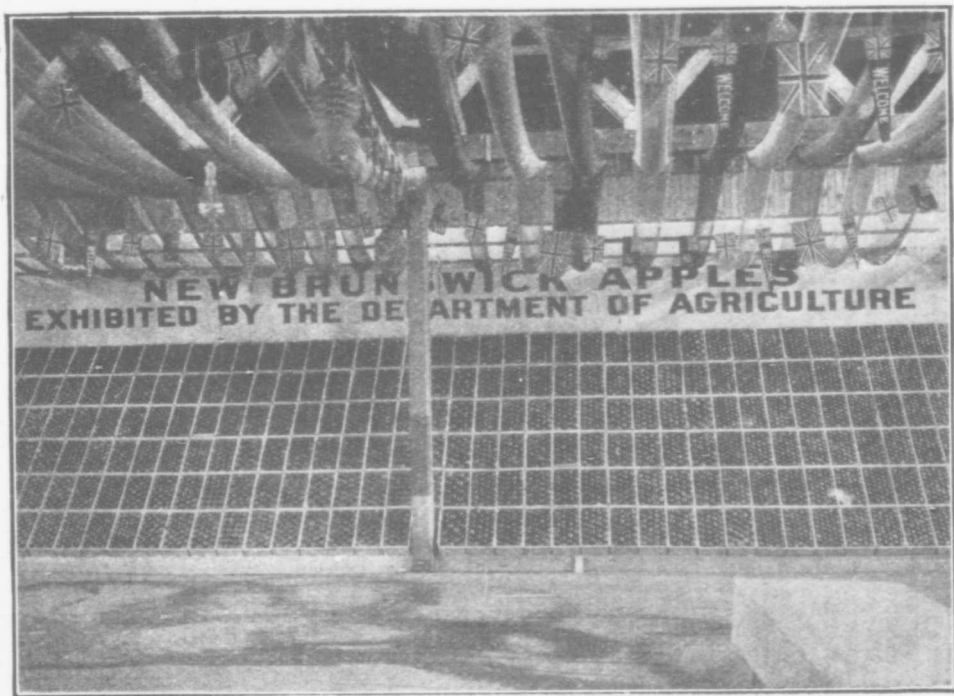
Alfalfa.—An increasing number of successful experiments in alfalfa culture is reported every year. A yield of over 5 tons to the acre is reported from Havelock. The leaf of the plant grown in New Brunswick is very wide, so much so that people who know the plant in dry climates do not readily recognise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

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

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

Apples. New Brunswick apples have a high color singular beauty of appearance. The Wealthy, Bishop-Pippin, Dudley, Fameuse and McIntosh Red, all good desert apples and popular in the English market, are grown to perfection. The Duchess, Wolfe River, Milwaukee, Alexander and Bethel also do well. Fruit development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards and sale of fruit lands for commercial orcharding. The proven apple districts are in the lower St John Valley, the Upper St. John Valley, and parts of Albert, Charlotte, Westmorland and Kent Counties. Apples are indigenous to the Province. In many places wild apple trees line the roads for miles.

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



The Apple Industry of New Brunswick is just in its infancy and has a great future. See Page 19.

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

Plums. Near the Coast and Lower St. John River the hardier European varieties do fairly well.

Strawberries. New Brunswick strawberries ripen later than in the United States and Eastern Provinces and come on the market after the mass supply is exhausted. Considerable quantities are grown in the St. John River Valley and around Sackville, but a much larger quantity could be profitably produced. Big profits are reported by farmers who raise strawberries alone; (e.g. a profit of \$7,000 in one year from the cultivation of 5 acres and \$5,000 from 3 1/2 acres). Total cost of raising, picking and packing is estimated at 3c. a box. The berries can be marketed nearby at 8c. to 12c. a box; in more remote markets at 15c. Some growers ship to the Boston and Montreal markets.

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

GRAIN CROPS.—In 1915, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels, as shown by threshers' measures, Dominion returns, were as follows: Wheat, 269,000, from 13,000 acres; average, 20.72 bushels per acre. Oats, 5,946,000 bushels, from 195,000 acres; average, 30.49 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 1,782,000 bushels, from 64,000 acres; average, 24.36 bushels per acre.

LIVE STOCK.—*Cattle.* In 1915 the total number of cattle in the Province was estimated at 253,273 as compared with 247,214 in 1914. The New Brunswick market is largely supplied with beef from Ontario and Western Canada. The local supply is never equal to the demand, yet the Province is well adapted to beef raising. Abundance of rich, well-watered grass lands, freedom from flies and a long grazing season combine to make dairying very profitable.

Horses.—The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. During the past few years the Provincial Government has been encouraging the importation and breeding of both light and

heavy horses. Clydesdale is the leading draught horse used. A leading horse dealer in St. John reported to the Agricultural Commission that he bought all the horses he could from New Brunswick farmers, but that for every horse he bought from them he sold them four, which he imported from Montreal or Prince Edward Island. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1915 there were 65,827 horses, exclusive of towns and cities.

Sheep.—There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land not profitable for cultivation. On account of the ravages of dogs and the use of barb wire fences, many have abandoned sheep. In 1915, only 111,026 head were kept, a decrease of over 140,000 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 1915, there were 72,533 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton County to Montreal.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 19,600,000 lbs. during the decade 1901-1911; of this Quebec contributed 14,300,000 lbs., Ontario 5,000,000 lbs. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 500,000 lbs. The average selling price has been about 10 cents per lb. Canada supplies $\frac{3}{7}$ of the world's output. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are

ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices. For some time the trade was seriously interfered with by adulterated imitations. It is now protected by Dominion legislation. This industry might be considerably developed in New Brunswick.

POULTRY.—Of chicken the varieties that do well are English Dorkings and Orpingtons, American Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. In winter they sell as high as 40 cents to 60 cents per dozen. Chicken dressed for export bring 16 to 18 cents per lb., broilers 20 to 26 cents in summer, turkeys at Christmas up to 30 cents per lb.

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

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

Government Assistance. To teach farmers how to fatten and dress chickens the Provincial Department of Agriculture has established six fattening stations in New Brunswick. Live chickens are bought from farmers at good prices, crate fattened, dressed by the most approved methods and after being placed in cold storage sold in Montreal. A Superintendent of poultry raising has been appointed.

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

Settlers Testimonials

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

Highfields Farm,
Hampton, N.B.

Dear Sir:—

Any one with grit and industrious intelligence must succeed. The prices realized for all kinds of agricultural products are extremely good. For mixed farming I consider that N.B. stands second to none. No Province that I have been through has so impressed me with the agricultural opportunities presented right here. On my recommendation my brother bought the next farm to this one. He also is most favourably impressed now he has located, and has sent for the other members of our family, whom we expect to arrive at Halifax early this week. Besides being the owner of the farm one cultivates, one must regard himself lucky to live in the Maritime Province of New Brunswick.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) WALTER WILLIES

Dear Sir:

Young's Cove, Queens Co., N.B.

I write to say we are getting on all right. I have just taken a 100 acre farm, about half cleared, rest wood. I gave \$500 for it. My two eldest sons helped me, and now they are helping to stock it. I have a cow, some hogs and chickens. We have got on as well as we expected, even better, as we have only been out 15 months. Owing to the war, it does not give us such a good chance, as things are dear. We have met with some good friends and they all seem willing to assist.

Yours truly,
(Signed) GEO. SMITH

Dear Sir:—

St. John, N.B.

I am greatly pleased with the Province and think there are great possibilities for farmers in New Brunswick, good land, and, as far as I have seen, good prices for farm products. Anyone coming out to New Brunswick with a desire to work can, in my opinion do as well as they can in the West, as a man is sure of work all the year round at a pretty fair wage and far more comfort than they get out in the West. Anyhow, New Brunswick is good enough for me

Yours very truly,
(Signed) CHARLES S. FAIRWEATHER

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

Turnips. Turnips from Charlotte County and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1914, 7,918 acres yielded 3,604,275 bushels of turnips, an average of 455.2 bushels per acre.

Agricultural Lands

CROWN LANDS

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

Homestead Lands. Crown Lands for homestead purposes are generally taken up under the terms of "An Act to Facilitate the Settlement of Crown Lands" commonly called "The Labor Act" but applications are only received for lots of one hundred acres each in settlements where the lands are known to be good for agricultural purposes and where the same have been surveyed at public expense. In many of the Counties of the Province tracts are laid out for such purpose. No timber is allowed to be cut, except where a clearing is made for bona-fide homestead purposes, until the applicant has obtained a grant of the land. For the main provisions of the Labor Act, see under Settlement Duties on page 26. The areas open for settlement are shortly described as follows :

VICTORIA COUNTY.—BLUE BELL TRACT.—

Comprises 50,000 acres between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side and 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 branches of the Tobique River. Easily cleared. Near by are Grand Falls and Plaster Rock. 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement. On each side of the colonization road, 6 miles long, are 100-acre lots for sale at \$1.00 per acre. See description of Victoria County on page 39.

WESTMORLAND & QUEENS COUNTIES.—On the line of the Transcontinental Railway about 10 miles from Moncton there is an area of Crown lands suitable for settlement. On the south west of the Railway between Berrys Mills and Canaan River there are good farming lands with a depth of soil from 8 to 18 inches, running from 1 to 6 miles back from the railway. On the other side of the railway there are streaks of farming lands. Between the Intercolonial Railway and the Transcontinental Railway from Canaan River crossing to the north branch from a quarter mile to 2 miles back, there are some good farm lands. There is also good farming land between Mile 24 on the T.C. Railway to Alward Station, a short distance back on both sides of the Railway, also in the valley of Coal Creek. Settlers here have the advantage of the proximity of a market at Moncton. See descriptions of Westmorland and Sunbury and Queens Counties page 38.

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

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

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

(e) Applicant must within 2 years after allotment, build a habitable house not less than 16 x 20 feet and clear 2 acres, and he must clear and cultivate not less than 10 acres in 3 years.

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

(g) No timber shall be cut upon the lot until a Grant has issued, except within the 10 acre tract selected for a homestead.

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

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

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

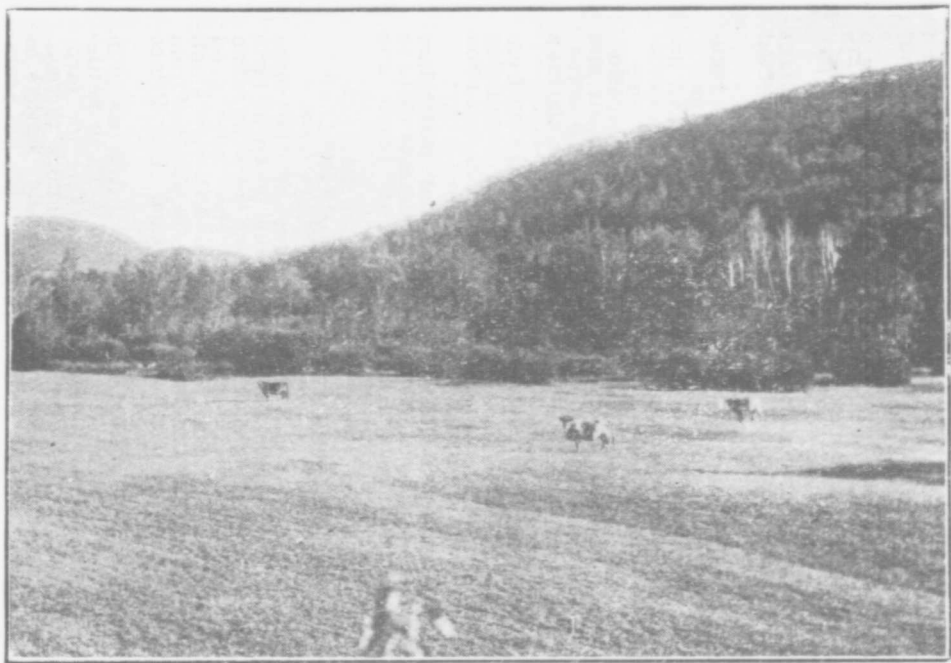
(c) After the first instalment is paid, he may cut from the lot 20,000 feet B.M. of lumber free for building purposes only, and an additional 20,000 feet upon payment of stumpage duties.

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

IMPROVED FARMS

FARMS FOR SALE.—On account of the large exodus to Western Canada from this province, farm lands can be bought cheaply. These are being taken up and values are advancing. They offer good prospects to capable farmers, even with very small capital. A list of farms for sale can be obtained from the Superintendent of Immigration, 102 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

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



A New Brunswick Government Ready Made Farm, one hundred acres and buildings cost \$1,000. See Ready-Made Farms on page 27.

for this purpose. Write James Gilchrist, Secretary of Farm Settlement Board, 102 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

INTERVALES AND MARSH LANDS.—New Brunswick is famous for its intervalles and dyked marsh lands.

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

Marsh Lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, a long arm of the sea, extending 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 feet above the average tide. By the deposit of silt during the spring tide vast stretches of flat country have been raised above the ordinary sea level mark. Much of this land has been dyked to keep out the spring tides. The principal tract of dyke land is the Tantramar marsh, 13½ miles long and 4 to 8 miles broad, lying south east of Sackville. See page 41. 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. Near towns, marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands, \$50 to \$100.

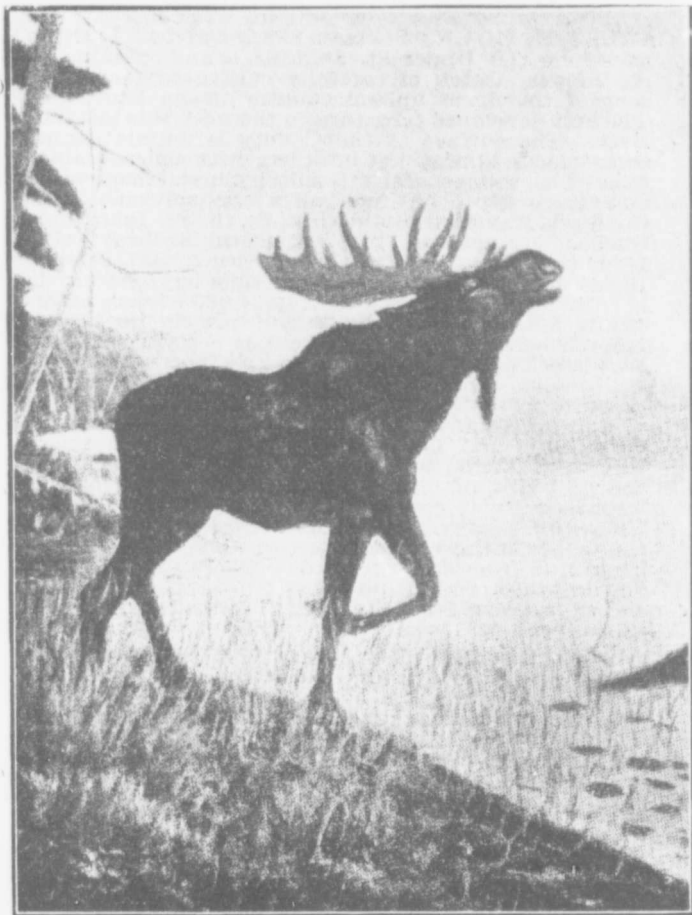
FRUIT DISTRICTS.—In the Lower St. John Valley, first-class apple land is found, along the river near Sheffield and Maugerville, around French Lake and Maquapit Lake, in the Grand Lake region, and in sections bordering, Washademoak Lake, Belle Isle and Kennebecasis Bay. In the Upper St. John early varieties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

ST. JOHN VALLEY.—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 generally level. For over 50 miles to a short distance beyond Fredericton, there are intervalles with islands in the river. From here to the end of the valley are uplands of the fertile upper silurian formation with scattered intervalles. 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 Baldwins, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greenings, and other varieties all do exceedingly well, and from Fredericton right up to Grand Falls, all the best fall and winter varieties flourish. Throughout the whole valley all the small fruits are cultivated. Live stock 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., the Intercolonial Ry. and the St. John and Quebec Ry. furnish transportation facilities, and there are fair country roads through the valley, with well-built Government bridges over the river. The total population of the valley, 200,000, includes some late arrivals from Great Britain and a colony of Danes, who engaged chiefly in dairy farming. Improved farm lands with buildings can be purchased from \$10 to \$25 per acre. See page 39.

Description of Counties

CARLETON COUNTY—(area 838,785 acres.) Is situate along the Upper St. John River and contains a continuous stretch of carefully cultivated farms on some of the finest upland country in the Province. The best developed farms are on the west side of the river. The surface of the County is undulating in some places, almost flat in others with considerable hills. The soil generally is a deep alluvial loam with an average depth of 1 foot and a clay subsoil. The County is traversed by the C. P. R., the St. John and Quebec Ry. and the Transcontinental Railway. In 1914 the County had 7,712 horses; 22,387 cattle; 13,134 sheep; 7,892 swine and, besides hay, produced 171,702 bushels of buckwheat; 1,274,975 bushels oats; 43,732 bushels wheat. 1,864,290 bushels potatoes; 243,429 bushels turnips. There is a creamery at Woodstock and flour mills at Bristol, Woodstock and Centreville. There are some good apple orchards. Woodstock, the county town (see page 63) and the villages of Centreville, Jacksonville, Jacksontown, Farmerston and Lakeville provide a local market. Trout and salmon are caught in the lakes and streams and all kinds of big and small game can be found. Improved farms cost from \$15.00 to \$100.00 per acre but are not readily obtainable. There are large areas contiguous of those already settled where land can be bought at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. In 1911 the population of the County was 21,621, half English and the balance Irish and Scotch, with a few French-Canadians and Germans.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—(area 821,376 acres.) Is situate in the south west portion of the Province, bounded on the south by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay and on the west and southwest by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Grand Manan, Campo Bello and Deer Islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, belong to the County. This is the chief fishing county of the Province. The greater part is hilly and still covered with forests. The County is served by the C.P.R. and steamers ply on the St. Croix River. The agricultural sections are situate above the Coast and have a considerable area of marshland. Good farming lands are found along the St. Croix River near St. Stephen and eastward to the Didgeguash, also near St. Andrews and along the Magaguadavic River.



A Moose Calling

New Brunswick is a paradise for Sportsmen. See Pages 47-48.

The soil varies from light sandy in the south to clay loam on the ridges. In 1914 the County had 3,183 horses; 10,143 cattle; 7,987 sheep; 3,676 swine and besides hay, produced 171,702 bushels of buckwheat; 137,718 bushels oats; 708 bushels wheat; 270,942 bus. potatoes; 180,963 bushels turnips. There is one roller flour mill St. Andrews on the St. Croix River, a popular watering place with a noted C.P.R. Hotel is the County Town (see page 59). A sardine cannery has been established at Chamcook, near here. St. Stephen is another important town, (see page 61.) A large cotton mill at Milltown gives employment to a number of hands. At St. George there are fine granite quarries, employing about 300 hands. Good fishing can be obtained in Utopia, McDougall, Victoria and other Lakes and in the St. Croix, Magaguadavic, Bonny, New and Lepreau Rivers. In the northern section red deer are plentiful. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5 to \$50 per acre; unimproved land from \$1 to \$5 per acre. The population of the county in 1911 was 22,415, half English and the balance Irish and Scotch with a few French-Canadians and Germans.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—(Area 1,950,000 acres.) Is situate in northeast corner of the Province. In the north the surface is undulating with deep soil and clay subsoil, in places fertile. Intervalles and terraces skirt the larger river. It is traversed by the Nepisiquit, a famous salmon stream, Teteagauche, Caraquet, Pokemouche, and Tracadie Rivers, on which there are some fine water powers and many smaller streams. Moose and deer are very plentiful. The Intercolonial and Caraquet & Gulf Shore railways provide easy access to the sporting regions. Lumbering and fishing afford occupation to many. The coast line of the Bay Chaleur is becoming popular as a summer resort. In 1914 the County had 3,744 horses, 14,349 cattle, 10,916 sheep, 8,501 swine and produced 18,237 bushels of buckwheat, 478,709 bushels oats; 26,706 bushels wheat, 901,346 bushels potatoes and 148,513 bushels turnips. There are 3 roller flour mills and a cheese factory at Bathurst, the county town (see page 51). Improved farms with buildings cost from \$30 to \$50 per acre, unimproved land from \$15 to \$20. In 1911 the population of the County, mostly Acadians, was 32,662*

KENT COUNTY.—(Area 1,137,931 acres). Borders on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland

Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Big and Little Buctouche. Cocagne and other navigable streams and is traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. Many find employment in lumbering and fishing, especially the cultivation of oysters and clams. A large quantity of timber and deals are shipped annually to England from Cocagne, Buctouche and Richibucto harbors. The county town is Richibucto. In the eastern section there are some good intervale lands which are easily fertilized by marsh mud. The soil generally varies from sandy to sandy loam and a marl subsoil. In 1914 the County had 4,812 horses; 23,851 cattle; 15,152 sheep; 10,023 swine and besides hay produced 93,169 bushel of buckwheat; 491,768 bushels oats; 52,511 bushels wheat; 548,425 bushels bushels potatoes and 175,512 bushels turnips. There is a cheese factory at St. Louis and 2 roller flour mills at Buctouche. The fishing industry employs about 1,000 men. The rivers teem with fish and game is plentiful. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre; unimproved lands \$2.00. The population in 1911 was 23,958, chiefly French - Acadians, Irish and Scotch, with a few English, Dutch and Germans.

KINGS AND ALBERT COUNTIES.—(Area 1,345,110 acres). These counties form what is known as the Kennebecasis Valley. The Kennebecasis River is a back water emptying into the St. John River near the City of St. John. Though only some 80 miles in length from its head waters it is in places near the mouth 3 miles in width and attains a depth of 200 feet. It is dotted with islands. The surface is undulating with hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys, and intervales near the river. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam near the rivers. The Intercolonial Railway follows the course of the river and has several branches. Steamboats ply on the Kennebecasis and the Bellirsch Rivers. There are several secondary valleys. Among these are the Mill Stream connecting at Apohaqui and Smiths Creek and Trout Creek converging at Sussex. In 1914 the two Counties had 10,110 horses; 47,730 cattle; 20,684 sheep; 22,350 swine and produced 218,692 bushels of buckwheat; 645,478 bushels oats; 9,339 bushels wheat; 754,758 bushels potatoes; 821,625 bushels turnips. There are 14 cheese factories and 7 creameries. It is a good fruit country. Large quantities of strawberries and other small fruits are raised and there are many good orchards. Sussex has

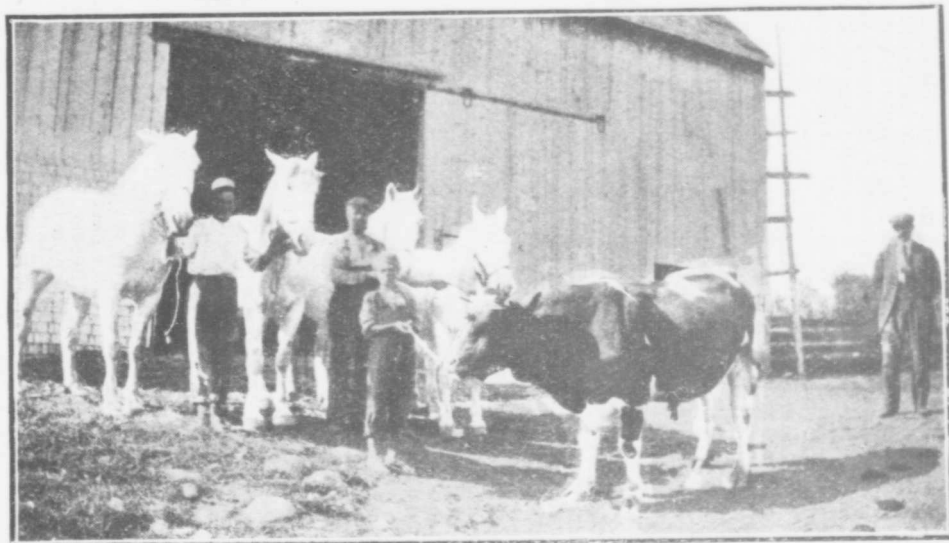
been rightly described as the Hub of the Dairying industry in the Province of New Brunswick. There are 2 creameries here and the Provincial Dairy School. No visitor to New Brunswick can fail to be impressed with the beauty of this part of the country and the evident prosperity of the farmers. Hampton is the county town of Kings and Hopewell Cape of Albert County. Big game is abundant in the wooded sections. Partridge, woodcock, snipe, duck and geese are common. The lakes and streams abound in pickerel and trout. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per acre; unimproved lands \$1.00 to \$3.00 per acre. In 1911 the population of these two counties was 32,580, chiefly English Irish and Scotch with a few French

MADAWASKA COUNTY—(area 810,500 acres) is bounded on one side by St. John River, on the West by Quebec Province. The County is served by the C.P.R. and Temiscouata Railway. The St. John Valley here is wide and there are large areas of intervale land. The upland soil is of the best class of the silurian formation and most of the residents are of French origin, the descendants of the Acadians. They are very prosperous. Edmundston is the County Town. A good deal of lumbering is done. There is excellent fishing on the Madawaska River and Lake Temiscouata and good hunting near Edmundston. In 1914 the County had 3,263 horses, 10,460 cattle, 11,786 sheep, 4,997 swine and produced, besides hay, 142,626 bushels of buckwheat, 464,997 bus. oats, 6,250 bus. wheat, 602,014 bushels of potatoes and 175,512 bushels of turnips. There are 3 cheese factories and 5 creameries. Sheep raising is being developed. Price of improved farms with buildings from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per acre; unimproved farms from \$15.00 to \$25.00. In 1911 the population of Madawaska and the adjoining County of Victoria was 28,222, mostly French Acadians.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—(area 3,033,985 acres.) It is bounded on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the west by several of the St. John River counties. The greater part is heavily timbered containing a game area of nearly 4,000 square miles. Lumbering is the most important industry. The county is well served north and south, and east and west by the Intercolonial Railway. The Nepisiquit River runs through the north-west and extreme nor-

THE NEW DENMARK SETTLEMENT

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There is not a poor man in the settlement. Many own large farms with modern equipment and pure bred stock and have a substantial cash balance in the bank. See description of this settlement on page 39.

thern portion. In the interior there is a host of lakes. The principal towns are Chatham, (see page 53) and Newcastle (see page 58). Chatham harbour next to St. John, is the second shipping port in the Province. The greater portion of the farming area lies along the sea coast and is principally intervale land with rolling uplands continuing with good soil up to the edge of the forest. Near the mouth of the Miramichi Valley is a successful Scotch colony. Along the Nappan River there is a well filled piece of country where a considerable quantity of live stock is found. In 1914 the county had 4,147 horses; 15,947 cattle; 9,236 sheep, 4,885 swine and produced besides hay, 16,874 bushels of buckwheat; 371,410 bushels oats; 35,046 bushels wheat; 594,866 bushels potatoes and 223,694 bushels turnips. There is good fly fishing for salmon along the various tributaries of the Miramichi and all kinds of large and small game. The price of improved farms is from \$5.00 to \$75 per acre; unimproved \$3.00. In 1911 the population of the county was 31,194, composed of Irish, Scotch, French-Canadians and English in order named.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.—(Area 2,092,595 acres). Situate in the north of the Province on the Bale des Chaleurs. The surface is extremely diversified by mountains and valleys and is drained by the Restigouche river and numerous tributaries. It is traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. The soil is fertile, partly clay loam, but heavily timbered. Nine-tenths of the County is wild land and agriculture has not been much developed. There are large areas which will be developed when means of communication are improved. In 1914 the County had 1,641 horses; 5,185 cattle; 4,595 sheep; 1,826 swine and produced besides hay, 8,650 bushels of buckwheat; 188,382 bushels oats; 324 bushels wheat; 271,723 bushels potatoes and 51,051 bushels turnips. Large quantities of timber are annually exported from Dalhousie the County town (see page 55). At Matapedia on the Restigouche there is a well known American fishing Club. In 1911 the population of the County was 15,687, half French-Canadians, half British.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.—(area 386,400 acres.) The County is divided by the St. John River. It is served by the Intercolonial and C.P.R. Near the City of St. John the attention of farmers is largely given to dairying and vegetables for the City Markets. Market gardeners near St. John make a

There is not a poor man in the settlement. Many own large amounts of modern equipment and pure bred stock and have a substantial cash balance in the bank. See description of this settlement on page 39.

good profit by raising early vegetables under glass. In 1914 the County had 2,212 horses, 5,639 cattle, 1,265 sheep, 2,386 swine and produced, besides hay, 7,665 bushels of buckwheat, 85,036 bus. oats, 36,000 bus. wheat, 119,822 bus. potatoes, 107,269 bus. turnips. There are 4 creameries and 1 roller flour mill in St. John. There are about 2,500 acres of marsh land on the Mushquash River, which might be profitably developed in the same way as the Tan-tramar Marshes, (see page 41.) Improved farms with buildings cost from \$40 to \$75 per acre, unimproved from \$20 to \$30. Pop. of County in 1911, including City of St. John, (see page 61) 51,756, chiefly Irish, English and Scotch in order named.

SUNBURY AND QUEENS COUNTIES. — (area 1,618,742 acres). Queens County may be roughly described as the basin of the Grand and Washademoak Lakes and part of the St. John River Valley. Sunbury County is a long narrow strip on the north-east side. The district is famous for its magnificent intervales. During the Spring practically all the land between Grand Lake and the main St. John River is overflowed. The River Valley farms vie with those of Sussex Valley and as a rule are larger. The counties are served by the C.P.R. and National Transcontinental Railway. In 1914 the counties had 5,237 horses; 22,535 cattle; 9,087 sheep, 6,717 swine and produced besides hay, 134,742 bushels of buckwheat; 8,581 bushels oats; 1,200 bushels wheat; 649,462 bushels potatoes; 317,243 bushels turnips. There is first-rate trout fishing in the Canaan and Salmon Rivers and the eastern section between these rivers is a good big game country, one of the best for moose. Caribou are also found. There is good duck and snipe shooting, especially around Gagetown. The woodlands throughout the county abound in birch and spruce. Gagetown is the County Town of Queens and Burton of Sunbury County. Improved farms can be purchased with buildings at from \$15.00 to \$75.00 per acre; unimproved at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The population of the two counties in 1911 was 17,116, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch, with a few French farmers and Dutch.

Crown Lands. An area of Crown Lands has been opened up for settlement on the line of the Transcontinental Railway. See under Crown Lands page 26.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Comprises an area of 13,244,200 acres, bounded by the State of Maine on the South, by Northumberland and York Counties on the East and Restigouche County on the North. Served by the C.P.R. from end to end and by the G.T.P. It is drained by the Tobique river which empties into the St. John River about 2 miles above Perth and affords famous trout and salmon fishing. Andover the County town, is situate on the West Bank of the St. John River. Grand Falls has a population of 2,000 (see page 57). The surface is rolling and varied but in every portion which has been settled the quality of the soil, which is generally gravelly loam, has proved excellent. The portion along the St. John River has been settled for a long time, but eastward there are large fertile tracts awaiting settlement. The Tobique Valley has much, fine land for general farming and could easily support 100,000 persons. In 1914 the County had 3,047 horses; 7,679 cattle; 5,052 sheep; 3,355 swine and produced besides hay, 73,882 bushels of buckwheat; 407,637 bushels oats; 17,803 bushels wheat; 896,336 bushels potatoes and 59,747 bushels turnips. There is one cheese factory and one creamery. There are several centres of population originally called Colonies. The Kincardine and Kintore Colonies, founded by Scotchmen in 1873, after early struggles, have made great progress and the New Denmark Settlement has proved eminently successful (see below). The cost of improved farms with buildings is from \$15 to \$50 per acre; unimproved land, see Crown Lands. In 1911 the population of Victoria and the adjoining County of Madawaska was 28,222, mostly French-Canadians.

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

Crown Lands—Blue Bell Tract. This tract comprises 50,000 acres, adjoining the New Denmark Settlements, between C.P.R. and St. John River on one side and the Transcontinental Railway on the other.



Fishermen on a New Brunswick Stream. See Pages 15 and 49.

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For particulars see under "Crown Lands" on page 27.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—(Area 887,300 acres) bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, is drained by the Petitcodiac and Memracook Rivers and traversed by the Intercolonial Railway with branches from Moncton to Point Du Chene and from Sackville to Cape Tormentine. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys and is heavily timbered. The eastern portion is a county of inlets, creeks, lowlands and marshes. The uplands are very productive. The soil is generally a sandy loam to heavy clay on the marshes. Mussel mud, sea weed and fish furnish valuable fertilizers. In the northern portion, washed by the headquarters of the Bay of Fundy, Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, there are great stretches of dyke lands which provide wonderful crops of hay, some of which has been used for 250 years. The marsh mud is carried into the Uplands and has a more lasting effect than any other fertilizer. In 1914 the County had 9,710 horses; 42,057 cattle; 16,963 sheep; 9,555 swine and produced, besides hay, 117,120 bushels of buckwheat; 526,860 bus. oats; 50,384 bus. wheat; 903,435 bus. potatoes and 626,681 bus. turnips. Fruit trees do well but there are only a few orchards. Strawberries are extensively grown round Sackville on the highland. There are 3 cheese factories, 4 creameries and 1 roller flour mill in the County. Local markets are supplied by Moncton, Dorchester, the County Town, Sackville and Shediac. (See pages 58, 61, 62.) There are extensive quarries of building stone and grind stones. Big game is plentiful in the forests, snipe, ducks and geese on the marshes and rivers, there is good trout and salmon fishing and along the coast all kinds of sea fish. Improved lands with buildings cost from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre; unimproved from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per acre. In 1911 the population of the County was 44,621. French and English about equally divided and a few Irish and Scotch.

Tantramar Marshes. These marsh lands occupy an area of 25,000 acres and lie principally along the Missiguash, Aulac and Tantramar Rivers in Cumberland Basin and the Memracook and Petitcodiac Rivers. The Tantramar and Aulac marshes are said to be the most extensive deposits of marine alluvium in North America. A boring made at Aulac

showed the depth of the marsh was 80 ft. beneath which was 20 ft. of turf and peat bog and 17 ft. of red clay. In recent years a large area of these marshes too low to be drained by farmers has been reclaimed by a company which built the dykes, put in an abadeau and began by dredging out a main channel. This soon filled with water and was used to float the dredge as they advanced. From this many laterals were dug. The venture has been very successful.

Crown Lands. An area of Crown Lands has been opened up on the line of the Transcontinental Railway. See under Crown Lands page 26.

YORK COUNTY.—(Area 2,307,367 acres.) The St. John River runs through the county south of the centre, the most important branches being the Keswick River and the Nashwaaksis; the s.w. branch of the Miramichi River runs through the northern part and through this whole region which is covered with forest there is splendid fishing and shooting. The south part abounds in lakes, affording excellent trout fishing, of which the Oromocto and Magaguadavic are the largest. Other well known lakes are Davidson Lake, Lake George, Big Cranberry Lake and the Didgeguash. The County is served by the C.P.R., Intercolonial, Quebec and St. John and N.T. Railways. Farming has been principally developed along the Valley of the St. John River, where there are some good samples of prosperous intervale farms and numerous alluvial islands producing heavy crops of hay. The uplands are generally fertile. In 1914 the County had 7,257 horses; 25,257 cattle; 16,284 sheep; 8,938 swine and produced 174,386 bushels of buckwheat; 667,408 bushels oats; 9,736 bushels wheat; 1,029,508 bushels potatoes and 626,681 bushels turnips. Garden vegetables are grown and there are some large apple orchards. The cattle are principally dairy breeds with some pure bred stock. The City of Fredericton is the County Town. (See page 57.) Stibnite or sulphite of antimony is mined 25 miles from Fredericton. There are large cotton mills at Marysville and other industries at Titon. Improved farms of 100 acres with buildings along the river would cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The population of the County in 1911 was 32,561, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch, with 1,252 Dutch.

Mining

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

1911.....	\$612,830	1913.....	\$1,102,613
1912.....	771,004	1914.....	1,034,706

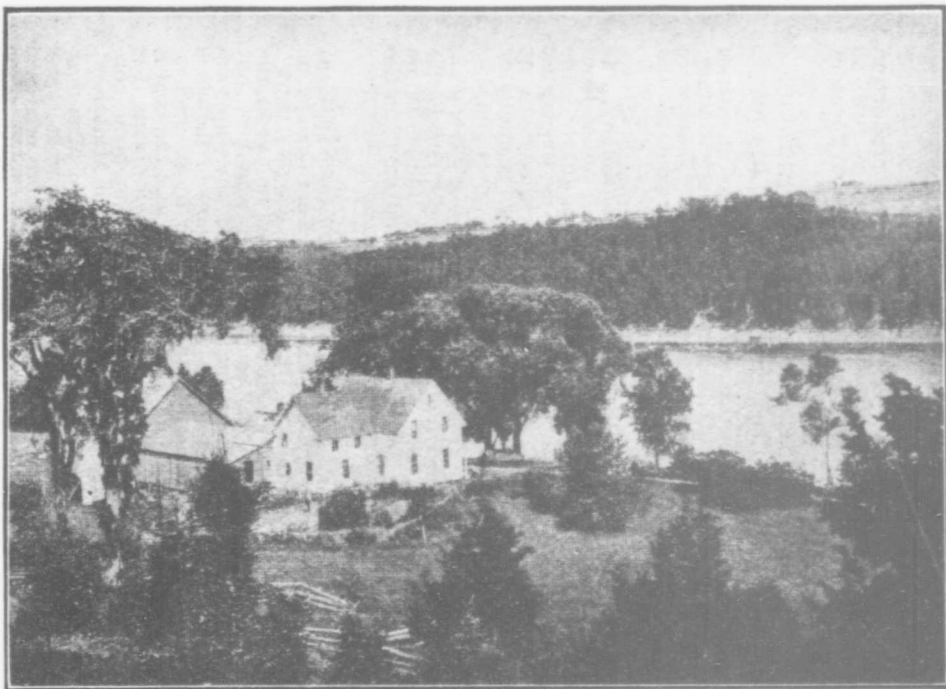
ALBERTITE.—Albertite occurs in large quantities in vein form at Albert Mines, Albert County. Mines operated largely for more than 20 years were abandoned on the supposed exhaustion of the principal vein nearly 30 years ago.

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

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

COAL.—Coal has been mined at Grand Lake (Minto) for many years; and on Coal Branch, Kent County, as also to some extent at Dunsinane in King's 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 underlie wide areas and the coal is of excellent quality, the only drawback being the thinness of the seam. A railway has been constructed from Fredericton to the Minto Mines.

COPPER.—Copper was formerly mined in Westmorland, St. Johns, Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester and Carleton Counties, but the quantity of ore produced was small and the deposits irregular, though often of high grade. At present there is no mining on a commercial basis.



A typical New Brunswick Home. A list of improved farms for sale can be obtained

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

GRAPHITE.—Graphite is mined in St. John near the Suspension Bridge over the St. John River, and on the west side of 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.

GYPSUM.—Gypsum is quarried extensively at Hillsborough, Albert County, also at Pink Ledge, on Cape Merangouim, Westmorland County; on the west 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, King's County. The deposits are practically inexhaustible. The Albert Mfg. Co. at Hillsborough ship their plaster all over Canada and to the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

IRON.—The ores found include the magnetite and associated hematite, extensively mined in a locality 17 miles S.W. of Bathurst; 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. inch, a greater resistance than any other plates then tested.

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

MANGANESE.—A large deposit of wad or bog manganese in Albert Co. was mined several years ago. mining operations were also carried on in Kings County and St. Johns County. These mines are now all 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. Extensive drilling operations have been conducted in Albert and Westmorland Cos. Gas is found at depths varying from 800 ft. to 2,000 ft. The strata are very similar to those in which oil is found in Pennsylvania. Daily output is estimated at 50 million cubic ft. of gas. The gas is piped for power, fuel and domestic uses to Moncton, Dorchester and Sackville, and to Amherst, in Nova Scotia.

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

SALT.—At Plumweseep, four miles northeast of Sussex, Kings County, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from brine springs, the output being of excellent quality. Other saline springs are found near Salina Corner, about 10 miles south of Norton Station on the Intercolonial Railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis River.



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Sport

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

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

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

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

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

SMALL GAME.—*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. Open season, 1st September to 1st December.

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



Snapshot of Deer in a New Brunswick Forest. See Sport page 47

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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.

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

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

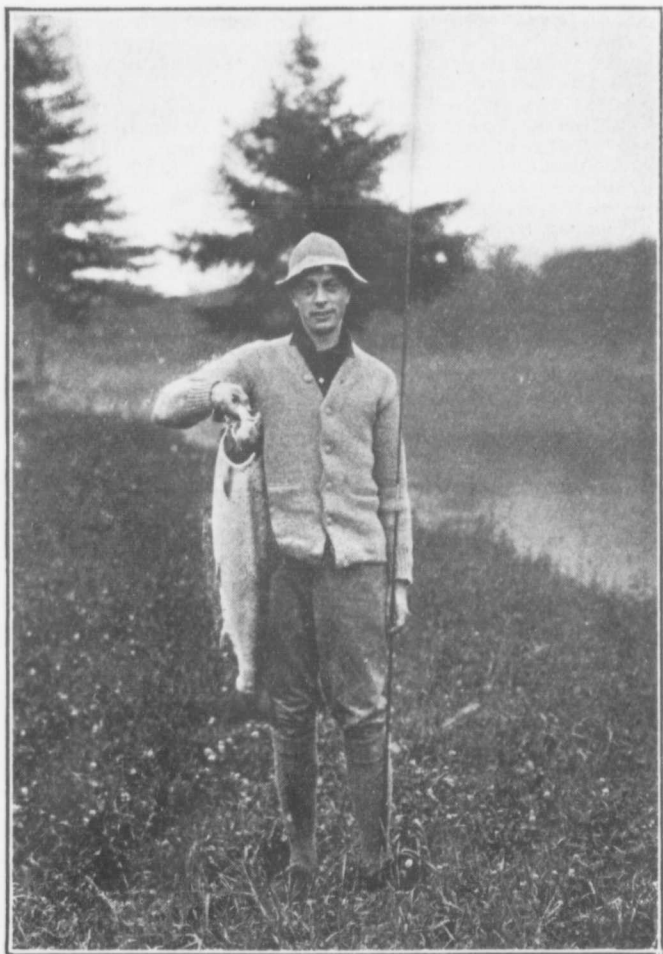
FISH.—*Best Rivers.* The Nepisiquit, Nashwaak, Miramichi, Cains River, Maguadavic, Tobique, Bartibog, Tabusintac, New Castle and St. Croix are the leading rivers for salmon and trout.

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

Trout. Good speckled trout fishing can be obtained in any part of the Province. Permits for trout fishing can often be obtained from the lessees of the salmon rivers. Trout of 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. Bass, 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.

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



First Salmon of the Season.
Fishing privileges are offered at public auction at Frederic-
ton. See under Sport, page 49.

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Boards of Trade Register

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

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

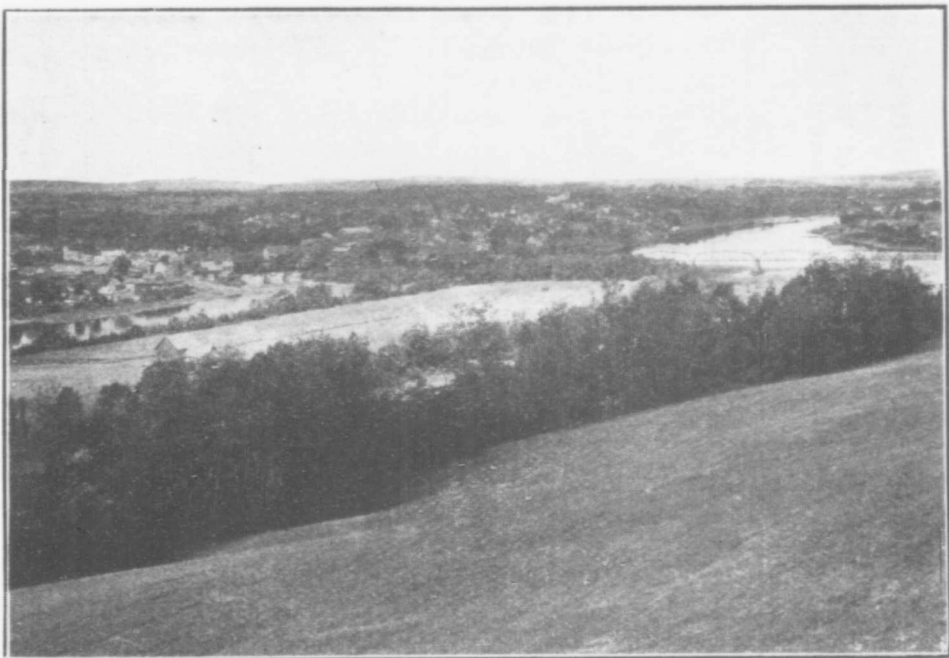
ABBREVIATIONS.—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; m., miles; Pop., * population according to Returns of Census, 1911; Pop. estimate of Mayor or local Board of Trade.

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

County Towns marked ¶.

¶**BATHURST.**—(Gloucester Co.), on I.C.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Robertson's, White House \$2. 2 banks. Elec. light and power, 1,200 h.p. developed. 1 large pulp mill, 4 lumber and shingle mills, brick yards, grist mill, builders' factory. Drummond's iron mines, distant 23 miles; other iron deposits have been discovered. Four rivers flow into Bathurst harbor, of which the Nipisiquit affords especially fine salmon fishing. Moose, caribou, deer and birds, within walking distance. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. Pop. of town and village, 3,000. Write. See Bd. Trade.

NOTE.—A paper mill is under construction to be completed early in 1916. Spur line to tide water being laid by Intercolonial Ry.



Woodstock, N.B., on the St. John River. See page 63.

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CAMPBELLTON.—(Restigouche Co.), at head of deep water navigation, on Restigouche River. Div. pt. on I.C.R., terminal pt. of I.N.R. Semi-weekly S.S. service to Gaspé and intermediate ports. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, St. Louis, Waverley \$2 to \$3, Arlington, Brunswick \$1 to \$2. Intercolonial. 5 churches, grammar and high school, 3 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Elec. power, 500 h.p. available at 10c. per k.w.h. 5 lumber mills, woodworking factory, foundry and machine shop, 1 brick yard, aerated waters, concrete blocks, 3 shingle mills, 4 wholesale grocers, 3 planing mills. Salmon and trout fishing. Big game hunting. Pop. 4,536.

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

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

CHATHAM.—(Northumberland Co.), on Miramichi River, on I.C.R. Steamer connection with river points, 2 boats. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 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, 2 banks. 4 churches (Ang., 2 Pres., Meth.), public schools, college, convent and hospital. Seat of R.C. cathedral. Water, sewerage and fire protection systems, elec. lighting, good park. Agricultural Exhibition Association buildings and race track. Industries, 2 engine, boiler and machine works, pulp mill, 2 pulp block mills, 2 planing mills, 3 lumber mills in town and others in vicinity. Large lumber export trade, fresh and canned fish exports exceed \$500,000 annually. Salmon, grilse and trout fishing, small and big game hunting. Pop. 6,100.

Special Opportunities. Manufactures of all kinds. Factory sites near deep water. Low freight rates to coal and limestone deposits with abundance of wood. Harbor accommodates largest vessels, channel being developed to 25 ft. This is nearest New Brunswick

port to Great Britain, being less than 2,200 miles to Queenston. Write the Mayor, Chatham.

¶**DALHOUSIE**.—(Restigouche Co.), on Baie des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on I.C.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Queens, Inch Arran (summer only) \$2. Royal. 3 churches, public school and convent, county buildings, 2 banks. Popular marine resort. S.S. connection with points along coast. Industries include 3 lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. The neighborhood is surrounded by spruce, maple, birch, pine and cedar forests. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. The harbor has from 30 to 40 feet of water the whole length opposite the town, and 24 feet at wharf, which extends 100 feet from shore. This would be an advantageous point to land coal from Nova Scotia. Pop. 1,650.

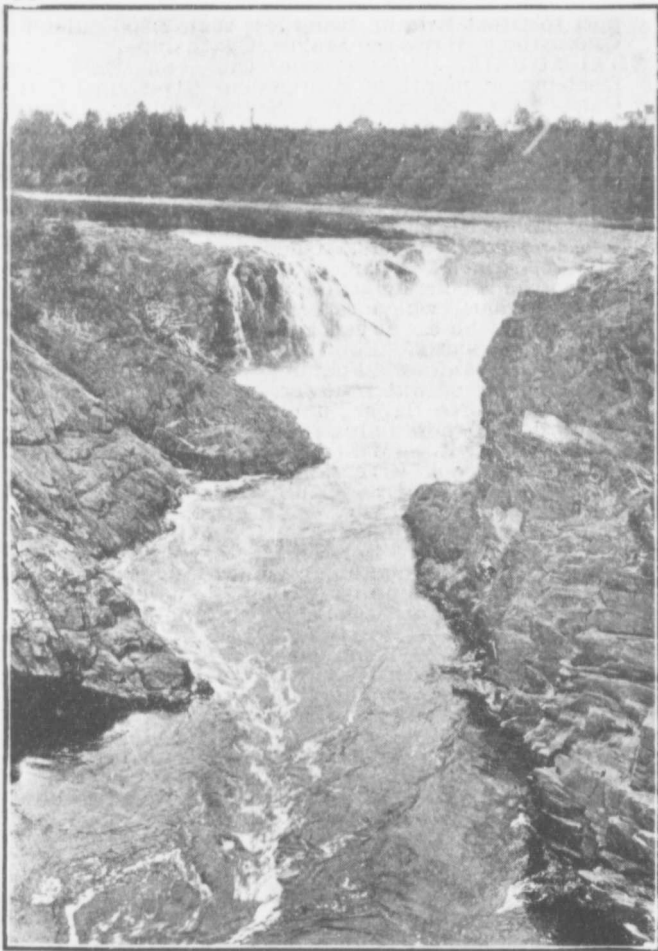
Special Opportunities. Foundry and machine shop, development of water power, woodworking factory flour mill. No labor unions. Town offers tax exemption to new industries. Write the mayor.

¶**DORCHESTER**.—(Westmorland Co.), county town on Memramcook River and I.C.R., 12 miles from Sackville. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotel, Windsor. Bank. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), bank, county buildings, gaol. Dominion Penitentiary, Elec. light, worsted factory, good harbor. Natural gas at Moncton, 30 miles. 9 retail stores. Neighbourhood supplies, copper, building stone, pulp, stones, quantities of spruce. Pop. 1,400.

¶**EDMUNSTON**.—(Madawaska Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.P. (div. pt.), Temiscouata Ry. and B. and A. Ry. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Grand Central, Royal, Windsor, 3 churches, school, convent, 2 banks. Municipality owns water, elec. light and power systems. A lumbering and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen, fish and big game abundant. Alt. 463. Pop. 2,600, chiefly French.

Special Opportunities. Lumbering and woodworking industries, brick yard, pulp mill, foundry. 600 h.p. water power awaiting development. Write the Mayor.

FAIRVILLE.—(St. John Co.), a suburb of St. John, ½-mile across St. John River, on C.P.R. Electric car to St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Bank. Industries, saw and pulp mills, 2 box factories, brush and woodenware factory, brewery, brick yards, hospital for nervous diseases. Alt. 103. Pop. 3,500.



Grand Falls; 200,000 h.p. can be developed.
See Water Powers, page 17 and description of Grand
Falls, page 57.

Note. New steel bridge completed in 1915, gives direct street car connection with St. John.

Special Opportunities. Book and Stationery store, lawyer. Inducements to factories. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

¶**FREDERICTON.**—(York Co.), capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on C.P.R., Intercolonial, St. John & Quebec Ry. and Fredericton & Grand Lake Ry. A steamer daily from St. John, 84 miles. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Barker House, Queen's \$2 to \$3.50, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, York and Long's \$1.00 and others. 5 banks. Seat of Anglican Cathedral. House of Assembly. Infantry School, University of New Brunswick, 160 students; Provincial Normal School, 300 students; high school, business college, Victoria Hospital, Dominion Experimental Station. 7 churches (Ang., R.C., Bap., Pres., Meth.) Industries include grist mill, canoe and motor boat factory, boots and shoes larrigan and shoe-pack factories, tanneries, lumber mills, machine shops, concrete builders' blocks, builders' factory, cotton. Elec. light and power plant owned by private Co. Filtered water and modern sewerage system owned by city. 5 banks, park, 5 wholesale houses, 9 retail stores. Centre of lumbering district. Mineral in vicinity, antimony, coal. Starting point for sportsmen. Moose country in Queen's Co. reached in 6 hours. Pop. 8,000.

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

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

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

HILLSBORO.—(Albert Co.), on Petitcodiac River and S. & A. Ry., 15 miles from Moncton. Can. Ex. Hotels, Prince Albert \$2.00, Ward's \$1.00. 1 chartered and private bank. 3 churches (Meth., Ang., Bapt.), high school, natural gas. Industries, plaster mills, carriages, railway machine shops. Gypsum mines—annual output 120,000 tons—are worked in neighborhood. Pop. 1,250.

Special Opportunities. Town offers tax exemption and nat. gas at low rate to new industries. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

MARYSVILLE.—(York Co.), on the Nashwaak river and on I.C.R. and spur line of Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. from Gibson. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotel 3 miles from Fredericton. 5 churches, high school. Cotton mills employ 700 hands. Pop. 2,050.

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

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

MONCTON.—(Westmorland Co.), on Petitcodiac, which flows into Bay of Fundy: 30 ft. difference between high and low tide. Headquarters of Canadian Government Railway system, Moncton, Buctouch Ry. and Shepody Navigation Co., Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Brunswick, Minto, American, from \$2.00. 5 banks, 8 churches, 4 schools, 2 parks. Industries include workshops of Intercolonial Railway, G.T.P. yards, 3 foundries and machine shops, 3 builders' factories, cotton mill, marble, underwear, hats and caps, 3 aerated waters, biscuits, barrels, harness and leather Co., mattresses, wire fences, 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. Very cheap power, \$7 per h.p. per ann. Fixed valuation and free water to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEWCASTLE.—(Northumberland Co.), on left bank of Miramichi, at head of deep water navigation, on I.C.R., 78 miles from Moncton, Steamboat to Chatham, 5 miles; Redbank, Millerton and other

points. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Centre of fishing and hunting district. County seat. Customs port. Hotels, Miramichi, Commercial, Union, Royal, Windsor. 5 churches, academy, and convent, 2 banks, 3 wholesale houses. Industries include chairs, 4 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 farm wagon works. 4 large saw mills at Nelson, across the river. Elec. light and artesian water and sewerage systems owned by municipality. Iron ore shipped to Philadelphia and other points. A steel passenger bridge has been built across the river by the Provincial Government. Headquarters for sportsmen, moose hunting and salmon. Good farming district. Pop. 3,100.

Note. New hospital to cost \$40,000 to be completed in 1916.

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

SACKVILLE.—(Westmorland Co.), on Intercolonial Ry., at junction with N.B. and P.E.I. Rys. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Ford's \$2.00, Brunswick \$2.00, Intercolonial \$1.50. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist). 400 students and Ladies' College, 300. 2 banks. 5 churches, 2 parks. Industries include 2 stove foundries, 3 harness, boot and shoe factories, 2 carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries, electric light and telephone company. A fertile farming district, supplying spruce, hardwood and hay. Pop. 3,200.

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., 126 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. C.P.R. Bank. Daily steamers to St. Stephen and ports in U.S. Hotels, Kennedy, and 4 others. Summer hotels, Algonquin (C.P.R.) and the Inn. Deep harbor, open all the year round, is Atlantic terminus of C.P.R., and can accommodate largest vessels, depth at low tide 40 to 350 feet. Popular summer resort. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fishing. Sardines abound. Industries, fish and clam factories, mattress factory, 1 oak-tanned leather works, sardine works at Chamcook, employing 300 hands. Pop. 2,000.

Note. Waterworks under construction.



Golf Links at St. Andrews. See page 59.

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

¶**ST. JOHN** (St. John Co.), county town and Atlantic port of the Dominion, open summer and winter. On Bay of Fundy, at mouth of River St. John. Terminus Intercolonial, C.P.R., N.B. Southern Ry. Grand Trunk has bought land for terminals at eastern harbor. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex. Prior to war regular sailings in winter to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, Trieste, South Africa, Australia, and all the year to London, Glasgow, Manchester, West Indies, Boston, and intermediate points. Hotels, Royal, \$3 up; Dufferin, \$2.50 to \$4; Prince William, \$2.50 and \$3.50; Imperial Hotel, Eur. Plan, Victoria, \$2.50 to \$4; Clifton, \$2 to \$3; Park, \$2 to \$2.50; Landsowne, \$1.50 to \$2. Total annual trade of 35 millions, 44 churches, 2 free public libraries, Y.M.C.A., Seamen's Institute, Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 4 daily newspapers, 17 banks, 7 theatres, golf, yacht and rowing clubs, Armoury, N.B. Automobile Ass'n., upwards 500 acres parks and public gardens. Industries include C.P.R. elevator (1,000,000 bush.), a pulp mill, 12 large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, cotton mills, tannery, woodworking factories, corn mills, brushes and brooms, paper boxes and wooden boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble works, paint, fertilizers, boots and shoes, breweries, C.P.R. elevator, large new sugar refining plant, etc. Exports 1914-15, \$43,872,932. Imports \$9,112,916 a total trade of \$52,985,848. Total valuation for assessment purposes 1915, \$36,187,200. Tax rate 1.94. Pop. 60,309.

Note.—Developments in progress—Improvement of harbour, costing \$30,000,000; huge dry dock, suburban elec. rys. and St. John Valley Ry.; post office, Provincial Govt. Bridge over Reversing Falls for street ry. and general traffic. St. John is the only city in Canada which owns its harbor. It was the first Canadian City to adapt Government by commission. C.P.R. propose to build bridge over Reversing Falls and enlarge yards.

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 natural distributing centre for Maritime Provinces. Write for free illustrated pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. STEPHEN (Charlotte Co.), at head of tide water on St. Croix River, 80 miles west of St. John, opposite Calais (Me.), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a bridge. On C.P.R. and N.B. Southern Railway. Steamers to St. Andrews, St. John, and other local points. Electric Railway to Calais and Milltown. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Queen's and Johnson's, \$2. Nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. 6 churches, schools, custom house, 3 banks. Industries, 2 aerated water factories, "bug death" chemicals, ladies' skirts and wrappers, Ganong's confectionery, "Surprise" soap, bricks, box factory, fertiliser plant, edge tools, carriage factory, wood-working factory and automobile garage, shoe factory. Alt. 12. Pop. 3,200.

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

SHEDIAC (Westmorland Co.), on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, 18 miles n.e. of Moncton, on I.C.R. S.S. connect on with Prince Edward Island at Point du Chene, 2½ miles, Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Weldon, \$2 to \$2.50; Royal, \$1; Terrace, \$1. Bank, 4 churches, 2 schools. Town owns water system. Electric light by private co. Industries, lumber mills, 2 saw mills, stone quarry, lobster packing, tannery. Alt. 47. Pop. 2,100. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

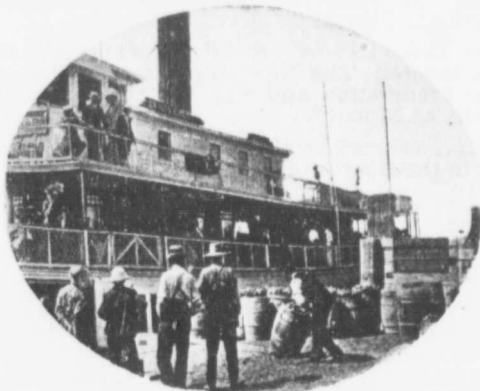
SUSSEX (King's Co.), on I.C.R. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, Depot Maplehurst, Royal. 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C., and Bap.) Provincial Dairy School, Provincial Militia Drill Grounds, Armory and County Exhibition Buildings, County Grammar School, 2 Banks, Agricultural School. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Lighting plant owned by Private Co. Industries include refrigerators, woodworking ma-

chinery works, 2 butter and cheese factories, paper boxes, cannery, pork packing, foundry, furniture, blacksmith, tannery, cold storage, 2 mineral water factories. Centre of rich farming districts, supplying salt, lime, plaster, coal, lumber. Fishing and hunting. Alt. 69. Pop. 2,350.

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

¶ **WOODSTOCK** (Carleton Co.) at confluence of St. John and Meduxnekeag River on high bluff, on C.P.R. and St. John & Quebec Ry., operated by Dominion Govt. in connection with I.C.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. County seat. Centre of thriving agricultural district. Port of entry. Hotels—Carlisle \$2 to \$2.50, Victoria \$2, Aberdeen. 3 banks, 6 churches, grammar school, Fisher Memorial School, Agric. College, School of Domestic Science, library, park, municipal water and sewerage system, cheap elec. power. Industries, creamery, 3 foundries, tannery, grist mill, 3 saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory. Large quantities of hemlock, spruce fir, cedar and hardwoods in vicinity and copper and iron. Good scenery, hunting and fishing nearby. Alt. 134. Pop. *4,800.

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



Further Information

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

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

Correspondence. Inquiries addressed to Mr. Sumner at the London Office, or to Mr. James Gilchrist, Superintendent of Immigration, St. John, N.B. or to the Honourable James A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B., will receive prompt attention. *Note. Attention is drawn to the local references given throughout the text of the book. When writing for information please mention Heaton's Annual.*

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

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

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

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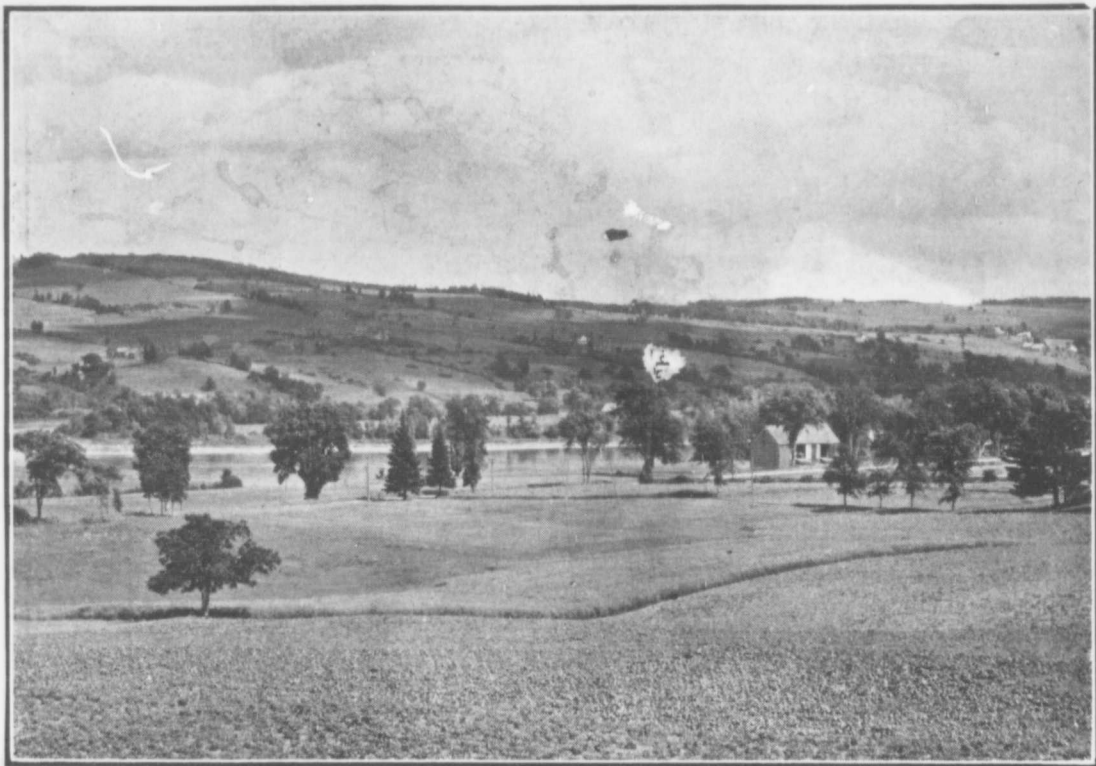
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St. John River Valley near Woodstock, New Brunswick.