



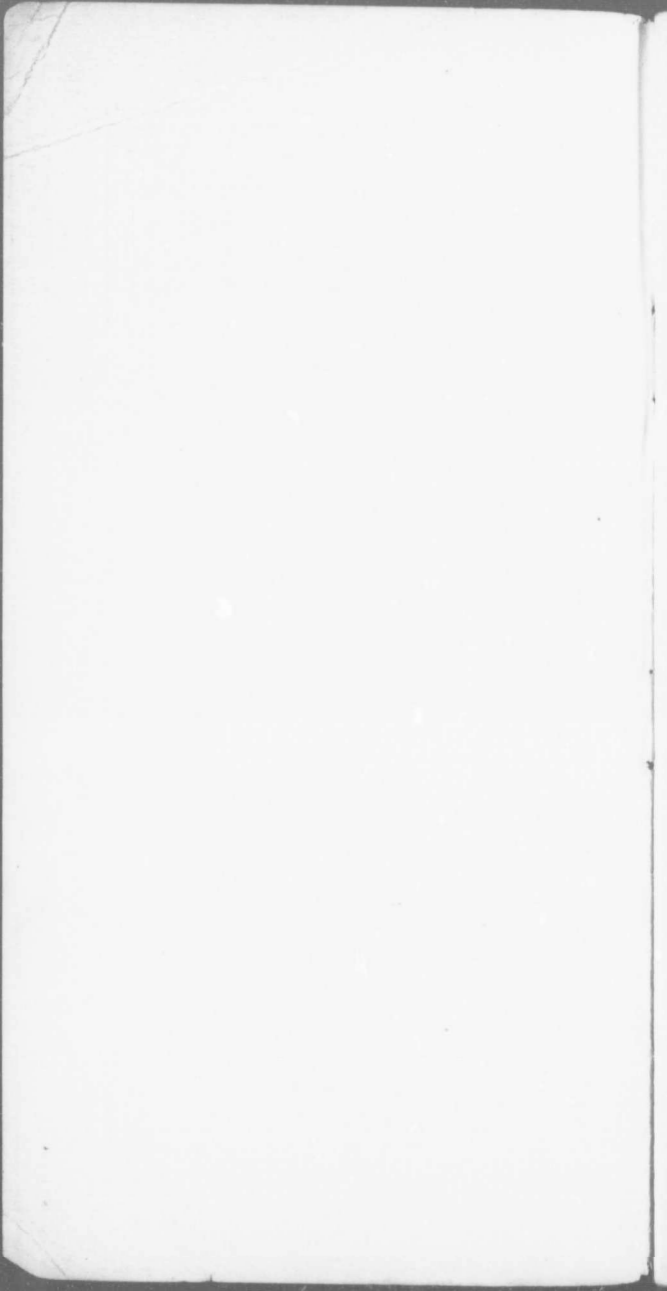
NEW BRUNSWICK

CANADA

THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE
AND THE OPPORTUNITY IT
OFFERS TO OTHER PEOPLE



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR



NEW BRUNSWICK CANADA

THE COUNTRY AND ITS
PEOPLE AND THE OP-
PORTUNITY IT OFFERS
TO OTHER PEOPLE

BY H. A. KENNEDY,
LONDON. ENG.



ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF THE
HON. FRANK OLIVER, MINISTER of the INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA

1910

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NEW BRUNSWICK CANADA

CHAPTER I.

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The time has gone by when intelligent men might plead ignorance of Canada without losing their reputation for intelligence. Nevertheless, Canada is so large that even an educated man may be pardoned for ignorance of many of its geographical details; and so much has been heard in recent years about "The New West" that the older eastern parts of the Dominion have been rather overlooked. This is most unfortunate, not only because these Maritime Provinces have a peculiarly interesting history and are rich in natural resources, but because there are many men, and especially farmers and farm workers in the Old Country, who would really find themselves better suited in the Maritime Provinces than out on the prairies of the West.

I have been asked to give an account of New Brunswick from my own point of view,—that is, to write as an independent observer without fear or favour, neither representing it as a perfect Garden of Eden nor even exaggerating any of its advantages. I could not have agreed to write without this liberty of absolutely independent judgment; and I am glad to be able to say here at the outset that such powers of investigation as I possess,—have led me irresistibly to the conclusion that many parts of New Brunswick offer great opportunities to the British agriculturist.

The geographical position of New Brunswick is itself a great advantage. This Province stretches out its hand over the sea, so to speak, to meet the emigrant half way. The new-comer from the United Kingdom does not see New Brunswick if he travels up the St. Lawrence, but it lies just a little way off on his left hand; and when St. Lawrence navigation is blocked by ice, as it is every winter, he actually lands at the commercial metropolis of the Province, the City of St. John. Even then, however, he is generally bound for Ontario, or some part still further west; and the small rugged part of New Brunswick which alone he sees from the train is not a good sample of the whole.

The character of the population is another advantage from the Old Country point of view; for the people are not only descended from Old Country ancestry but proud of the fact that their forefathers sacrificed much for their loyalty to the British Crown. In the best settled districts, too, their domestic and social life has more of the mellowness of an old established community than can be expected among the pioneering peoples of the west.

New Brunswick has, of course, had its hard pioneering days; and the pioneers' work was made doubly hard by the fact that it had to be done without the help of modern agricultural science or machinery. This explains a great deal. It explains, for one thing, why many of the farmers' sons have gone into other occupations.

In the old days, farm work consisted so largely of drudgery, and offered so little scope for high intellectual talent, that the bright boys not only wanted to get away from the farm but were encouraged to do so by their own parents. The ranks of the doctors, lawyers, professors, ministers, and merchants, both in the cities and towns of their native land and away under a foreign flag in the United States, have been largely recruited from the farm boys of New Brunswick and her sister provinces. The success these men have achieved in every profession says a great deal for the ancestral stock from whence they have sprung and the air in which they have been reared. But they have been lost to a profession which is now known to offer great scope to the most active minds,—one that gives opportunities which other professions do not, for the maintenance of the ideal "healthy mind and healthy body."

Many of the country lads who did not want to give up farming altogether were attracted by the glamour of the newly opened West. Some of these might just as well have stayed where they were; but there is no doubt that the hard and often rough work they were used to was the best possible preparation for the new lands to which they went. They were, in fact, the best settlers the West could have; better than most of the Old Country farmers, whose home surroundings and upbringing have fitted them rather for the older-settled districts in Eastern Canada.

This migration of young men from the East to the West, or from country to town, is not the only reason for the fact that improved farms are to be had at moderate prices in New Brunswick. Mr. Howard Trueman, himself a farmer of long experience in that part of the world, says in his book "Early Agriculture in the Atlantic Provinces":—

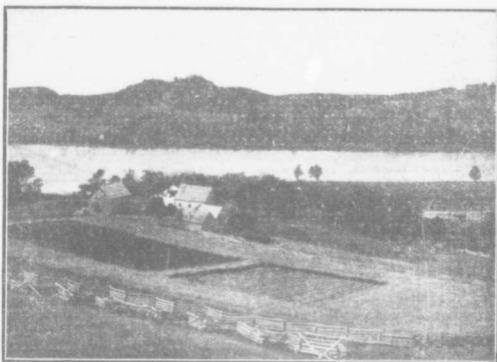
"England with Wales has a population of 440 to the square mile; Scotland, 122; the United Kingdom, 341; Belgium, 588; Denmark, 133; Italy, 293. New Brunswick has 12, Nova Scotia 22, Ontario 12, Quebec 9, while the whole of Canada has less than two to the square mile. The difference in density of population between Europe and America makes it difficult for Europeans to comprehend the readiness with which a Canadian or American will sell or desert his farm and take the chance of getting another one that will suit him better. In the older countries land is held by the same family for generations, or until it has come to be looked on almost as a part of themselves, and they rarely think of parting with it unless compelled by stress of circumstances to do so. In many instances it is entailed from father to son and cannot be sold without an Act of Parliament. Here it is entirely different. Very few farms in America have been in the possession of one family more than a generation, and if a man is offered what he considers a top price for his farm he is almost as likely to take it as he would be if he were offered a good price for a horse he wanted to sell. He says, "Farms are plenty in this country; I can buy another and perhaps a better one." It must not be supposed that the men who offer their farms for sale are compelled to do so. This is only the case in rare instances. Mr. A. has heard of a better district to live in, it may or may not be in his own Province. Mr. B. wants to try the West. Mr. C. has concluded there is more money in trade. Mr. D. has had a bad year and perhaps has a touch of the blues, and Mr. E. may have fallen behind in his finances and thinks by selling his

farm he can pay his debts and purchase in another locality where farms can be bought for less money. It will be easily seen that in a country so sparsely settled, where there is land for all who want it, there will always be farms for sale."

The question at once occurs to an inquirer:—"May not the explanation sometimes be that the farms for sale are not worth keeping, and therefore not worth buying?"

Yes, there are certainly bits of land called farms which no farmer with his wits about him would dream of buying. Some of these have been ill-chosen to begin with. Their soil, though not worthless, is worth less than the trouble spent in its cultivation, and should have been left to the forest from which it was foolishly taken. No one would take such land nowadays; though I do not mean to imply that all the wild land now in New Brunswick should be left wild, by any means, as we shall see later on.

Then there are many farms now poor, and therefore offered for poor prices, which once were productive and profitable,—and may



A Farmstead on the St. John River,
Showing the General Character of the Country

be made so again. It is poor farming that has done the mischief; and it is good farming that will provide the remedy. It is not every good farmer who cares to take a run-down farm, even if he knows quite well he can run it up again easily enough. Nevertheless, many a man of this stamp, with more skill than money, and perhaps with a helpful family that would more than make up for lack of cash, might very well undertake such an enterprise.

Farm
Colleges

The ignorance which in the past turned good farms into bad ones, or only kept them good at the cost of incessant struggle, is now passing away.

The modern farmer in New Brunswick has shaken off the delusion that "education" is something to prepare men for city professions only,—something that cannot help him in his own work. Knowledge is spreading fast. Experimental farms, carried on by experts in the employ of the Federal Government, have given

most significant object lessons which the farming community is not slow to take in. Agricultural colleges,—why, not so very long ago a farmer would laugh at the idea that agriculture could be taught in a college! To-day an amazing change is to be seen. Young men taught in the best agricultural colleges have gone out into the country-side, taken farms, and by sheer success have conquered the prejudices of their neighbours and have finally seen their new methods adopted all around them. Old farmers have gone, in most critical mood, to see what these new-fangled colleges are like, and have ended by sending their sons to be regular students.

The New Brunswickers have a choice of several agricultural colleges. The nearest is only a little way over the Provincial border, at Truro, in Nova Scotia, and I wish my readers could have the pleasure and exhilaration I have enjoyed in seeing it at work. Do not imagine the work consists of mere lecturing and note-taking and book-learning. There is plenty of that, to be sure. There has been far too little of it in the past, so far as agriculture is concerned, though far too much in some other subjects of instruction. But in these agricultural colleges there is a full course of practical and experimental work as well. The students learn how to judge and manage live stock, how to choose and grow crops, how to feed and cultivate the soil, how to conquer weed and insect enemies, and in general how to use land most profitably.

Many young men from this Province, too, have entered the magnificent Macdonald College, near Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. The distance is considerable; but the New Brunswick Government pays the railway fares of the New Brunswick students who go to either of the two colleges I have named, rightly considering that the knowledge and experience these young men bring back with them are worth far more than the trifling cost of travelling.

CHAPTER II.

THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED.

The Province of New Brunswick, as you will see on the map, is in shape a great square block, jutting out into the Atlantic. It has an enormous coast-line, along the Bay of Fundy on the south, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence both on the east and north-east; yet it is not exposed to the full brunt of the stormy Atlantic, for the peninsula of Nova Scotia stands out like a rampart in front of it. The coast, as you may see, is opened up by many fine inlets and harbours; but the question is: What is behind all this? What sort of land is there in New Brunswick?

Let it be well understood at the beginning

Poor Land	that it is no prairie, where you can dump a man
and	down and tell him to put in his plough and strike
Rich Land	out a furrow as far as he likes in any direction.

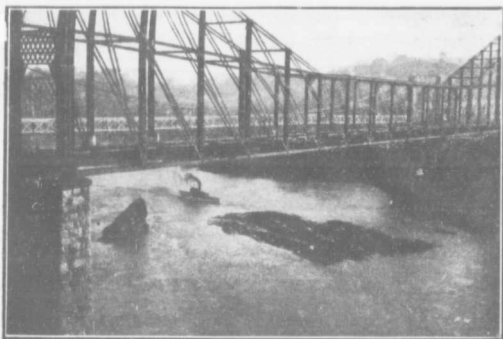
There is a great deal of land which is not quite suitable for farming, and where the New Brunswickers would be extremely sorry to see any farmer attempting to settle. Here are stretches of wild rolling land dotted with lakes and streaked with rivers, and bearing little else than trees, berries, wild animals and granite boulders; a country, you will say, to be left in a state of nature.

All this sounds more attractive to the sportsman and woodsman than to the farmer. Even in this wild land, however, there are choice spots which will one day be cultivated with profit; and, leaving the wilderness out of account, there are valleys and other great stretches of as magnificent farming country as you could wish to see, including a large area whose fertility seems inexhaustible.

Climate As for the climate, though the spring is not early, and the farmer does not reckon to do much on his land till the middle or end of April, the summer and autumn are delightful, and it must be a very exceptional season if there is not abundant sunshine at all times of the year and plenty of heat when heat is wanted.

Let me dispose of non-agricultural New Brunswick before I come to the farming successes and opportunities of the Province; though it should be well understood at the beginning that agriculture is the leading industry.

The Wealth of the Forest The second place is taken by lumbering,—that is, reaping the harvest of the woods. The wild country is not, speaking precisely, left altogether in a state of nature. It is really one of the most continuously profitable possessions that New Brunswick has. We hardly realize yet, though we certainly ought to, at what a spenthrift rate we are using up the resources of the world in the shape of coal and wood. The coal question is by far the most serious of the two, because we are using up in a few cen-



Su-pension Bridge on the St. John River

uries, for our own comfort and luxury,—for instance, to get across the Atlantic a few hours sooner than we should if we burnt half the amount of fuel,—the coal that has taken millions of years to make, though we know perfectly well that not another ounce of coal can ever be made in the world.

Yes, the timber question is less serious than that; but it is a terribly serious one after all. In the Old Country we have used up our wood already, and a Royal Commission tells us that we

must spend millions in reviving our forest industry. Even in the United States, which started with a vast amount of the most valuable forest, the wood has been cut down and burnt down and cleared away at such a reckless rate that in another 20 years, at the present rate, it will be all gone. But that is not all. Three quarters of the timber left in the United States is in the far distant western section of the country, beyond the Rocky Mountains. In the eastern part of the Republic there is only enough left for, say, five years. And yet it is this very eastern part that takes nine-tenths of the wood used in the whole country. This means that the United States will be more and more looking to Canada for its wood supply.

Now the Canadian forests are vast, but they are certainly not without limit, and the way in which they have been destroyed in past generations is appalling. The men of a hundred years ago were not much to blame for this. Indeed, if you take a man and set him down in the middle of a dense forest and tell him to get his living, the first thing he has to do is to clear away the trees. If there are no markets, and no one to buy the timber, he must simply destroy it.

A great deal of the Canadian forest, however, was destroyed by what, if we are very charitable, we may call accident, but I am afraid ought to be called criminal carelessness; by leaving a camp fire not stamped out, by throwing down a match, by sparks from a railway engine, fires have been kindled which have blazed for weeks at a time, desolating hundreds of square miles of land. The Governments of Canada, however, are now awake to this danger; laws have been passed to protect the forests, officers have been appointed to enforce the laws, and further steps will doubtless be taken in the same direction.

Wood Wanted for Paper

Until comparatively a few years ago, all that the lumbermen wanted to get from the forest was the big trees; trees, at any rate, that would cut up into timber of useful size. Now, however, a new industry has sprung up; wood is wanted not only for building, for railway sleepers, and so on, but for paper. For this purpose it does not matter how small the tree is, and there is a great temptation to clear away even the younger growth of the forest. "Why," says a friend of mine in New Brunswick, "there are men in the woods that would take anything the size of a lead pencil," which, of course, would be in flagrant defiance of the law. The temptation is no doubt severe, because there is such a pressing demand for the wood pulp. So much paper is used in the world that the cutting of small trees now is even more profitable than the cutting of big trees used to be.

The Americans, being nearly at the end of their own timber resources, have come over the border and bought or leased great stretches of forest land in Canada. The logs which they get, they take back to their own country with them to be crushed in the pulp mills and then worked up in the paper mills. It is proposed by some that this export of logs should be forbidden altogether, while others suggest that at any rate an export duty on logs should be imposed. In either case, it is argued, logs would have to be made into pulp within the boundaries of Canada. It is hoped, indeed, and I see no reason why the hope should not be fulfilled, that not

only the pulp but the finished paper itself will come to be made in Canada; which will mean, of course, a still greater encouragement to the manufacturing industry of the Dominion.

The interest which farmers have in such an increase of manufacturing at their doors is clear enough. The men engaged in manufactures have to be fed, and they have to buy what farmers can produce. But there is another way in which the farming population is most deeply interested in this question. The existence of forests in the back country is necessary for the safety of the agricultural areas; the snow and rain are caught by the woodland, as if a great sponge, from which the water drains out only by degrees, keeping the streams running all the time, no matter how dry the weather may be. If the forest is cleared away, then the melting of snow in spring and the rain falling afterward, rush off quickly, causing floods in the valleys; and when the floods have gone the flow of water in the streams is reduced to an unnatural and perhaps dangerous extent.

Many countries are suffering severely from this alternation of too much water at one time and too little at another, caused simply by the absence of forests on the high grounds from which the rivers come. The farmers, and therefore the whole country, have a direct and deep interest in seeing that effective measures are taken to preserve the forests. The need of such measures becomes very plain when we realize that even some of the farmers in forest regions are short-sighted enough to take part in the work of destruction, entirely disregarding the future of their country for the sake of a little extra money in the present. Not long ago a high ecclesiastical dignitary was begging the clergy to bring influence to bear on the men who were neglecting their farms, spending their time in the woods and selling off the trees, in order to get the prices offered by pulp and paper manufacturers.

The New Brunswick forests are extremely rich in the variety of their trees. Pine and spruce grow with astonishing rapidity, especially the latter species, which yields timber of the highest quality. The land reforests itself naturally with a luxuriant growth wherever proper fire protection is afforded. Among the hard woods there is a great wealth of maple, of elm and oak, of birch, beech and ash. About \$3,750,000 (that is to say £750,000) worth of forest exports comes from New Brunswick to the Mother Country every year, and about \$1,250,000 worth (£250,000) is sent from the Province to other countries. The Government, of course, sees to it that the forest pays a fair share of the Provincial taxation. Indeed about \$500,000 (£100,000) a year finds its way into the Provincial Exchequer from this source.

The manufactures of the Province have already reached a very respectable growth. Naturally, the first place among them is held by manufacturers depending on the forests for their raw material.

How many hundreds of sawmills there may be in New Brunswick I dare not attempt to guess. Of course, to a very large extent the product of these mills is only half manufactured; that is to say, it leaves the country in the shape of deals to be worked up elsewhere. Shingles, the sort of wooden tiles used so

largely in Canada for roofing, are also made at these mills; but I think it is only fair to look forward to a time, and a time which need not be very long in coming, when the making of furniture will be one of the greatest industries of the Province, richly endowed as it is with the varieties of timber most useful for such a purpose. As for pulp mills, there are about half a dozen in the Province.

Of industries which do not depend on the country for their supply of raw material, perhaps the chief is that of the cotton mills. Nor is this at all unnatural, in view of the highly advantageous geographical position of the Province. It is, after all, only a few days' steaming from the cotton growing belt of the United States up to the port of St. John. Scattered over New Brunswick there are a large number of other miscellaneous industries, sometimes carried on upon a small scale, and sometimes already of very respectable dimensions, such as the making of nails and other iron ware, boots and shoes, woolen goods, and confectionery. This last reaps the same advantage that I referred to in the case of cotton, that of being within easy distance of the sugar-growing West Indies.

Quite a paternal interest, by the way, is taken by the Provincial Government, as is only natural, in the forest industry. Readers of "The Man From Glengarry," by the very popular Canadian novelist, Ralph Connor, will remember the somewhat lurid picture of the rivalry, leading even to bloodshed, between the different owners of logs coming down a Canadian river. It is obvious that when you have a large number of people cutting logs and floating them down the different streams, there would be con-



Section of Meat Market, St. John, N. B.

fusion and trouble when they all found themselves together in the main river leading to the sawmills and the sea. To prevent this, the Government has introduced what may be called compulsory co-operation. There are boom companies in existence, and other companies having for their object the improvement of streams, the erection of piers, and so forth; but these companies are compelled to give equal and reasonable terms to all lumber operators, small

and great, who wish to use their facilities. A boom company takes over the logs of a large number of owners, each log being marked; sorts them out into rafts, and takes them down to any sawmill specified by the owner. The Government also has power to reserve, from settlement or from clearance, crown timber lands on the higher levels, where the rivers have their sources, in order to preserve the water supply.

The three big F's in New Brunswick are:
Fish Farm, Forest and Fish. The fishing fields, if we

may use such a word in such a connection, are among the richest in the world. Not only on the "Banks," out in the Atlantic, south of Newfoundland, but right up to the very shores of the Province and penetrating far inland up the rivers, the fish swarm by innumerable myriads; and the catch made by New Brunswick fishermen every year amounts to \$4,500,000 (say £900,000 to £1,000,000). In a single recent year, for instance, there were caught—herrings to the value of \$1,033,538 (£207,000); sardines, \$788,830 (£158,000); lobsters, \$651,755 (£130,000); cod, \$430,830 (£86,000); smelts, \$346,900 (£69,000); salmon, \$256,145 (£51,000); bait, \$181,275 (£36,000); shell-fish, \$164,357 (£33,000); alewives, \$99,632 (£20,000); hake, \$88,571 (£17,700); haddock, \$83,694 (£16,700); and rock-cod, \$82,950 (£16,600).

About 15,000 men are generally out fishing in the season, making, with the number of persons employed in the canneries, nearly 20,000 at work on this one industry. Whether it is possible to

Improving the Fisheries

catch all the fish in these seas, or to diminish their number so as seriously to injure the business, is a question; but there is no doubt that some branches of the industry have suffered from reckless and unscientific methods, and it is good to know that means have been taken to stop these and to insure the permanency of fishing as a constant source of revenue to the country and its inhabitants. The Dominion Government a few years ago brought over to Canada a Scottish expert, with a steam trawler and crew complete. He found, as he stated, that the highly remunerative herring fishery had been neglected and the methods employed had been very primitive, though the seas around the New Brunswick coasts contained herring superior to that which gives employment and profit to an enormous number of fishermen in the Old Country. The improved methods of curing which he suggested promise most valuable results to the Province. The Dominion Government has also taken action to protect and develop the oyster industry, which is a valuable one on parts of the coast, and should become much more profitable in view of the great demand for this kind of shell-fish. Then there are four or five fish hatcheries, maintained to keep up the supply chiefly of salmon and lobsters. In a single season one of these hatcheries distributed 122,000,000 young lobsters. Considering that only \$25,000 (£5,000) was spent on the whole of the five hatcheries in one year, the investment is a profitable one for the country. The results indeed are already visible in the increased supply of lobsters.

**Fishing and
Hunting
for Sport**

So much for fishing as an industry; but there come into New Brunswick every year hundreds, if not thousands, of people, chiefly from the cities of the United States, to fish and to hunt, for their amusement and recreation. It is indeed one of the grandest hunting grounds on the continent, the interior of New Brunswick. Here you will find the lordly moose; the caribou, close kinsman to the reindeer; and ordinary deer in abundance. Here, too, are the haunts of the bear, the wolverine and the coon; the mink, otter and lynx, and other fur-bearing animals, among whom the hare must certainly not be forgotten. As for game birds, they are no less plentiful. The wild goose, for instance, which chiefly frequents the northern coast, the wild duck, making its home on practically every stream, the grouse, commonly but inaccurately called the partridge, and the woodcock, plover, curlew, snipe, and loon, or northern diver.



Post Office at Bathurst, N. B.

Salmon fishing is one of the famous sports of the country, especially on the St. John, the Tobique, the Restigouche, and the Mirimichi. Sea trout and lake trout swarm, as well as pickerel, perch, chub, eels, and other fish; in fact "you pay your money and you take your choice." You do not pay very much; the law wisely discriminates in favour of residents.

The game law is a very strict one. In the **Game Laws** Old Country, when we hear about game laws we think somehow of legislation for the benefit of the rich, and especially of the landlords. The land system, as we know it in England, has practically no existence in Canada, where the people are their own landlords. The game law, in fact, is a measure by which the animals of the country are preserved for the benefit of the human inhabitants in general. If it had not been for these laws, the moose, for instance, would have been extinct years ago, and all the money which the hunting visitors bring in with them and spend among the inhabitants would have been lost. In the year 1672, according to a writer of that time, 3,000 moose skins were sent down the St. John River for use; at such a rate to-day there would soon be no moose left. Happily, the strictest limitation is put on the number of moose which any hunter may kill, and the open season only lasts from September 15 to December 1. A resident of New Brunswick may take during that time not more than one bull moose, one bull caribou, and two deer, on payment of a license fee of \$2 (8s. 4d.), while a visitor has to pay \$50 (over £10) for the same privilege. And an interesting feature of this law is that it compels an outsider to take with him on his hunting excursions a registered guide, and to employ in his camp only residents of the Province. I may as well say here that feathered game also are protected by close seasons, though no license is required for hunting them.

It is not as yet a great mining country, this country of New Brunswick, although minerals exist in great variety. There is a great coal field on Grand Lake, in the southern part of the Province, and the supply here is estimated at about 150,000,000 tons. The seams

Mining. are not thick, but have the advantage of lying near the surface, and a good deal is already being taken out. A certain amount of iron also has been worked near Woodstock, in Carleton County, and in Gloucester County enormous deposits of iron ore have been found, a portion of which is being developed. A railway has been built to the mines and shipments of ore at the rate of 1000 tons per day have commenced. Petroleum in large quantities has been found in Westmoreland and Albert counties in a free state, and, in boring for the oil, large gas reservoirs have been struck capable of yielding millions of feet daily under light pressure. In addition to these petroleum products there are extensive areas of oil shales, known to be 1400 feet deep in places and richer than similar formations being profitably worked elsewhere. Two companies are now exploiting these shales and large industries will result from their development.

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURE.

It is no new discovery, or hazardous opinion still needing to be proved, that New Brunswick is a fine country for farming. Like many other neglected and overlooked facts in this forgetful world, it was proved up to the hilt long ago. People's attention has been drawn away for a time by the sensational opening up of the west; but now they are beginning to discover again what was discovered in a past generation but never perhaps became very widely known or realized.

More than half a century ago, when New Brunswick was a little separate colony "padding its own canoe," the Government invited a high British expert, Professor J. F. W. Johnston, to investigate the productive capabilities of the country, as he had done already for the State of New York. He accepted the invitation, and he wrote a famous report. Anyone looking only at the year of its production would be tempted to imagine that this report must now be out of date. On closer study, however, and after examining on the spot the questions discussed by the professor in 1850, I find that many of his conclusions still hold good, and that the facts he set forth deserve more attention to-day than they have yet received.

Writing with great caution, and with a full sense of his responsibility, the professor says that the "irresistible conclusion" from returns of the average yield of grain and roots is that "the Province of New Brunswick is greatly superior as a farming country to the State of New York"; and, indeed, that the comparison of the actual productiveness of the soil with that of "all other parts of North America" ought to be very satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Province.

A comparison between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick is even more interesting to those who think of moving from one country to the other. The possible difficulty that looms largest before the vision of an Old Country farmer is the length of the transatlantic winter, which reduces the time available for work on the land. Professor Johnston of course went into this matter, and found that the alleged difficulty was only apparent. "On the whole," he says, "I think we must allow that though the period for out-door labour is shorter in New Brunswick—as it is in the Canadas, Maine, and the Northern States—than in England and in some parts of Scotland, yet that the action of winter upon the soil is such as to materially lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tilth. We may, I think, fairly conclude that there is nothing in the length of the winter which ought—where time is diligently employed, and its value is known—seriously to interfere with the progress of out-door operations or materially to add to the expenses of arable cultivation."

Driving the nail home, the investigator points out that farm work in England is greatly interfered with by rain. This, he says, "not only shortens the period during which the work of preparing the land can be done, but it also makes it heavier or more difficult to do. Thus the farmer's expenses in Great Britain are considerably increased by the precarious nature of the climate in which he lives. But in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and equable. Rains do not so constantly fall, and when they do descend, the soils in most parts of the Province are so porous as readily to allow them to pass through. Thus the out-door operations of the farmer are less impeded by rain, and the disposable time he possesses, compared with that of the British farmer, is not to be measured by the number of days at the disposal of each."

The climate of New Brunswick, the professor concludes, "does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England; while, as for its health, it is an exceedingly healthy climate. Every medical man I have met in the Province, I believe without exception, and almost every other man I have conversed with, assures me of this, and the healthy looks and the numerous families of the natives of all classes confirm these assurances."

Coming down to our own time, we find another scientific investigator, thoroughly acquainted with the farmer's life and needs in the Old Country, going through the Province with a similar result.

In a report which is not nearly so widely known as it ought to be, Professor Sheldon of England, says:—

"Apart from its wealth of timber and minerals, the latter as yet in great part wanting development, the Province of New Brunswick is for several reasons admirably adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. In many parts of her beautiful country, New Brunswick has soils easy to cultivate, deep in staple and rich in the accumulated fertility of many centuries. Many of the soils in the districts bordering on the St. John River have every indication of being well adapted to stock raising, especially bovine stock; they are in many cases sandy or gravelly loams, seldom needing artificial draining, varying no doubt in depth and quality, but hardly anywhere good for nothing. It is probable, in fact, that with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick has quite as large, if not a larger proportion of cultivable soils than any of the Provinces east of the great lakes."

"Look for instance at the youthful settlement of New Denmark. The locality a short time ago was covered with a dense forest of hardwood, intermingled with pine and other softwood trees; now it is producing abundant crops of vegetables and grain, some of which are of superior quality, and it supports a happy and flourishing colony; here, too, the soil is loam, enriched with the dead foliage of the forest primeval.

"Take Carleton County, again, much of which consists of a light loam, well adapted for a variety of agricultural purposes, for mixed husbandry and the like. This is an older settled district, with pleasantly laid out farms, and a wealth of live stock; and wisely or unwisely exporting large quantities of hay. If well built houses and farmsteads are a safe criterion, it is clear in this district—on the way, that is, from Florenceville to Woodstock—the farmers are prosperous and contented.

"That the climate of New Brunswick is favourable to agriculture the quality of the natural grasses affords abundant testimony; while to its healthful character the rosy cheeks and clear complexions of its people are eloquent though silent witnesses."

Mr. J. Sparrow, an English farmer who went through the Province a few years ago, says:—

An English Farmer's Judgment "taking into consideration its noble rivers, and navigable character, the rich intervals of the St. John, the fine lands around Sussex, the rich marshes of Sackville, the fertile lands of many other parts, richly timbered with hardwood, pine, hemlock, hackmatac, spruce,

etc., its valuable fisheries, healthy climate and pure water, and its excellent harbour for ships at St. John, I do not think that New Brunswick can be excelled in any part of the Dominion of Canada except by some of the choice parts of the Province of Ontario."

"I have a strong impression," Mr. Sparrow adds, "that many families are induced by the glowing accounts of Manitoba to settle there, and are continually passing by or near good farms and homesteads in the Province of New Brunswick and other provinces that would be much more suitable for them if they were to purchase them (especially at the low rate of interest on money) and allow the farmers of the older provinces to undertake the hardships of locating Manitoba."

Let us now take a quick run through the province before settling down to examine in detail some of the agricultural characteristics and possibilities. It is not hard travelling. Most parts of the country, though certainly not all, can be easily got at by rail. As for the roads, they are sometimes boldly claimed to be better than roads elsewhere in Canada; but that is not saying much. Roads are not good on the American continent as a rule, and in New Brunswick there is much room for improvement.

The Intercolonial Railway, connecting New Brunswick with the rest of Canada in the west and with Nova Scotia in the east, comes in from Quebec in the far north, runs along the shore of Bay Chaleur, then cuts south to Moncton in the south-east corner of the Province, before passing out into the Nova Scotia peninsula. Another section of this line runs west from Moncton to the commercial capital and great seaport, St. John, whence another line continues west along the shore to St. Stephen, on the St. Croix River, which there forms the boundary between Canadian and United States territory. St. John is also the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which cuts across the State of Maine in order to reach Montreal and the west. The C. P. R. also has a line running north, and serving practically the whole of the St. John River Valley. From the mouth of the Mirimichi in the north-east, a branch of the Intercolonial Railway crosses the heart of the Province to Fredericton, the political capital; and the new trans-continental line of the Federal Government, the Grand Trunk Pacific, has to cross the Province in another direction, from Moncton in the south-east to the north-west corner on its way to Quebec and the west.

The farmers and the people of Canada in general are not at the mercy of railway companies, as they sometimes complain of being in the Old Country. For one thing, as I have just shown, the railways in New Brunswick at any rate are largely owned by the Government of Canada itself; but there is another way in which the people as represented by their Government have control of railways. The bitter agitation against railway companies in the United States has no counterpart in British territory on the same continent, although you would imagine that two such great and powerful corporations as the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk would have tremendous power. They have, but it is strictly limited by law. Over their head there is a Government Railway Commission with most extensive authority to regulate railway rates and other matters in which the companies and their customers may differ.

**Charlotte
County**

As we sail up into the Bay of Fundy from the Atlantic, we have on our left at first the County of Charlotte. St. Andrews, which looks across the St. Croix River to the State of Maine, is a charming spot where a good many people from busier places seek refuge in summer. A little further up stream we come upon St. Stephen and Milltown, whose chief industries are the making of cotton goods and candy; while across Passamaquoddy Bay from St. Andrews lies the town of St. George. Here about 300 men are employed in cutting and polishing granite. This I should really have mentioned among the valuable mineral products of the Province. New Brunswick quarries furnish the material for tombstones and other monuments as far west as Ontario. You would not expect a district rich in granite to be very rich in soil fit for agriculture, and, quite frankly, Charlotte is not chiefly an agricultural county; yet there are a number of sections where the soil is very good indeed. The farmers so far from struggling with adverse circumstances, are decidedly prosperous, and might be even more so. The first part

**Grand
Manan**

of the County that we see is an island called Grand Manan, flanked by magnificent rocky cliffs and standing out far into the sea. Here, at any rate, you would hardly guess that farmers would flourish, and the people are, as a fact, mostly engaged in the fishing; but even here there are good farms, and the homes of the people, rather astonish visitors whose idea of fishing communities is one of poverty and hardship.

**St. John
County**

Passing along the coast we find the County of St. John, a narrow strip of land consisting, you would think, of coast and little else. The sea is undoubtedly the great harvest-field of the shore-dwellers; while one of the most valuable products of the land is stone,—not granite this time but limestone. A great quantity of lime is produced in the kilns of this County, the fuel used in burning the stone being largely the refuse of the sawmills. These saw-



Fish Wharf on Grand Manan Island, N. B.

mills themselves play perhaps the leading part in the industrial life of St. John City, and employ about 2,000 people. The city itself occupies a grand position on high ground at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name; and a busy city it is,—one of the greatest seaports of Canada, the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway,—and it has a population of over 50,000. Here, as I said, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and here passengers land who cross the Atlantic to Canada throughout the winter and early spring. Enormous quantities of Canadian exports are here loaded, not only for Europe but for ports further south on the American coast.

The value of these exports passing through St. John in 1898-99 were \$7,176,246 (£1,437,249), and in 1908-09, just ten years later, they had grown to \$24,564,840 (£4,912,968), with but one railway from the west. Now that two other Transcontinental Railways are seeking St. John as a winter outlet, the rate of increase will in all probability be much greater.

It is not, as you may see, a large city; not, at any rate, if you compare it with our greatest centres of population; and yet the impression you get from a visit to St. John is distinctly metropolitan, and not provincial. You feel in an atmosphere of big business. The rolling mills, flour mills and other hives of industry are here, besides the great sawmills of which I have spoken, and manufacturing is bound to develop more and more at each point. But it is as a port principally that St. John has won its reputation.

These 40,000 people, obviously, must provide a market on a large scale for the agriculturists, and accordingly we find market gardening and dairying thriving greatly in this neighbourhood. Farming might thrive indeed even without such encouragement, for a few miles west of the city, in the valley of Musquash, as well as just east of the city, there is a great deal of admirable soil, including what is locally called "marsh."

This "marsh," which is found all along the Bay of Fundy from here eastward, is one of the most valuable assets of agricultural New Brunswick. Do not imagine that it is a sort of bog or swamp. It looks like a great flat stretch of prairie meadow, covered with rich grass. The marsh lands have been created by the extraordinary tides of the Bay of Fundy, which sometimes race in to a height of 50 feet above low water. The current scours out of its channel great quantities of soil, and this is deposited on the land, in a layer varying from a fraction of an inch to several inches, every tide.

The land which used to be overflowed by the tide was reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers, and now forms a vast natural meadow with a soil sometimes 80 feet deep. This land, made by the sea, yields heavy crops of hay year after year without any manuring; and, if at any time it needs reviving, the dyke gates are opened for a while so that the tide can come in and deposit a fresh layer of soil. The inexhaustible supply of cheap hay from the "marsh" gives a great advantage to the stock farmers who own it.

I should like to quote here a scientific description of these marsh lands, from the pen of Dr. Ganong, which appeared in the *Botanical Gazette*. He says:—

"When reclaimed from the sea they were wonderfully fertile, and in this respect they are unsurpassed, if they are equalled, by any land in Eastern Canada. They are not, however, equally good for all crops, but are best for grasses and grains, to which consequently they are almost entirely given up. Root crops will grow upon them, but not to advantage. They form also extremely rich pasturage, and to some extent (less than formerly) are used for this purpose. The grasses which grow upon the best parts are the usual upland English hay grasses, which become very tall, very dense, and of very superior quality, luxuriant but not rank, producing easily three tons and upwards of the best hay to the acre. In less well drained places, coarser grasses grow, but these, too, are of good value. No attempt is made to take two crops a year, though some farmers allow their cattle to fatten on the rich aftermath. No fertilizers of any sort are placed upon the marshes, and the only cultivation consists in an occasional ploughing, on an average once in ten or fifteen years, when a single crop of oats is sown, after which at once the land is brought into grass again.

"The struggle with the fresh water is incessant and is the greatest care and expense of the marsh farmer. Poor drainage soon leads to the replacement of the valuable English hay by the less valuable sorts, which in turn yield to yet coarser kinds, the series ending in the appearance of useless spagnum mosses and bog plants. Abundant and intelligent ditching is the only remedy. Farmers differ so much, however, in willingness or ability to face this problem, that areas alongside of one another under similar natural conditions, with but a ditch between, differ greatly, one bearing the richest English hay and the other the coarser kinds.

"The best marsh may be cropped with unlimited yield for decades together without any return to the soil. There are places on the Aulac which are known absolutely not to have been renovated since 1827, and are believed not to have been treated in any way for 50 and perhaps 150 years before that, which are bearing crops to-day as bountiful as ever. These are, of course, among the best places, but there are parts, particularly on the marsh longest reclaimed, which are more or less exhausted. Such

marsh may have its fertility restored by fresh mud brought in by the sea when allowed behind the dykes. Marsh situated near the towns and well placed for drainage is worth upwards of \$180 to \$200 (£36 to £40) per acre. There are large areas valued at \$100 (£20) an acre. Prices range, of course, from these downwards."

A friend of mine who has a marsh farm of his own at the head of the Bay says:—"The natural broad-leaf marsh here fetches from \$50 to \$75 (£10 to £15) an acre, and the broad-leaf hay makes great feed, along with turnips, for either dairy or beef cattle. What we call English marsh, under clover and timothy following a crop of oats, costs from \$75 to \$100 (£15 to £20) an acre."

The country grows richer in "marsh" as we make our way eastward along the coast. Albert county, which joins the eastern extremity of St. John, includes the whole right bank of the Petitcodiac river in its lower reaches, and it is in the Petitcodiac that the tide of the Bay of Fundy produces, to the eye at least, its most extraordinary manifestation. Twice every day you see the tide rushing in with the "bore" at its head,—a moving dyke or parapet

of water three or four feet high, and stretching from shore to shore, rushing up over the smooth surface of the river. About three quarters of the whole 435,000 acres which form the area of the county are good for agriculture, even apart from the 10,000 acres of dyked and reclaimed marsh. The goodness of the land can be utilized to great advantage, for the important town of Moncton lies just over the river, and railways communicate with other markets. There is a most varied assortment of mineral wealth in this county, and one of them, of which a good deal was made a few years ago, is named Albertite, after the place of its discovery, and is said to be a peculiar form of petroleum. But the most valuable mineral now is gypsum, from which large quantities of plaster are made for export.

<p>West- moreland</p> <p>The City of Moncton</p>	<p>Crossing the Petitcodiac, we find the southeast corner of the Province occupied by Westmoreland, which is larger, and contains even a greater amount of valuable agricultural soil than Albert, besides the valuable market of Moncton. This city is the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway, which has its big workshops here. Here, too, are cotton and flour mills, wood-working factories, and, outside the city, a woollen mill. From this you might imagine that Moncton was a dirty, smoky place. It is just the opposite. The main street, to be sure, is not a Regent street, but the residential quarters of the city are almost ideal, with beautiful and picturesque houses standing in their own gardens, along thoroughfares which should rather be called avenues than streets.</p>
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The rich levels of "marsh" land are peculiarly extensive in this county of Westmorland, amounting to about 25,000 acres, and some of them, at any rate, have been used by French and English successively for about 230 years. Even without reckoning all this in-



A Carleton County Farm

exhaustible area, the county has a remarkably high character for agricultural quality. In fact, by far the greater part of its soil is

good for the farmers' purposes, and, as you would expect, in such a region, the farmers' homes give clear evidence of their prosperity.

Dorchester and Sackville The county town, Dorchester, is in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts, and makes no attempt to compete with such busy manufacturing centres as Moncton, though it does a certain amount of manufacturing on its own account. As for Sackville, while it is a pushing enough town, with leather factories, foundries, and places where they make doors and carriages, it claims a higher distinction in the possession of a university, the University of Mount Allison.

Westmorland has two coasts, you will notice, one on Chignecto Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and the other on Northumberland Strait, a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This north coast, of course, has its tides, and it even possesses a certain amount of "marsh" lands, but they are poor as compared with the magnificent deposits on the Bay of Fundy side.

Kent Following the Gulf shore northward from Westmoreland, we enter the county of Kent. It seems curious, by the way, to an Englishman to drop suddenly from Westmoreland into Kent, going northward, too; but it is pleasant to think that these brothers of ours in the new world have given their counties, their townships, their towns and villages, so many of the names they love 'ecause of their association with the Old Country. Quaintly mingled with these are many of the original names bestowed on the country by its Indian inhabitants. Extraordinary names some of them are, to our ears, though we soon get used to their sound and even learn to say them glibly enough,—Magaguagavic, for instance, or Kouchibouguac. Compared to these, Shogomoc and Nashwaak and Tuaco are mere child's play.

Kent is not so rich an agricultural county as Westmoreland, in spite of the associations conjured up by its name, but a great deal of the soil is very fine. In one township, by the way, the farmers have established a Co-operative Bank. In this county there are great peat bogs, which, as I was saying, will be turned to account one of these days. As for the fishery, which is to be found in every county bordering on the sea, one of its most interesting features in Kent is the cultivation and export of oysters and clams. Perhaps you never tasted a clam; its name is not inviting, but clam chowder makes a very good substitute for oyster soup, if you have no oysters.

Once more we turn our faces to the north, and **Great Northumberland** are not perhaps surprised to find ourselves in Northumberland, which is the largest county of all, and from some points of view the most interesting. It may be divided into two sections,—the maritime and the inland. Up into the heart of the eastern section runs Miramichi Bay, to meet the waters of the Miramichi and innumerable other rivers bringing the harvest of the woods down from the remotest corners of the interior. Not only the largest but the wildest county of the Province is this of Northumberland. The two great townships of North Esk and South Esk, into which the north-west section of the county is divided, contain between them 1,500,000 acres, but only about 50,000 are occupied, and 11,000 of these are "improved." This enables us to realize the enormous

region of forest, lake and river where the huntsmen make holiday and the lumbermen find their living. Yet, even in this county, there are stretches of very fine farming land, especially on the lower reaches of the principal rivers. Down near the mouth of the Miramichi there is a little Scottish colony, which seems to be peculiarly successful, several of the farmers having herds of cattle running into three figures. Lumbering, of course, is the chief industry of the county, and in the census year of 1901 about 125,500,000 feet of deal, etc., went out of Miramichi ports chiefly to the United Kingdom. The fisheries of the county are also very rich. At the head of the long list of the fish stands the tom-cod, or tommy-cod, a mere plebeian of the sea, but good eating, as well as cheap. The aristocratic salmon is taken in great numbers here and sent out to feed the Americans, while the delicate smelt is so partial to this coast that in a single year nearly 3,000,000 pounds weight have been caught. The manufacturing industries of the county, apart from the lumbering in the woods, chiefly consist of making paper pulp, preserving fish, either by smoking or canning them, and canning the blueberries which abound in the wilderness. The chief towns of the county, such as Newcastle, Chatham, and Nelson, are all found on the lower reaches of the Miramichi, and they provide good local markets for the farmers of the region.

The north-eastern corner of the Province is occupied by Gloucester, from whose northern coast you look over Bay Chaleur, on the southern shore of the eastern extremity of Quebec Province. There is a good deal of wild land in Gloucester, and the population is mostly to be found about the coast, where the chief industry of the county lies. Indeed there is only one county that beats Gloucester in its fishery product, and that is Charlotte, at the very opposite corner of the Province. Yet farming is not losing ground; it is indeed pushing ahead satisfactorily, and the farmer may be depended upon to take a higher place than he has at present in the county, without venturing on soil too poor to justify his enterprise.

The rest of the northern side of the Province is occupied by Restigouche, a County which might thoughtlessly be dismissed as one vast wilderness, nine-tenths of its 2,000,000 acres having not yet been claimed by any settler. The moose and caribou and deer have a grand time up here, and so have their hunters. But there is really a large quantity of fine agricultural land which will one day redeem Restigouche from agricultural neglect.

Under the western end of Restigouche, and tucked away between the Province of Quebec and the State of Maine, is the County of Madawaska. This County, unlike its neighbour just described, is very largely devoted to agriculture, and with good reason; along the southern border flows the St. John, bordered by magnificent "intervale," and much of the upland is excellent, too. The farmers here, as in many other counties, find profitable sale for large quantities of produce among the lumbermen.

Descending the St. John River, through the County of Victoria, we continue to pass through a country rich in farming capacity, and rich also in opportunities for wise farmers who will settle here as time goes on, especially in the valleys of the St. John and the Tobique. This is

a great game county, and a lumber county too, and it is likely so to continue, even when all the good farming land is taken up.

Once more we resume our journey down the **Carleton** river, and find ourselves in Carleton. Though the repetition tends to become monotonous, I have to say, and with even more emphasis, that Carleton contains a great deal of magnificent farming land. Nor has its agricultural reputation still to be won, for Carleton has a great name among the farmers of the Province, and well deserves its fame. In fact, I might devote a whole chapter to this County.

South and south-east of Carleton lies the great **York** County of York, with an area of 2,278,000 acres. The variety of its area, and the different stages of development reached by its varied districts, may be imagined from the fact that while it contains the city of Fredericton, the political capital of the Province and the seat of Government, it also contains about 850,000 acres of land which no one has thought it worth while to claim. Along the valley of the St. John, farming is both old-established and well advanced. But I shall be able to say more of this later on. As in other parts of the Province, there is magnificent fishing to be had in the streams. Sawmills naturally have a leading place among the manufacturing industries of York, and though the county is not principally a manufacturing one, it contains in Marysville one of the largest cotton mills in the Province.

The charge of overcrowding could hardly be **Fredericton** brought against the capital of this Province. The **the Capital** City of Fredericton, in fact, is almost an ideal city.

It is not everyone's ideal, no doubt; if you want rush and bustle and hustle, you must go elsewhere; but in Fredericton you have what you sorely lack in nearly every other capital of my acquaintance, and that is the prime necessity of life,—fresh air, and enough of it to breathe. The city stretches itself roomily along the southern bank of the broad-flowing St. John, and its streets are beautifully shaded with trees. There are various factories somewhere in the place, but they do not obtrude themselves offensively or aggressively on your notice.



The Country is Generally Rolling, well Wooded and Watered

In the Parliament House, the political hub of the Province, sits the legislature of 46 members,—one House only,—to regulate all such matters as are not reserved to the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. The Government is carried on by a small Cabinet, in which even the Premier receives only a salary of \$2,100 or £420. Each member of the legislature receives \$500 (£100), with a mileage allowance according to the distance he has to travel from his home. The Speaker gets \$400 (£80) in addition. None of the salaries paid can be described as excessive. Even the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Federal Government of Canada, only gets \$9,000 (£1,800). The largest salaries given to the permanent heads of the civil service are \$2,500 (£500), for the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital, \$2,500 also for the Chief Superintendent of Education, \$2,000 (over £400) for the Secretary of Public Works, and \$1,950 (say £400) to the Deputy Provincial Secretary, who also acts as King's Printer.

The lightness of taxation comes as a great relief to people who are accustomed to the amounts required by the Imperial Government in the Motherland. Of the \$1,259,826 (about £251,960) which formed the Provincial revenue in 1909, about half, or \$621,360 (£124,270) came from the Federal Government as a subsidy; \$395,908 (£79,180) came from the forest and wild lands in the shape of timber cutting and fishing and hunting licenses and so forth; \$34,148 (£6,830) from a tax on incorporated companies; \$12,433 (£2,480) from succession duties, and \$23,000 (£4,600) from liquor licenses.

The rates, or taxes, as they are called, are extremely light. Here, for instance, is a man with a property of 200 acres. About 45 acres are arable land, including 20 acres of fine "intervale," and the 155 acres of woodland include a large number of sugar-maple trees. The owner is assessed at \$3,500 (£700), but he only has to pay \$12 (50s.) school rate, (this would be more if a new school had to be built), \$15 (£3 2s. 6d.) "county and poor rate," part of which also goes for education, and \$3.50 (14s. 6d.) for roads.

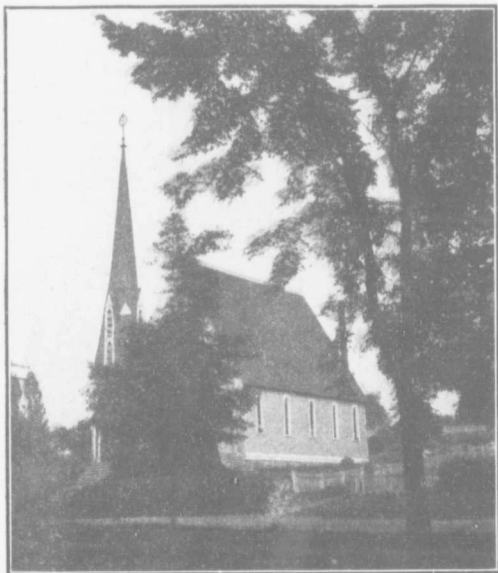
Any male British subject of full age has a **The Franchise** vote for the Legislature if he has lived in the Province for six months from August 25th in any year.

With its university, its training college for teachers, its little garrison of federal troops, and its daily papers, Fredericton is a real metropolis. It is not essential for a metropolis to be a centre of commerce and finance, and Fredericton leaves that part for St. John to play, being content (at least I hope so) to be the centre of politics and education. Its population is only about 8,000, but 8,000 mouths take a good deal of filling, as the farmers of that neighbourhood happily realize.

Every county that we have so far visited is a **Queen's Co., Sunbury and Kings** frontier county. The first eight, beginning with Charlotte and ending with Restigouche, share the sea-coast among them; and the last four, from Madawaska to York, are bounded on the west by the frontier of the United States. Now we come to the only three counties which possess neither a maritime nor an international

frontier, lying tucked away between York and Northumberland in the north and St. John in the south. "Tucked away" perhaps may give the impression of isolation. So far is this from true, however, that every one of the three, straddles right across the St. John River between the political capital and the commercial capital of the Province; all of them are intersected by railways, as well as by the great navigable river; and you cannot find any point more than 60 miles from the sea.

The Oldest Settlements Juvenile when compared with any county in the Motherland, these counties must be considered venerable as ages go in the new world. Here you find the oldest settlements of English-speaking people in the Province. It was in 1762, soon after Acadia came under the British flag, that a number of New England pioneers abandoned their homes in Massachusetts and settled on the banks of the St. John River, in Queen's county and Sunbury. To-day you will find the descendants of these pioneers, and of the Loyalists who followed them 20 years later when New England threw off its allegiance to Old England, living in such a state of ease and comfort as astonishes the stranger, and would even more astonish their pioneer ancestors. It is in Queen's county, beside Grand Lake, that the largest collieries of New Brunswick are found.



A Country Church in New Brunswick

**A Great
Dairy
County**

In both Queen's county and Sunbury, however, and even more notably in King's, the farmer takes first place. This is not surprising, when you know the quality of the soil he has to work on. There is poor soil to be had, and any eccentric who wants to fail at farming can do so even in Kings county; but the poverty of the poor land only sets off the richness of the rich soil on which the remarkable prosperity of the agricultural community is securely based. The King's county cheese factories in 1909 disposed of an output of 706,112 pounds, and the creameries turned out 396,155 pounds of butter. In this dairying industry King's county easily leads the list.

"My great-grandfather knew what he was about when he quit his rocky place in Massachusetts and made this farm," says a Sunbury man. "I doubt whether you will have anything in England to beat my *intervale*." Judging by the yield of his crops, the size of his barn, and the furnishing of his home, I cannot possibly contradict him. But I wonder how many Old Country farmers know what he means by "*intervale*."

By way of explanation, I cannot do better than quote what Professor Sheldon said when he had investigated the agricultural capacities of New Brunswick:—"In certain portions of the Province," he writes, "there are soils which have certain very remarkable properties and features. The *intervale* lands—the term *intervale*, by the way, is an excellent one, accurately descriptive,—the *intervale* lands of the St. John and other valleys, I make bold to say, are among the most valuable to be found in the Dominion of Canada, and they are generally attractive in appearance, sometimes forming beautiful and extensive islands in mid-stream, but generally flanking the river on either side. These *intervale* lands are annually covered, more or less, and for a longer or shorter time, by the spring freshets of the noble river by which they have been formed, and are so often enriched by the alluvial deposits of mineral and vegetable matter which is left by the subsiding waters. Generally speaking, these *intervales* are clothed by a thick sward



Apple Picking Scene on Farm of J. W. Clark,
St. John River Valley, N. B.

of rich and varied grasses, forming an herbage unsurpassed, in all probability, by the natural grasses of any portion of the American Continent, and equally valuable for pasturage or for meadow.

“To the upland farms adjoining, many of which have a frontage on the river, these intervale lands are, I should say, of great value. Cutting year by year large crops of hay whose quality is good, and requiring no assistance beyond that which the freshets supply, they provide a large supply of forage for the winter use, and valuable aftermath for pasturage in the autumn. Thus it is that the river maintains the fertility of the uplands—by first of all covering the lowlands with a sediment which does away with the need of employing other fertilizers, and so the whole of the barnyard manure may be used on the uplands. The river farms strike me as being excellently well adapted to the kindred pursuits of dairy farming, stock-raising and beef fattening, along with all the various cultivated crops, which are essential to the highest profits in these departments of husbandry. I allude to the roots of various kinds, green crops for soiling, clovers, rye, grasses, and the like.”

The St. John Valley has no monopoly of these bountiful inter-
vales. In the far north-east, for instance, the freshets of the Mira-
michi River have created land for the farmers' use in the same
highly convenient way. If the farmer is asleep, he may find that
the convenience is not without a spice of inconvenience. An extra
high freshet may bereave him of his barn, if he has built too near
the river. “That shows there can be too much of a good thing,”
you may say. But the farmer who keeps his eye open and exer-
cises a little intelligent foresight can afford to ignore the proverb
and laugh at the freshet. There is no room in New Brunswick
or in any other land, new or old, so far as I can discover, for the
man who does his work asleep, or even half asleep.

**The
Glory of
Colour**

No words can really describe New Brunswick,
and I have felt, as I have been writing, what a
bald description this is, after all. Pictures and
maps will help you a little to realize what sort of
a country it is that you have been reading about;
but even pictures cannot tell you all. The glory of colour, the rich
and varied verdure of field and forest, the jewelry of flowers, the
brilliant sunshine, the blue sky, the pure and abundant air and
running water, these things can only be faintly imagined till you
see them for yourself. Still less can you imagine the autumnal
tints of the woods,—the yellow and orange and crimson and flame-
red, set off by the darker hues of the evergreens.

CHAPTER IV.

DAIRY FARMING

Dairy farming, though already yielding handsome returns to many in New Brunswick, has not reached anything like the proportions it is bound to attain in a country so well fitted for it; it has in fact only made a beginning, and the farmers in New Brunswick, as well as those who go out from the Motherland to share these advantages can look forward with confidence to great returns from this industry.

More and more farmers are coming to the conclusion that selling oats and roots and hay is selling so much of their farms' fertility, as one of them expresses it,—in other words, that they can reap more profit, and at the same time keep their land in proper condition, by putting the feed into live stock and selling the finished article. There is a difference of opinion as to what that finished article should be. Some favour beef, others butter and cheese. On the whole, the weight of opinion seems to favour the dairy side, though there are men, and intelligent men, too, who still hold that they can do best by feeding cattle for the butchers. The opposite side is pretty strongly put by a friend of mine possessing large experience of cattle in New Brunswick. "In beef," he says, "we must expect the west to rule us. We cannot possibly compete with the western beasts from the prairie; and yet we have farmers here who does the thing on a small scale, he does not reckon things out, or he would see that he is worse off than if he left the business alone altogether. Over yonder, now, is a man who is half farmer and half lumberman. He raises a calf, pulls it safely through the winter, runs it on wild land in summer, and for the second and third winters he feeds the animal on buckwheat straw. In the end he probably sells it, two or three years old, for from \$17 to \$24 (£3 10s. to £5), but by that time it has probably cost him \$30 (£6)."

**Keep
Accounts
and study
Them**

Even the produce of those who have gone whole-heartedly into dairy-farming might often be greatly improved. An expert in the Federal Government's Live-Stock Department, impressing on farmers the urgent needs of testing their herds and discovering which cows pay best and which pay not at all, says:—"Many are willing to go on the beaten path, feeding cattle that are not paying for their feed and attendance. The statistics of the country show that fully 25 per cent of the cows in this Dominion do not give enough milk to pay for the feed consumed. The farmers of this Dominion would be vastly better off if they killed 25 per cent. of their cows."

**Test the
Cows**

That is a rather startling thing to say; but those who know the way in which men, and not farmers only, "go it blind," will not be surprised.

"There are a good many cows in your herd," he continues, "that you think pay the best, but after you have weighed the milk you will find that some others that look perhaps rather insignificant are ahead at the end of the season. Soon after you begin to weigh the milk from your herd you will begin to weigh the feed it consumes, and when the milk happens to fall off a little you will think, 'Shall I give some more feed?'" Yes, it is the old story; incessant vigilance is the price of everything worth having. The farmer may begin with a magnificent herd, of the breed scientifically proved to be most profitable for his purpose, and yet he can easily fail if he rests on his oars. "It is not so much breed, as feed, that we have to insist on," says another expert; and Mr. Drummond, whose words I quoted a few minutes ago, says:—

"Acquired characteristics, such as the milking qualities of the dairy cow which has been developed under favourable conditions, the best of care, and abundant food, are only to a small extent hereditary or fixed. The same care, abundance of feed, and favourable surroundings, must be continued if it is desired to maintain these acquired characteristics. Remove these highly developed animals and place them under less favourable conditions, and their offspring will not be much, if any better than the scrub.

**The Best
May
Deteriorate**

There is hardly a district into which the so-called improved breeds have not at sometime or other been introduced; but, owing to insufficient feed and want of care, the offspring from these improved breeds has deteriorated to such an extent that to-day, in many places, it is no better than before the introduction of the better blood.

"Unfavourable conditions mean deterioration. As learning to read is the primary step towards a university education, so learning to feed is the first step towards becoming a successful dairyman and breeder.

"The object of breeding and selection is not to develop a class of cattle that will withstand rough treatment and scanty fare, but it is to develop animals which will make the greatest possible profit when given liberal feeding and kind treatment. It is of little use to introduce better blood into a herd, unless the owner is prepared to give them the same or similar conditions of feed and treatment that were used in the development of the breed which he has decided to make his choice."

As a New Brunswick farmer himself says:—"A better selection and care of cows are the principal need of this Province. Many dairymen are good feeders for certain periods of the year, but neglect the herd at some busy season, such as the haying time." And a Government report issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture deplores the fact that so many dairymen fail to take advantage of the fact that winter dairying is more profitable than summer, the difference in price of butter being about 5 cents a pound, while much more time is available for properly caring for animals in winter than in summer.

Grain The west, it is said, rules the east in the matter of beef cattle. If this is so, it is surely still more apparent that the east cannot compete with the west in grain-growing, and especially in wheat; yet the authorities of New Brunswick have thought it worth while to encourage the growing even of wheat in the Province by giving bounties for the erection of grist mills in which wheat is ground by the roller or Hungarian process. There are more than a score of these mills now established, with a yearly capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, working day and night. This multiplication of opportunities for getting their grain turned into fine flour is having some effect.

"What has that got to do with live stock?" I may be asked. Well, it does look rather like a digression. But there is a close connection, nevertheless. One great advantage of having grist mills on the spot is that they supply a valuable part of the diet required by live stock. Some of the leading agriculturists of the Province consider that altogether too much grain feed is being imported. There seems, in fact, two extremes to be avoided,—that

of the man who sells the raw material in the shape of hay and roots and grain, and that of the man who spends too much in adding to the raw material which he works up into the dairy herd.

Happily the farmers of New Brunswick are getting the advantage not only of the knowledge attained from years of experiment by the Dominion Government's staff, but by the very valuable system of instruction maintained by the Governments of the Provinces. At the town of Sussex, in King's county, there is a Provincial Dairy School, in which free instruction in the making of butter and cheese is given to all students, not only from New Brunswick, but from the other Maritime Provinces,—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. For admission to the school the applicant must be at least 17 years of age, and must have a common school education. It is not an expensive business to obtain the advantages of the school, for in the immediate neighbourhood the students can get board and lodgings sometimes as low as \$2.50 to \$4 (10s. 5d. to 16s. 8d.) per week. They are expected to have two sets of work-room uniforms, consisting of overalls and caps of white duck, to be had in the town at \$1.50 to \$2 (6s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.) per suit.

"The creamery course," according to an official announcement, "is intended especially for butter-makers and their assistants, and comprises practical instruction in cream separation, butter-making, milk testing, and use of starters; factory records, and accounts; care and management of engines and boilers; also breeding, feeding and management of dairy cattle. Special attention is given each season to instruction in making saltless butter, and the operation of combined churns and butter workers, as well as the old style of churns and workers. The school is equipped with the leading makes of cream separators, and the most improved style of churns, placing it on a par with any up-to-date school of its kind.

"The cheese course comprises theoretical and practical instruction in cheese-making, milk testing, factory records, and accounts; care and management of boilers, factory machinery and utensils, together with the breeding, feeding and management of dairy cattle, and the manufacture of cheese boxes.

"Before entering either of these courses, students are advised to spend at least one season in a cheese factory or creamery, as students who have had no practical experience previous to attending the school are not considered competent to manage either."

The Government helps the dairying industry in several other ways. For one thing, it grants a bonus of \$200 (£40) to any association putting up a butter or cheese factory. And the Government's paternal interest does not evaporate when the enterprise is launched, for travelling dairy instructors are sent round to give any expert advice that the local managers are not too proud to welcome.

In the year 1906, 16 butter factories were in operation, and they made in that year 645,779 pounds of butter.

The cheese factories in 1909 numbered 27 and the value of their output was \$124,871 (£24,970). The total value of butter and cheese made in creameries and factories in 1909, namely, \$290,255 (£56,050) shows an increase on the corresponding figure in 1896, which was \$76,151 (£15,200), of nearly 400 per cent.

Pure-bred Stock Imported The Government has helped the farmers also by importing a large number of pure-bred live-stock,—not only cattle, but horses and sheep and pigs. These have been sold by auction for what they would fetch, on the understanding that they should not be sent out of the Province.

Co-operation Among Farmers By such means as these the Government helps the people; but the people help themselves too. Large numbers of the farmers have organized themselves into agricultural societies for their various districts. These societies, with the help of Government grants, purchase pure-bred stock for use in their neighbourhoods, buy seed and fertilizers on the co-operative plan, and hold "Farmers' Institutes," at which addresses are given by experts on different branches of the profession.

Some people by the way, are very particular about the word "profession," insisting that the word should only be used of the "learned" professions. But that is just what agriculture is now coming to be. Even book learning, and much instruction that practical men are too apt to call unpractical, cannot now be dogmatically dismissed. If it is so imparted as to

"Book Learning" make the farmer's son think it totally unconnected with, and superior to, the occupation of farming, then it has a bad effect. The up-to-date farmer, however, has discovered that book-learning itself is not to be despised; in the hands of really competent teachers and professors, "book-learning" is no longer divorced from the interests of country life. It is useful, and doubly useful, to the farmer. A good education, increasing a man's general knowledge, broadens his outlook over the great world beyond the farm, and furnishes him with rich mental resources which ward off dullness even if his daily work is dull, and though it includes, as it ought to include, the knowledge of many things in the country of which country people have little idea, the farm and the surroundings of the farm themselves become twice as interesting as they were before.

It is a great pleasure to see the effects of the farmers' institutes and agricultural associations. These effects are showing themselves like the first blades of corn in the spring,—a certain promise of rich harvest in future years. "We purchased several head of Ayrshires and Guernseys in the past fall, and sold them to members," writes the secretary of the association, for instance,—"and it is not surprising to find in that district many of the farmers weeding out their grade stock and turning their attention to pure breeds." In another district we find the supply of young bulls of the Shorthorn and Holstein breeds being regularly renewed, while "pure-bred rams and boars are always on hand for breeding purposes," and accordingly "the stock of the district shows gradual improvement." In another district "two pure-bred Ayrshire bulls were purchased"; in another, "The society has acquired a Jersey bull for the use of members"; in another, "A pure-bred Shorthorn bull, two pure-bred Yorkshire boars, and four pure-bred rams, were imported and sold at auction under certain restrictions"; in another, "The society has placed in the district a number of pure-bred rams and bulls, which ought to improve the stock very much"; in another, "A splendid Shorthorn bull was bought, as well as a Shropshire ram."

And so we go on from district to district, witnessing the foundation-laying of a vastly improved condition of agriculture in the future. Horned cattle by no means monopolise the attention of these useful associations. "We have an excellent Clydesdale stallion in the district," says one secretary, "imported from Scotland." "Some of our members," says another secretary, "have been enterprising enough to purchase a pure-bred Percheron stallion for the district, and the society has offered a bonus of \$5 (£1) a colt to members." From one section of York county we get this report:—"Horses are gaining ground in this district. We have some fine young horses after the stallion imported by the Government some years ago, and acquired by this society. We look forward confidently that this section will be the leading place for draft horses." A society in Carleton county bought three pure-bred Leicester ram lambs, which gave good satisfaction; this district prides itself upon having the best sheep in the county."

The purchase of seed is another very useful enterprise conducted by these societies. "By co-operating and purchasing good seed at Montreal in large lots," a Victoria county report says, "mutual benefit results to all." One society "bought a quantity of seed and sold it to the farmers at cost"; another "distributed the usual quantity of seeds, which continued to give satisfaction, and it is largely responsible for keeping the society up. A large amount of super-phosphate was also bought and sold to members at cost." One society "bought nearly \$500 (£100) worth of clover seed in the last year," still another society writes:—"Our seed business increases a little each year; we also handled about eight tons of fertilizers. We sold a car-load of plaster this year; it is used principally in stables." "The society handled fertilizers and seeds as in past years, and both have given every satisfaction. We find by purchasing seeds from the reliable wholesale houses that they are invariably true to name. The fertilizers are purchased in a raw state, and each member mixes his own at home." Another report says:—"A quantity of lime and limestone was purchased to be burned for fertilizing purposes." And still another, from Gloucester county:—"The results of the efforts of the society are clearly noticeable to an ordinary observer. Because of the Government inspection of the seed at the wholesale houses, a great improvement has resulted in the yield of crops."

The new-comer who does not deliberately hold himself aloof is not as you will see, thrown on his own resources in a strange land. By co-operating with his neighbours, and by accepting the information and guidance put at his disposal by the whole force of the Federal and Provincial Governments, he is in a position of rare advantage.

Some of the new-comers have been accustomed, in their old homes, to co-operative ways of working. There is a very interesting Danish colony, for instance, far up the St. John River. The Scandinavians, whether Danes or Swedes or Norwegians, are among the finest and most welcome colonists in the British Dominions at large. They are not only closely akin to ourselves in blood, in religion and in principles, but they come from regions where success, as a rule, has not been gained without a struggle, and ac-

A Danish Colony

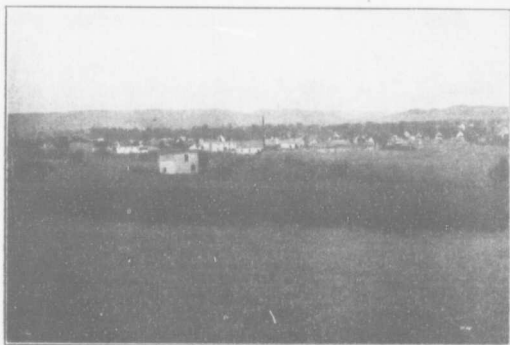
cordingly they have the qualities of tenacity and patient perseverance, as well as the spirit of enterprise, which we should naturally expect to find in sons of the Vikings. These Danes, who have had the good sense to fix on New Brunswick for their home, go in largely for dairy farming. They have both a creamery and a cheese factory, and their herds of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle, which they improve as they find opportunity, not only bring them in handsome profits from the sales of butter and cheese, but keep their farms enriched by plentiful supplies of manure.

I mention the Danes, however, not because there is any scarcity of good examples of dairy farming to be found among the ordinary English speaking population. I should like you to visit with me in imagination a farm which I visited not long ago in the Sussex valley of King's county.

**The Rich
Valley of
Sussex**

It is a little Paradise, this valley of Sussex. I have spoken sternly of exaggeration, and I do not want my words thrown up against me; but I stick to it,—the Sussex Valley seems to be one of those ideal spots where the farmer has not only good land, and easy access to markets where he can get good prices, but also plenty of good society and beautiful surroundings. I know there are farmers who care nothing for the surroundings if the soil and climate and markets are satisfactory. I met one of these utilitarians in the west a few years ago. He was quite unhappy because he found himself in a beautiful district. The beauty was conferred upon the country by a little copsewood here and a little lake there, and the only country he was used to was a dead level of treeless expanse where he could run a furrow ten miles in any direction without turning aside for a stick or a stump. Fortunately, the British farmer is not a soul-less machine, and surroundings do count for a good deal in a human being's existence, even if he cannot reckon up their value in dollars and cents.

As you penetrate this valley by the railway from St. John, you are enchanted by the exquisite panorama of hill and dale, with the Kennebecasis River flowing at your feet. The highland fea-



Sussex Valley

tures of the scenery subside as the valley widens, but even from the town of Sussex itself you look up to hills embroidered by handsome trees which are a never-ending delight to the eye. Perched on a little hill, embowered in a grove, stands the home of which I wish to speak. No gentleman farmer in the Old Country could wish for a better house, better furnished or better situated. The owner is a dairy farmer with about sixty head of cattle as well as nearly a dozen horses; he has his own separator and sends his cream twice a week to the creamery, three miles away, feeding the skim milk warm to his pigs and calves and goats. The creamery in this case is a building put up by the Government and used at a certain time of the year for the Provincial Butter and Cheese-Making School which I have already described. It is owned by a little company which put in the machinery. The shareholders are also the patrons, no one shareholder, by the way, being allowed to have more than \$100 (£20) of stock in the concern. Any farmer, without being a shareholder, can still make use of the creamery, the price of butter made from the quantity of cream he supplies being duly returned to him, and that price on the occasion of my visit stood at 29½ cents (1s. 3d.) a pound, delivered on board the train at Sussex station. Sometimes the butter goes to Halifax or St. John, whence a good deal of it finds its way to the West Indies. But the farmer does not have to concern himself with the disposal of his product after he once delivers it to the factory.

In quite another direction, up the St. John River, we look in on another dairy farmer and find **Up the St. John Valley** 30 cows being milked in his stable. This man is so very far advanced that he has adopted the milking machine. It cost \$400 (£80), but it milks 20 or 25 cows in an hour, and where labour is scarce that is a consideration. In this case the milk is sent direct to the nearest city, and of course a very large quantity of milk is required for the town populations of the Province; but, as a rule, the New Brunswick farmer turns his milk into butter or cheese.

The milking machine is a rarity so far, but the hand separator, which costs from \$60 to \$100 (£12 to £20) is being very largely used, and it is bringing about a change in the dairy industry of the Province. Instead of carting the whole of the milk to the cheese factory, it is becoming more and more the custom to separate the cream in the farm house and either manufacture the butter at home or send the cream to a large central factory. The tendency accordingly is for the output of cheese to diminish and the output of butter to increase. The great value of the sweet skim milk for food for calves and pigs naturally weighs with the farmer, though to be sure he can get the whey back from the cheese factory and use it if he likes. In any case, the raising of pigs in connection with the dairy farm is very profitable indeed.

A curious reason, by the way, is sometimes given for the preference of farmers for making butter at home, rather than sending the cream to the butter factory. Perhaps I should not say that the farmer has this preference, but rather the farmer's wife. Whether this holds good in New Brunswick—well, I would not dare to venture an opinion on such a delicate domestic question. But a man from a neighbouring Province says that they had a creamery in







operation in his county and it had to be closed up, because, though every spring a large quantity of milk was promised, "it never seemed to materialize for some reason or another." It appeared, to quote the words of a dairy commissioner, "that when butter was made at the farm the farmer's wife had the handling of the proceeds, but if a cheque came from the creamery his lordship put the sum into his own pocket. He was quite willing the milk should go to the creamery, but someone else had apparently more to say than he did, and the butter was made at home."

When Professor Johnston made his historic inquiry half a century ago, he asked a large number of farmers to say what effect the winter had on their cattle. Some of the farmers questioned seem to have had a rather doleful experience, one man, for instance, reporting that his beasts got "thin and weak towards spring." The fact of the matter was that he did not know how to manage them, or, if he knew, he did not act on his knowledge. Even at that distant period, it was becoming evident to progressive farmers that there was no need whatever for cattle to become "thin and weak towards spring," for we find one man in that very county summing up the situation tersely in the words, "No harm with proper care." Another farmer says that "stock, if well fed and warmly housed, suffer no deterioration;" another that "the winters are not injurious to stock of any description when comfortably housed, either from their length or their severity."

If the same question was asked of as many New Brunswick farmers at the present day, as one of them declares, their opinion would be best expressed in the answer just quoted. Indeed, there is no reason why cattle should not be actually in better condition at the end than at the beginning of winter; and this was actually the case with several of the men whom Professor Johnston questioned. "The stock," says one, "if kept housed in warm stables, do not mind the cold weather, and if properly attended, improve during the coldest of the winter"; and from another county came the almost identical reply, "Stock put up in good order, with care, improve in the winter." Some of the farmers even then had discovered that the supposed disadvantage of the climate as compared with that of the Mother Country was a delusion. "On stock,"

**Winter in
the Old
Country**

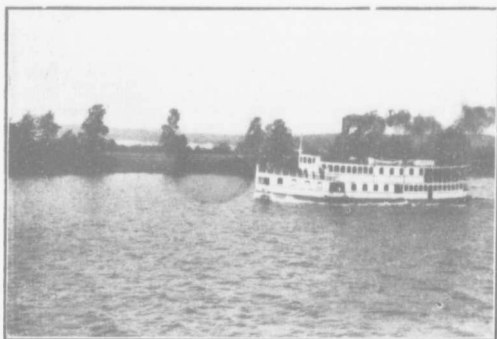
writes one of the farmers in the north of the Province, the winter "is not so severely felt as in the climate of Britain, for, instead of your wet chilling atmosphere, here is a clear sky, dry frost bracing the nerves from December to April, with not more than two or three rain showers during that period. Sheep thrive best fed out in the open air, with an open house or shed for them to enter at pleasure." "Give high bred cattle the same chance of feed and care in this Province that they have at home," says another in the County of York, "and they will vie with them, as far as sheep, pigs, Durhams, Devons, Herefords or Ayrshires are concerned." Nor would this gentleman have limited his testimony to those particular breeds, if he could see the fine condition of such great milkers as the Holstein in the stable of any business-like New Brunswick farmer to-day.

It is the old, old lesson that some people are astonishingly slow to learn even in this age of enlightenment,—that knowledge and attention to business lead to success, while ignorance and neglect

lead to failure. One of the failing ones let out a part of the secret when he described his stock as "much impaired by the long winters, having to be fed on dry food for six months." Perhaps even now you could find in some odd corner a man trying to keep cattle on dry food for six months, and grumbling because the unfortunate animals are "much impaired." But there is really no excuse for such a failure in a country where roots are one of the best and easiest of crops to raise. The introduction of ensilage, of course, has been a great advantage to the New Brunswick dairyman. "Do without a silo?" exclaimed one man whom I was talking to about his business, "why, I'd as soon do without cows."

As for the housing of the stock in winter, it is not really a difficult problem. In Ontario you find cattle often housed in a basement stable, for the sake of warmth; but that plan necessitates more labour in shifting the manure. Besides, a basement stable is harder to ventilate as well as to keep dry and clean. I should like you to come with me into a well kept barn beside the Bay of Fundy. It is a huge building, more than 100 feet long, with a vaulted double roof 45 feet high. In the roomy ground floor where the cattle are, the air is pure, as well as warm enough, in the depth of winter, and you can light a match on the wall at any time. Some shake their heads at the practice of keeping the manure below the cattle, but here, at any rate by working it over now and then, and by calling in the aid of the pigs, the farmer manages to keep even the basement free from smell.

**The Housing
of Live
Stock**



Passenger Steamer on the St. John River, N. B.

The rich hay of a good piece of "marsh" is of course a great advantage to dairying. A farmer of my acquaintance at the head of the Bay of Fundy, with this advantage, for three months in the year makes about 200 pounds of butter a week, and gets from 28 to 30 cents (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.) a pound for it in the busy neighbouring town of Amherst. I need hardly say that he neglects neither breed nor feed.

**A "Marsh"
Dairy
Farmer**

The Yield of Milk The average quantity of milk produced by the fine herd at the Truro College Farm is 9,000 pounds per cow and one animal has given as much as 13,000 pounds. These fine animals give profits varying from \$40 to \$125 (£8 to £25) a year. What is possible there is possible elsewhere. In fact there are private farmers already with cows bringing them in an almost equal profit. The farmers as a whole, however, have still to advance a long way before they bring their herds up to such a pitch as that. I notice that the Provincial dairy authority quotes for the imitation of his fellow-citizens the experience of a progressive dairyman near Montreal. His record shows that his herd of 28 cows (15 being registered animals and the rest simply high grade Ayrshires) produced an average of 6,956 pounds of milk, making 321½ pounds of butter, which, at 22 cents (11d.) a pound, brought in an average of \$70.75, or £14 14s. 9d. Reckoning the skim milk as worth \$245 (about £50), those cows earned \$2,226 (over £445) in the year. Deducting \$40 (£8) a cow as the market price of the food they consumed, there remains a balance of \$1,106, or over £221.

Some suspicion of "official reports" is harboured in many minds, and it is as well to have such reports confirmed by private inquiry and observation. On the other hand, the compiler of an official document such as the Annual Report on Agriculture in New Brunswick has the advantage of drawing his information from all over the Province, not only from the district which alone is generally well known to an individual resident. Besides, an official compiler knows very well that his statements will be freely criticized if there is any doubt about them; and he generally has a sense of official responsibility.

Markets for Dairy Products The dairying authority just alluded to declares that "the quality of the product from the cheese factories and creameries has been kept up to a high standard, and, in consequence, the highest prices have been maintained. Local markets have been requiring far more stock than formerly, with the result that in many instances less money is wasted to the dairymen of the Province on freight charges. New markets are continually opening up, and now large quantities of both cheese and butter are being shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the latter having developed into a particularly good market. Considerable business has been done with Halifax.

The Farmer's True Rank Besides the local associations and institutes, there is a Farmers' and Dairymen's Association for the whole Province, which meets in convention every year and discusses agricultural concerns along with experts invited by the Government. The president of this association, by the way, in his opening address at the convention of 1907, exactly confirmed what I said about the rise of the farmer's condition. "The farmer of the future," he says, "should take his place as a leader among men, as doctors and lawyers do at the present time. To do this he must be educated. The farmer must have more confidence in himself than in others. Nowadays it is not always the man who works the hardest who makes the most money. In fact, the very reverse is frequently the case. The

increased use of farm machinery, the rapid growth of the dairy and stock-raising interests, and the markets opening up for our farm crops of all kinds, have entirely altered the conditions which prevailed a few years ago, and make a higher order of intelligence and wider information necessary to the farmer who wishes to make a success of his calling."

CHAPTER V.

SHEEP AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

A Fine Country for Sheep The sheep is another animal that thrives extremely well in New Brunswick, and the success of men who have already gone in for sheep-raising points the way for others to follow. A large part of the country might have been created specially for sheep-grazing; both the meat and the wool raised there are uncommonly good. Very little use has as yet been made of these natural advantages, however, and sheep-raising is a small business compared with what it will doubtless grow to, especially if the right sort of men go out from the Old Country to take it up.

A very remarkable statement is made by Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College. He tells the New Brunswickers that their Province is peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep. "British Columbia excepted," he says, "you hold now the only extensive and naturally suitable lands in the Dominion of Canada for the cheap production of wool and mutton. At a rough underestimate there are now in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia some 2,000,000 acres of sheep runs, outside of all arable, bush, rock, water-meadow, and the richer cattle grazing lands of the valleys. These should carry such a number as to produce annually,—not maintain, but to sell off each year,—40,000,000 pounds of mutton and 20,000,000 pounds of wool; an annual gross revenue of, say, \$2,300,000 (£460,000). This is no wild speculative calculation, but one based upon my own handling of the same subject in Scotland and Ontario, and upon the experience of other Canadian flock masters."

"If sufficient blocks of land of the right stamp can be had to rent or purchase at reasonable figures, I am satisfied the migration system would be best. From Scotch experience of a similar character, as well as knowledge of what can be done with sheep in Ontario, and making allowance for all possible contingencies, a capital of \$12,000 (£2,400) properly handled would make the following annual history:—

SHEEP GRAZING IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

(Area Required 6,000 Acres.)

Cost of 2,000 shearlings in Ontario, averaging 100 lbs. last May, at \$5 (£1)	\$10,000	£2,000
Expense of purchasing and concentrating	500	100
Freight, 15 cars, Toronto to Moncton, New Brunswick	1,200	240
Food by rail	100	20
Capital required	\$11,800	£2,360

Two shepherds, six months	\$ 400	£ 80
Assistance, shearing	150	30
Freight to seaboard, 1st November	300	60
Grazing, 50 cents (2s. 1d.) per head	1,000	200
Interest on capital	500	100
Incidentals	200	40
<hr/>		
Total debit	\$14,350	£2,870
Clip of 2,000 head, 15th May, medium wool, 7½		
lbs., at 15 cents (7½d.)	\$ 2,250	£ 450
Value of 1,940 (60 deaths) at seaboard averaging		
140 lbs., at 5½ cents (2¾d.)	14,838	2,968
<hr/>		
Total credit	\$17,088	£3,418
Balance, being clear profit, per annum	\$ 2,738	£ 548

Double the rent if you choose, and allow for greater loss than I have done, and there would still remain a large margin of profit—so large as to throw doubts on the whole character of the estimate.”

I do not apologize in the least for giving all these facts and figures about industries like sheep-raising (and fruit-growing to be dealt with in a later chapter) which have not yet taken a front place in New Brunswick; because the enterprising newcomer naturally wants to know not merely what is now being done on a large scale but even more what could be done in spheres comparatively unoccupied, so long as there is no reason why he should not indulge his inclination to occupy those spheres.

“I should like to see,” says a man who has already made a success in the sheep industry of the Maritime Provinces,—“I should like to see some of the Old Country farmers from the good agricultural districts coming in to settle here. They could better themselves, and they could better us too by setting an example of good farming. There are the Aberdeen men, for instance; they are great at raising turnips, and great feeders; they would do well here.” This man’s flock consists entirely of pure-bred Shropshires, and he cannot keep up with the demand for the lambs he breeds, other farmers buying them for \$15 to \$25 (£3 to £5) apiece to improve their own flocks. “They are fine for running up a run-down farm, are the sheep,” he says, “and this is the country for them.”

“Good Scottish shepherds,” says another man in this line of business, “should do well for themselves by coming out and keeping sheep on their own farms.” This man, by the way, does not carry all his eggs in one basket, excellent as his basket is. “Keeping sheep does not prevent us from keeping other things,” he says. “I keep a few cows and grow my own vegetables, and have a little to sell besides; and of course I raise the feed for my sheep, except that I buy a lot of wheat-bran. Oats and bran are my favourite grain for sheep, with clover and unthreshed peas. Most of us grow oats and peas together,”—what the French-Canadians call *gaudriole*.

In very vigorous language an Ontario sheep expert, who has often visited the Maritime Provinces to act as judge at agricultural shows, advises the farmers to seize the opportunity nature has given to them. In no part of America, he says, has he ever tasted better mutton and lamb. “I have come to this conclusion,” he says, “not

only can you raise mutton, lambs and wool of the best quality, but you can also raise sheep of the best quality as to size, constitution and profit. There is a wide field for the keeping of more sheep. I do not know of any line on the farm that requires less labour. Sheep require what the country is suitable to the growing of—grass, hay and roots, with very little grain. Keep sheep on your farm and you will not require to buy very much commercial fertilizer. I believe it is possible to double the number kept. You have a splendid market right at your hand for all you can produce. I very often meet buyers scouring the country for mutton. The amount of money that goes out of the city of St. John to Ontario for meat, including mutton, is astounding.”

Another Prof. J. H. Grisdale, the Central Dominion Agricultural
Expect tourist from the Central Experimental Farm at
Opinion Ottawa, whom I found giving the benefit of his
shrewd judgment to the farmers of the Maritime
Provinces, declares that the sheep industry there
“is capable of almost unlimited development.” He considers the
Down breeds best for this part of Canada, and particularly the
Shropshires, Oxfords and Hampshires. And it is not necessary, he
adds, to have pure-bred sheep. A very little care and attention in
breeding, he says, will quickly bring up a flock of fairly good grade
sheep “to as high a standard as the flocks of any other part of
Canada, and almost equal to the flocks in the Old Country, and
that is saying a great deal.”

Already the manager of the great cold storage at St. John tells me New Brunswick mutton is taking its place in the Canadian markets farther west; and I know that buyers from the United States are eagerly seeking supplies of lamb from the Maritime Provinces.

The man with very little capital may say that Professor Brown's figures do not apply to him. Well, here is an estimate, prepared by a sheep-raiser in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia on the basis of his own experience, of the receipts and expenditure for a flock consisting of 50 grade ewes and a pure-bred ram costing \$275 (£57 5s. 10d.). I reckon the dollar as equal to 4s. 2d.:—

Income.		
70 lambs at \$3 (12s. 6d.)	\$210	£43 15s. 0d.
300 lbs. wool at 27c. (13½d.)	81	16 17s. 6d.
	\$291	£60 12s. 6d.
Expenditures.		
500 bushels turnips at 10c. (5d.)	\$ 50	£10 8s. 4d.
50 bushels oats at 40c. (1s. 8d.)	20	4 3s. 4d.
1 ton bran at	22	4 11s. 8d.
12 tons clover hay at \$8.00 (33s. 4d.)	96	20 0s. 0d.
Extras	2	8s. 4d.
	\$190	£39 11s. 8d.

This shows the high profit of \$101 (£21) on an outlay of \$275 (£57 5d.)

The owner has put down nothing to his account for labour or pasture, considering that the enrichment of the land by the sheep,

through their manure and their destruction of weeds, would offset those items. If it is thought, however, that some addition should be made to the expenditure on this account, something should probably be deducted also. Several expert sheep-raisers, at any rate, put the cost of winter feeding much lower; they also point out that they get \$4 (16s. 8d.) and even \$5 (20s. 10d.) a head for their lambs from buyers who come in from the United States; and two of them give figures showing that their own profits, after allowing for cost of labour, exceed 50 per cent.

Some of the sheep-raisers in New Brunswick, as in the Old Country, have a complaint against marauding dogs, and the laws on this subject will probably have to be made more effective. But the Ontario judge already quoted says:—"Erect good fences and the dogs will not be able to bother you much. You can erect suitable wire fences for from 55 to 65 cents (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 8½d.) per rod." The use of a shot-gun and other executionary methods are also employed by farmers for the protection of their flocks. As the dog-owners are reluctant to agree to stringent legislation, the sheep-owners have to look after their own interests in this matter.

The Noble Horse

"We all love a good horse," a New Brunswicker said to me the other day. In this affection the people of the Province only take after their English ancestors, and in New Brunswick the sentiment is based on a close acquaintance with the animal, not on the mere familiarity with racing and betting news which fills and corrupts the minds of millions of town-bred Englishmen. The young men of the Maritime Provinces have no contempt for speed in a horse; indeed, I have met people who shake their heads at a tendency to think too much of an animal's ability to pass his fellows on the road. The horse-breeders of the Province find it to their interest to raise good draught horses, not only for the farmers' use, but for the heavy work of yarding and hauling in the woods. "Yarding," I should explain, is the first stage of the lumberman's operations,—felling the trees and drawing them into piles, which are known as "yards." This is done by single horses before the snow becomes deep, which is generally about Christmas time, and it is a pretty sight to see the lumberman and his horse twitch out a log from where it has fallen, without hurting the young trees. When the snow has come in earnest, teams are employed to haul the yarded logs away to the riverside, there to be piled in "brows" till the stream thaws in spring and the logs can be floated down to the booms and towed to the sawmills. Very few oxen are used for these purposes in New Brunswick, and the number of horses required by lumbermen is very large,—except when some temporary aberration of the money market, as in the winter of 1907-08, puts a check on building operations and reduces the demand for the harvest in the woods.

A good draught horse of about 1400 pounds has been bringing in from \$200 to \$250 (£40 to £50); and a good driving horse, five or six years old and weighing about 1200 pounds, about \$200 (£40). Well bred horses, with the pedigree vouched for by the registers of their respective breeds, can be imported into Canada free of duty. In 1907 the Government brought in 40 Clydesdale mares and sold them for what they would fetch, on condition that they should be kept in the Province.

If the humble hen only knew the controversy she has caused, and the eloquence employed in inducing farmers to give her a high place in their happy family of live-stock, she would be in grievous danger of losing her humility. Her rise in the good opinion of the British farmer has been very interesting, as well as gratifying to those who have proclaimed her value in season and out of season for many years. I remember discussing this in the early nineties with an English agriculturist, a progressive man, too, who dismissed the business as too trifling for serious consideration. Ten years later I was visiting the same man. He had completely changed his opinion, and now spoke with respect and even warmth of the bird he had once despised. "We used to think nothing of such trifles as eggs and poultry," he said, "and pinned our faiths to the big staple products alone. Now we have learnt the value of 'trifles,' and we make the barnyard fowl add a nice little sum to the year's earnings of the farm."

The same discovery has been made over the sea in New Brunswick. The Provincial Government should have some of the credit for stimulating interest in the possibilities of the poultry trade, having drawn attention to the matter at meetings of farmers' institutes, and these efforts have been powerfully seconded by the high prices obtainable both for poultry and eggs. "With eggs selling around 23 cents (1s. 2d.) per dozen in the open market, and turkeys around 20 cents (10d.) per pound; with chickens, ducks and geese also at top prices, it looks like a good investment." So says the official report, which also relates with satisfaction that in the last two or three years more attention has been paid to this industry by the farmers of the Province. One of these, whom I visited on his farm in the St. John valley, fully confirmed the official opinion. It was in the middle of the hard times, the financial panic in the United States having thrown its shadow over many manufacturing industries even in Canada,—though less in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere. Yet my friend on the banks of the St. John was able to say that fowls were fetching 15 cents (7½d.) per pound, dressed weight, a pair of four pound birds realizing \$1.20 (5s.). Turkeys were fetching 18 cents (9d.) a pound, and geese \$1.25 (5s. 2½d.) apiece.

It need hardly be said that the birds have to be fed all winter, except in the case of spring chickens sold in the autumn, which need very little beyond what they pick up for themselves. The poultry must also be properly housed in the cold weather; but this can be done at small expense, and the outlay is certainly a remunerative investment. Near a Canadian city I have inspected fowl houses whose inmates were laying an astonishing number of eggs, though no artificial heat was used, and, at the winter price of eggs in a Canadian city, this was very good business indeed. The birds were free to run in the farm-yard wherever they liked, and took full advantage of their liberty. The ceiling of their roosting-place was of open lath work covered with a layer of hay, which kept them warm enough while allowing plenty of ventilation. The food was selected in accordance with the results of experiments by the most scientific breeders, and was distributed so as to promote digestion and all the

exercise necessary for health. Even in the coldest spell, a little frosting of the combs was the only effect observable, and the hens went on laying.

Poultry raising, according to some whose opinions certainly deserve respect, is likely to remain a mere department of the farm, and a department to be kept within narrow limits. "Keep as many birds as your wife can attend to without hired labour," the word goes, "and you can make money. As soon as you have to pay wages, you will begin to lose."

As a rule it is more economical to do a thing on a large than on a small scale. But if a large number of small poultry-raisers join forces in the purchase of feed and in the marketing of their output, their industry may be described as on a large scale. With co-operation the economic advantage of amalgamation can be gained without losing the advantage of independent enterprise.

It is pretty certain, at any rate, that it is not economical to raise poultry and nothing else. It does not follow, however, that a man cannot economically make poultry-raising the first string of his bow. A poultry farmer who has plenty of land, and who grows at least so much of the birds' feed as can be produced cheaply, can make a very good thing of it with good management. With bad management, he can fail as easily as anyone else.

**A Poultry
Farmer's
Experience**

On a beautiful hill-side in New Brunswick stands the charming house of a man who has built up a large business in poultry with profit to himself, by industry and scientific management, whose example is a benefit to the whole country-side. To begin with, he grows all the green feed he requires, buying only the grain. He has from 5,000 to 8,000 birds, but he attends to them without any hired help in winter; employing one man, or sometimes two, in summer. In January the temperature has often been about zero, and a "cold snap" of 20 or more below zero is not unknown; yet the hens take no harm. Incubators and brooders are used for hatching and "mothering," but there is no artificial heat in the hen-houses.

"Yes," says he, "there is money in poultry when run properly. The way to make large returns is to cater for some particular market. What I aim at is to raise very early chickens, for sale to the summer hotels and city markets at a time when I can get double the prices paid later on in the fall (autumn). Even in the town close by here, I get 20 or 25 cents (10d. or 1s. 0½d.) dressed weight. For a spring chicken three months old and weighing 3 or 3½ pounds, plucked but not dressed, they give 18 cents (9d.) a pound. In the fall I send a good deal up to Montreal, and get 14½ cents (7½d.) a pound, or 13½ cents after the middle of October. Those are good prices, but I send good stuff. In the late fall and winter, from the first week in November, freight to Montreal costs 50 cents (2s. 1d.) per 100 lbs. Before that I send by express at \$1.50 (6s. 3d.) per 100 lbs."

This man was buying turkeys off the stubble, to fatten them for market. He had not been raising ducks, but was about to begin. He had also started breeding fine stock, in order to sell the eggs, but the market for high-priced settings will not be large for some time yet.

The average flock of poultry on a New Brunswick farm at present only numbers about 15. If that number is doubled or trebled, as it may very well be, and if the fattening and shipping are properly attended to, there seems no reason why a large supply of New Brunswick poultry should not find a profitable market in the United Kingdom. If the supply is so largely increased as to bring down the price, the business should still be profitable. The price is so high that in England a chicken is regarded as a luxury. At a lower figure, many people who cannot afford poultry now would be delighted to put it on their tables.

CHAPTER VI.

FRUIT.

Canada's triumph in fruit-growing is a great surprise to those individuals, happily not so numerous as they were a few years ago, who have heard more of Canadian winters than of the glowing summers and glorious autumns that every Province of the Dominion enjoys. If I said—as I am inclined to believe—that Canada grows finer apples than any other country, some other countries would

The Apple of Canada

be up in arms, for there are parts of the British Empire in the southern hemisphere that do exceedingly well in this line. But there is certainly no part of the world, in or out of our Empire, that grows any better apples than the Canadian. There are at least four widely sundered regions of the Dominion where the apple industry has reached a high pinnacle of success,—the Atlantic region, of which we are now speaking; the St. Lawrence Valley, especially in the neighbourhood of Montreal; Southern Ontario and British Columbia. I have heard good judges, fruit-growers from the Old Country, who have travelled over the length and breadth of Canada investigating the question, express the opinion that the apples grown in the Atlantic region are the best they have tasted. And this region has the great advantage of lying close to seaports where the crop can reach the markets of the United Kingdom within a week.

Mr. A. G. Turney, Horticulturist to the Province, after studying carefully the various sections relative to their adaptability for fruit growing, says:—

"I am firmly convinced that nowhere else in the Dominion may commercial apple-growing be entered into with such a minimum of capital combined with greater chances of success.

"That the soil and climate are wonderfully favourable to apple-growing is strikingly attested to by the abundance of wild apple trees which meet the eye of the traveller

Fruit Possibilities

along the roadsides in many sections of the Province. The soil of the chief fruit sections—the lower and upper St. John River valleys—is principally a clay loam or gravelly clay loam, with a gravelly sub-soil, undoubtedly grand apple land, furnishing as it does, the requisite depth for the penetration of the roots, affording good natural drainage, being easily worked and holding the heat well. It is such land, which combined with our climate, has produced, in the opinion of experts, the perfection of flavour in the apple.

I have seen Wealthys, Duchess, Gravenstein, Alexander, Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Golden Russets and other varieties produced here, the equal in size and the superior in flavour to those of their kind produced elsewhere on the continent, and I see no reason why New Brunswick should not capture the entire market of the British Isles for such varieties as the Wealthy, Duchess, Alexander and North Star. This alone, irrespective of the production of the later varieties would mean a tremendous development and greatly enhance the price of fruit lands.

"While the other apple growing sections of the Dominion have been exploited for commercial orcharding and, as a consequence, their fruit lands range in value from £20 to £80 per acre, those of New Brunswick are merely on the eve of such exploitation and may yet be procured for from £1 to £6 per acre. To the prospective fruit-grower of moderate capital the advantage of such a difference in the price of suitable land is obvious. When to the above inducement we add the unexcelled marketing facilities presented by our geographical position—the Province being 800 miles nearer than Ontario to the British market, thus not only lessening the cost of transportation, but enabling our apples to reach the market in a better condition,—surely, no further proof is necessary to show that the Province will shortly become a very prominent factor in supplying the British market with apples."

A cautious and practical English farmer who **Choose Your District Carefully** went through the Province several years ago declared that there were many parts suited for fruit-growing, and he advised beginners to plant the trees in places "with a south-west aspect, and protected from the north-west winds." The more favourable the aspect, and the greater the protection of course the better. But if the ideal situation is not available, situations may be found where the conditions are really quite suitable for varieties which suit the conditions. That is the trouble with some people,—they do not discriminate. There are apples which luxuriate in the ideal situation and lead but a pining and sickly existence elsewhere; and there are apples which seem to laugh at the winter wind and frost. I have heard Professor Macoun, one of the leading fruit experts in the Dominion, tell a gathering of farmers, "Millions of dollars have been wasted by fruit-growers here and elsewhere in Canada simply through planting varieties unsuitable for their particular districts. There is as much difference in hardiness among apples as there is among potatoes and cabbages." And he went on to name the varieties which could be depended on to do well in districts where a more delicate apple would have a hard struggle.

The best of it is that in New Brunswick the **Illustration Orchard** would be fruit-grower does not have to rely on his own knowledge, or on opinions gathered here and there from individual farmers who perhaps only know their own neighbourhood, in order to discover which varieties are really the best for any particular district. To begin with, he can write to Ottawa, to the authorities of the experimental farm system maintained by the Federal Government, and they will send him advice by return of post. And that is not all. The Provincial

Government of New Brunswick has established an "illustration orchard" in every county, and in some counties more than one. These orchards are started and kept up by a very interesting method of co-operation. The Government supplies the trees, and sends an expert to oversee the planting. The labour is supplied by the owner of the land, and he signs an agreement that for ten years he will cultivate and care for the orchard in accordance with the directions of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The trees and their fruit belong to the owner of the land; but the benefit of them is public property, radiating as it were over the whole county. They tell the whole farming community what kinds of apples thrive best in that district, how far apart the trees should be planted, how they should be cultivated, pruned, and guarded from insect and other pests.



An Orchard in the St. John Valley

The first batch of these experimental orchards were planted in 1904, and it was not long before they began to produce an effect. The farmers around are planting more fruit trees, and of better sorts, and are improving their methods of cultivation.

When the last census was taken in 1901, there were only 659,632 apple trees on New Brunswick farms, and 214,589 of these were not yet bearing; the whole apple crop for that year being 490,434 bushels. The county of Carleton headed the list with 126,109 bushels. York county came second with 101,845, while even King's county only produced 40,033 bushels. Since then the Provincial Fruit Growers Association has been formed, to promote the industry in all its branches. The discussions at the association's meetings, with all that has otherwise been done to awaken an interest in this very profitable form of agriculture, are already having marked results, not only in enlarging the orchard area and improving its cultivation and output, but in showing farmers the best ways of growing and getting the best markets for it. In February, 1910, a Provincial Horticulturist was appointed, thus actively promoting fruit growing in all its branches.

The valley of the St. John River has so far made the greatest strides in apple-growing. It claims, indeed, to be the first fruit belt

of the Province; and I wish my readers could just drop down from a balloon into one of its beautiful orchards in the spring of the year, when the trees are all a-bloom, or in the autumn, when they are loaded with fruit. As in the Motherland, and in any other country of my acquaintance, the weather has its variations. A gale, for instance, may bring down a lot of fruit before the owner has begun to gather it; or a season less sunny than usual may leave the apples deficient in colour. But these are the exceptions which only "prove the rule," and the rule in a New Brunswick orchard is that the fruit waits to be picked at the proper time and is beautifully coloured by the brilliant sunshine of summer and autumn. The Old Country farmer, by the way, is not accustomed to any overpowering amount of sunshine, except in a very rare season; and, in fact, the only thing in our home climate which we can rely on is its unreliability. Well do I know the perpetual anxiety of an English fruit-grower lest an unseasonably mild spell early in the year shall bring his trees prematurely into bloom, to be blighted by spring frost. And there is another drawback, for which the weather is not responsible, besetting the English fruit-grower: the land that he uses is not his own. When a man plants a slow-maturing crop like the apple, he wants to be sure that he will reap the benefit of it. In Canada, what the farmer does he does for himself and his family, with no fear of interference from a landlord,—for he is his own landlord.

Cold Storage The St. John Valley, and indeed any other district in which the fruit-grower would think seriously of settling, has the great advantage of being close to a great ocean port. There is no long railway journey, with high charges for carriage, from the orchard to the ship. At St. John the barrels of apples are put on board a steamer which lands them, after a short crossing, in England. And there is another great advantage at St. John in the existence of a great store-house, the second largest of the kind in the Dominion, where fruit (as well as meat and other perishable wares) can be kept at just the right temperature till the owner desires to ship them. The way in which this store-house has been established is a remarkable example of the paternal and practical help given to agriculture by Canadian public men. The Federal, the Provincial, and the Municipal authorities all combined in this enterprise. The Federal Government paid nearly a third of the cost of the building; the Provincial Government guaranteed the company's bonds to the extent of \$60,000 (£12,000), and the City Council agreed to charge no rates on the company's property. It is enough to make an English company's mouth water.

The following estimate of cost and income has been prepared by the Provincial Horticulturist, Mr. A. G. Turney, as being especially applicable to New Brunswick conditions, and that the estimate of income is a very conservative one may readily be seen by comparing it with the almost absurd yields and profits set forth in so much of the literature advertising fruit lands on the North American Continent. The estimate is a result of a careful study of apple growing in the Province, and it is claimed that if it errs at all, it does so in being only too conservative; and it merely adds to the already large amount of evidence proving that apple growing is the most profitable line of special farming:—

Cost of a 1000 Tree Apple Orchard till Ten Years Old.

18 acres cleared land at \$30 (£6) per acre.....	\$540	£110
Fitting the land	70	14
Fertilizing	150	30
1,000 apple trees (25 x 30 apart) @ 21c. each	210	42
Planting	30	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1000	£200
10 years interest on \$1000 (£200) @ 5%	500	100
10 years' cultivating, cover cropping, pruning and spraying expenses, largely paid for by the proceeds from inter-cropping, balance	200	40
Fertilizing and incidental expenses for 10 years....	400	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of orchard to end of 10th year	\$2100	£420

Income.

Average yield from sixth to tenth year, inclusive, 3 boxes per tree—3000 boxes at 75c. (3s.) clear of charges	\$ 2250	£ 450
Average yield from 11th to 15th year, inclusive, 7½ boxes per tree per year—7500 boxes at 75c. clear	5625	1125
Average yield from 16th to 20th year, inclusive, 10 boxes per tree per year—10000 boxes at 75c. clear	7500	1500
Average yield from 21st to 35th year, inclusive, 45 boxes per tree per year—45000 boxes at 75c. clear	33750	6750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$49125	£9825

“Though this estimate has only given the production which may safely be expected up to the 35th year, yet with proper care a number of the varieties which can profitably be grown in New Brunswick would continue to produce excellent crops up to the forty-fifth and even fiftieth years, thus adding considerably to the total income.

“For the first six years the intercropping of the orchard with small fruits and vegetables should under competent management yield far more income than that allowed in the estimate.

“The contention of so many people that a man investing his money in orcharding has to wait too long for returns is not correct. The optimum of apple trees to plant per acre in New Brunswick is 60 and these may fairly be said to increase in selling value 75 cents per tree per year up to the tenth year. A thousand tree orchard established for a total cost the first year of \$1000 and increasing in value per year as above would be eagerly bought up in its tenth year for approximately \$8500, at which price it would be an excellent investment for its purchaser, since in its 11th year, at the modest estimate of 1½ boxes per tree, netting 75 cents a box clear of cost of boxes, picking, packing, transportation and commission charges, the orchard would pay its owner 17%. To the original establisher of the orchard whose cost of \$2100 for bringing it to the tenth year is paid for by the returns from the orchard from the sixth to the tenth year is left the handsome reward for his labour and investment of \$8500.

"Taking into consideration the safety of the security it is indeed hard to find an investment yielding such remunerative returns in so short a time.

"Authorities on the subject of apple culture declare that over production is out of the question. The highest grade of apples produced on the American Continent cannot be duplicated elsewhere, and the world is our market. The annual production of apples in the United States in proportion to the consumption is becoming less every year, and whereas the aggregate production in 1895 was 60,453,000 barrels, that of 1909 was only 22,935,000 barrels. In Canada it is only a matter of a few years before the prairie provinces will consume all the apples produced by Ontario. There has not been within my memory, nor do I ever expect to witness, the spectacle of first-class apples being produced in excess of the demand."

New Brunswick is a fine country for small fruits, wild or cultivated, and it has a substantial advantage in the fact that its berries do not ripen at the same time as those of the United States and Central Canada. When the New England cities, for instance, find the berry supply of their own country running short, the fresh supply from these British Atlantic districts is just coming in.

The Kennebecasis valley of New Brunswick, thanks to good railway accommodation, is able to do a large business with fruit-eaters as far away as Montreal, the commercial Metropolis of the Dominion. The strawberries picked in New Brunswick one morning appear on the luncheon tables of Montreal next day.

As an instance of what can be done with small fruits without much capital, there was a blacksmith who took a little farm of 23 acres, and, when he died not long ago, was found to have left \$14,000 (over £2,800), more than half of which had been made by strawberries in the space of four or five years.

I cannot introduce you to the versatile blacksmith, for obvious reasons; but here is one of his neighbours—one of the many engaged in the same engaging pursuit—whom I visited lately. "Yes," he said, "I send my strawberries all the way to Montreal, as they ripen after the strawberry crop of Quebec and Ontario is all picked and eaten; and I get 7 cents (3½d.) per quart net. Of course I send them by express, and pay \$1.50 (6s. 3d.) per hundred pounds for carriage; but even that only works out at about 1½c. (less than a penny) per quart." There is not very much done with raspberries in that neighbourhood yet, though in a little town close by they fetch 12 to 14 cents (6d. to 7d.) a quart.

The towns and villages of the Provinces of course take a quantity of small as well as large fruit for their own consumption. The city of St. John, in particular, draws large supplies from up the St. John Valley, and by a happy coincidence, strawberries and raspberries and other small fruit thrive amazingly there, having apparently few enemies.

The market-garden industry of course flourishes where there is a considerable city population to be fed. It may surprise some of my fellow-countrymen whose ideas of Canada have not yet been brought up to date, to hear that the raising of tomatoes, cucumbers and early vegetables under glass, as carried out on a vast scale

**Market
Gardening**

near London, has its counterpart on a small scale near St. John. But that is the case. "We supply not only St. John but Fredericton and smaller towns," as one of my friends in this happy valley says, "and we get very good prices. Off one acre we take about \$225 (£45)." And yet even in that neighbourhood most of the rich soil is still allowed to remain under hay.

Down towards the mouth of the river, where the Kennebecasis flows into the St. John, is an interesting district where some of the earliest settlers made their home when driven out of the newly-formed United States. It is a good example of an old settlement that can accommodate itself to new conditions. The descendants of the United Empire Loyalists not only grow large quantities of strawberries and raspberries for the neighbouring city, but send every year many thousands of boxes away to the country from which their ancestors fled in 1783.

If this can be done in spite of the United States tariff, we may imagine what a development is bound to come when the American householders, already in revolt against the monstrous cost of living on their side of the frontier, insist on a reduction of the oppressive duties. That, however, is another story; it has not happened yet. Fortunately there is a good enough foundation for fruit-growers to build their industry on without speculating whether or not the Americans will bring their tariff down to a reasonable figure.

The Blueberry One fruit there is, by the way, which is not cultivated, and perhaps cannot be cultivated, and yet is produced by New Brunswick in great quantities, and that is the blueberry,—the blueberry of England, the blueberry of Scotland. Tastes differ, and there may be folk who do not care for the blueberry, but I have never met such a person yet. A dish of blueberries and cream, or even milk, is a "delicacy" fit for a king; and on the wild uplands of New Brunswick where no farmer attempts to drive a plough, you can walk through miles of blueberry bushes and regale yourself on their juicy fruit. You will not expect to find the blueberry figuring in statistics of farm produce, but they make a delightful addition to the bill-of-fare in the farm-house, and they are shipped in enormous quantities to consumers in other parts.

Roots It is Mark Twain, I believe, who says he got into trouble by attempting to edit an agricultural paper and advising his readers that "turnips must not be pulled; it injures them. You should send a boy up to shake the trees." I hope I shall not be accused of considering the turnip a new species of apple if I add to this fruit chapter a few words about roots.

Potatoes A grand country for roots it is, this Province of New Brunswick. And there is a double advantage in the fact. A cheap and plentiful supply of roots will go far to enhance the profit of stock-keeping, while the roots themselves find a ready market if the grower wants to sell them. In 1909 there were 8,968,098 bushels of potatoes raised in New Brunswick from 47,853 acres. The fact that potato-growing pays with an average yield of 187 bushels an acre gives very solid ground for belief in an extremely hopeful outlook for this industry. One variety tested on the Experimental Farm at Napan produced over 455 bushels to the acre per annum, taking the average of five con-

secutive years. There is plenty of room, evidently, both for New Brunswickers and for new-comers to better the records so far obtained on private farms in the Province. I found that in one district, around Grand Lake, in Queen's county, even the exceptionally wet season of 1907 did not prevent the potato fields from yielding a good crop both in quantity and in quality.

Potatoes, turnips, carrots and parsnips all thrive in the soil and climate of New Brunswick, and, according to a Boston dealer, they are better flavoured all round than the vegetables he gets from his own country.

Turnips The turnip is an insignificant plebeian among vegetables, and yet it is taking high rank as a money-getter in New Brunswick. Enormous quantities of turnips are consumed in the cheaper restaurants and humbler homes of American towns; and New Brunswick turnips are so good, and produced so easily, that it pays to send them to Boston in spite of the customs duty of 25 per cent levied on them by the United States. An English farmer whom I visited in the St. John valley makes a practice of not only growing turnips himself but buying large quantities and shipping them all to Boston.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE.

"The country home should be the ideal home," as the President of the New Brunswick Farmers' Association says. "Whether it is so or not will depend upon those who occupy it. The farmer of to-day can have every convenience and up-to-date improvement in his home that the person living in the city has, and in addition that quietness and peace which the country alone can give it." There are many farm-houses in the Province which realize this ideal; and there seems no good reason why it should not be realized generally. Meanwhile, the New Brunswickers as a whole live in comfort and plenty, suffering neither from an extreme of wealth nor from an extreme of poverty.

The Farm House Of 60,504 houses in the Province, towns included, enumerated in the census year, 57,043 were of wood. The prejudice against wooden houses is based on a delusion. If properly built, it is as warm and comfortable as any; and, as every one knows, a brick house not properly built can be cold and uncomfortable in the extreme. Even in outward appearance the New Brunswick farm-house often shows a great deal of taste. Within, it is well furnished; well warmed, by stove or furnace; and well or ill ventilated according as the owner chooses to regard or disregard the laws of health.

Food Whatever his position, the New Brunswicker always has plenty to eat, and his table does not lack variety. For breakfast he takes porridge, and commonly some form of meat, with bread and butter and tea or coffee always. I have been regaled with "Boston baked beans and brown bread" in some parts of the Province, and right good they are; but buckwheat cakes and maple syrup are even more delicious, and I should say a good deal more usual. Maple sugar and syrup, however, are delicacies that fetch a good price, and when

a farmer has a grove of sugar-maple trees on his place he will often sell the whole product and buy ordinary cane or beet sugar and molasses for the family use. Indeed, a good many people take molasses from preference. "If you want to tempt my appetite," says a New Brunswicker of my acquaintance, "give me a breakfast of country sausage and molasses and buckwheat cakes."

For dinner, he has plenty of meat or fish and potatoes, often supplemented with other vegetables. The meat may be pork, or beef, or lamb. Moose steak, in its season, is by no means a peacock's-tongue rarity, and the grouse-like "partridge" makes capital eating; but the farmers do not generally trouble themselves to vary the bill-of-fare with the game that surrounds them. Pie, of the flat circular variety, with the upper crust and under crust kept apart by a layer of apple or mince, or of strawberry or raspberry in season, is rarely missing. Supper, served at five or six o'clock, is the last meal of the day, and a good meal too, not unlike the dinner.

Drink The tea-cup always makes its appearance by your plate, and beer or spirits hardly ever. Outside the towns, alcoholic beverages are little used.

In fact, the people have made large use of local option laws which empower them to stop the sale of liquor altogether. They may or may not be pledged teetotallers, but they consider the tavern an undesirable institution. Not only in the countryside, but in many towns and villages the liquor business is forbidden. In some centres the outlawed trade is winked at, so long as it keeps within certain bounds.

Even in districts where the majority of electors have not only forbidden but actually stopped the liquor business, there is nothing to prevent anyone from bringing liquor in for private use. On the whole, however, alcoholic drinks are little used in country parts; and the New Brunswick farmer does not seem to suffer either in health or cheerfulness from the lack of alcoholic stimulus.

Health "The healthiest people in the world, sir, that's what we ought to be," exclaimed a New Brunswicker doctor when I asked his experience; "and perhaps we are. But we're nothing like as healthy as we ought to be, with our fine climate, pure water, and other advantages. There's better light in the houses than there was when I was a boy; the doors and windows are bigger, but there's room for improvement. Our people would have less trouble with their digestions if they varied their food according to circumstances, instead of eating the same whether they're working or not, and whether the weather's cold or hot. People don't choose things to eat with judgment, sir, that's the trouble; and they're altogether too fond of the frying-pan; and they bolt their food; they've got to learn the necessity of fresh air to breathe, too, as well as wholesome food to eat. It is no use trying to stamp out consumption when people insist on filling their lungs with foul air." To which another New Brunswicker adds,— "Why, there was a man here that took a farm-house where there was an open fire, which is a fine thing for keeping the air renewed; but the first thing he did was to stuff up the chimney and instal a closed stove." It is a serious criticism, but how often have I found chimneys stuffed up in English houses! The science of living has begun to penetrate and influence the minds of men, but it has not got very far yet, either in the Old Country or the new.

The New Brunswick farmer works hard, but **The Farmer's** not so hard, I think, as the average farmer farther **Work.** west. "We don't have to," he says. The tradi-

tional habit of toiling from dawn to dark is no longer as common as it was, being indeed unnecessary when machinery and brains are freely used in the shortened hours. The farmer's wife, it may be said, naturally benefits less than her husband from the adoption of labour-saving machinery; yet labor-saving devices are not unknown in the house. Besides, the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom, once used in almost every farmhouse, are rarely seen or heard nowadays. Clothing is more easily bought than made; and now there is money to buy it with.

Little of the field work is done by women; but **The Farmer's** they have a good deal to do with the farm, all the **Wife** same. The wife looks after the poultry, and, if her husband goes off to work in a lumber camp for the winter, she looks after the cattle too,—though on a farm where this happens there are not as a rule many cattle to look after. As for the indoor work of the house, that depends partly of course on the number of children. Artistic, but not wholly. It depends very much also on whether the mother is a good or bad manager; whether she has an instinct for economizing steps and time. She can not only save trouble for herself,—it is not too much to say that her husband's success or failure at his own occupation depends very largely on whether she is a help or a hindrance, a spur or a drag, a pattern of industry and thrift or a terrible example of incompetence. You may find both sorts in New Brunswick—as you may in England.

I imagine, however, that New Brunswick must **Money Saved** be blessed with a high proportion of thrifty wives, judging not only by the comfort visible in their homes but by the financial position of their husbands. The New Brunswick farmer seems generally to have money in the bank, and very often a tidy sum out at interest in other directions. As there



In Rockwood Park, St. John, N. B.

are lenders, there must be borrowers; but the number of mortgaged farms is believed to have largely diminished in the last few years. As for poverty, it can be described almost as briefly as snakes in Ireland, for it has scarcely an existence. Some of the people might be far better off than they are; and this is even truer of those living near a town than those who at first sight appear to be handicapped by greater distance from its markets. In the town there are not only markets but dram-shops, and other facilities for devouring time and money. A doctor of large experience in one of the chief centres of population puts this very forcibly. When he drives out of town in any direction, he tells me, he notices after four or five miles a distinct increase in the wealth and general prosperity of the people; and he believes there is no other cause than that which I have named.

The Poor "As for what you call 'the poor' in the Old Country," he adds, "we don't have them, except a certain number that have brought it on themselves by drink or idleness." There are a handful of others, physically or mentally incapable, including a few old folk who have survived all their kith and kin without having provided for themselves, who are cared for by the community.

Sport Industrious as the New Brunswick farmer generally is, he has not made "All work and no play" his motto. Organized sport, to be sure, is not much indulged in outside the towns. The younger folk, however, play baseball and football. In winter they keep a bit of ice clear of snow for skating, and there is plenty of tobogganing on the hills. Cricket, lacrosse and lawn tennis also have their devotees, so have curling and ice hockey where there are rinks. Shooting and fishing are left chiefly to the townfolk and to holiday-makers from the United States. I could introduce you to a farmer who has lived 50 years beside a fine angling lake without ever casting a line.

Sociability Neither indoor nor outdoor sport exercises any potent fascination on the busy New Brunswicker. He is emphatically a sociable and hospitable member of the human family, however, and there is a great deal of visiting, which combines the advantages of outdoor motion and indoor amusement. When the beneficent snow makes the road alluringly good, he will get out his big sleigh and take his whole family careering through the keen exhilarating air to some neighbour's house, where they spend a pleasant evening with conversation, and music,—almost every farm parlour seems to have its organ,—and cards. Whist, by the way, still holds its own against Bridge. When they stay at home, the family have plenty of reading to occupy themselves with. Generally there will be the local paper, the agricultural journal, a religious paper, and the weekly edition of some leading city journal.

The Telephone on the Farm The telephone makes a wonderful difference in the life of a farm-house. Distance and weather can no longer isolate you from your neighbours when you have only to turn a handle and there they are, ready for a chat. A very large percentage of the New Brunswick farmers have telephones already, paying \$15 (£3) a year for the privilege, or so much per call if they live many miles from the town where the exchange is situated.

The country folk enjoy a picnic now and then, and the church or school excursion is as popular an event out there as it is in England itself. You must be living very far a-field indeed if you cannot enjoy an occasional concert every now and then, in a village hall, or church. The programme is of course home-made, but the songs and recitations show that there is plenty of talent scattered over the countryside. "Pie socials" and "Basket socials" are very popular.

The Churches

Churches are scattered thickly over the Province, and most of the people belong to one or other of the leading denominations. In the census year, 1901, there were found to be 1,043 churches in New Brunswick,—341 Baptist, 117 Presbyterian, 207 Methodist, 153 Anglican, and 156 Roman Catholic. Their total seating capacity was 265,629, Baptists heading the list with 82,152, and Roman Catholics coming second with 61,887, followed by the Methodists with 47,409, the Anglicans with 30,463, and the Presbyterians with 30,218. In connection with the churches were 637 Sunday schools, with 5,296 teachers, and 43,677 scholars. The people returned themselves as 125,698 Roman Catholics, 80,874 Baptists, 41,767 Anglicans, 39,496 Presbyterians, 35,973 Methodists, 1,637 Disciples, 1,124 Adventists, 1,040 Congregationalists, 606 Salvationists, 376 Jews, 257 Brethren, and 196 Lutherans, with smaller groups belonging to other denominations, and only 641 persons without any religion at all. All the churches are on an equal footing; no denomination enjoys favour or privilege by law, and the members of all live quite happily and socially together. There is no "Establishment." The Provincial budget includes a yearly item of \$80 (£16) paid to the "chaplain" who opens the proceedings of the Legislature with prayer; but the chaplain is selected in rotation from the ministers of four leading Protestant denominations,—Baptist, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Schools and Colleges

With 1,800 free elementary schools for a population of about 350,000 (only equal to that of Bristol), with Superior and Grammar Schools besides, and a Normal School or training college for teachers, and a University maintained by the Government, New Brunswick is pretty well off for education. Most of the schools have only one teacher apiece, and, with the small salaries offered, young men of high talent generally turn away to some other profession. The average salary for a male teacher of the first class is only \$640 (£128), and for a first class female teacher only \$395 (£79). Still, in 1909 a total sum of \$882,441 (about £176,448) was spent on the schools, \$246,175 (£49,235) of this consisting of Government grants. Education is, in fact, highly appreciated in New Brunswick, and the value of the instruction given by the elementary school teachers is out of all proportion to the salaries they receive. It is by no means limited to the "three R's." The children learn the history both of the Mother Country and of their own home land; and a "health reader" is used for their instruction in such matters as the effects of alcohol and tobacco and the use of food. In some country districts in this Province, as well as in other parts of Canada, a consolidated school has been set up with several teachers, this taking the place of several isolated one-teacher schools around it. One of these schools was established by Sir William Macdonald, the creator of the great agricultural and teachers' training college near Montreal that I have already mentioned; and two or three others are kept up by combinations of school districts, with Gov-

ernment grants for the conveyance of scholars who live at a distance. Manual training in woodwork is given in 15 or 16 centres, and there are also four departments of household science in operation.

One of the great blots upon the educational system both of the old world and the new is its failure to cultivate in country scholars an interest in country life. Many get the idea that things rural are in some way inferior to things urban, and this delusion stimulates the unhealthy drift of population from country to town. One of the objects of the new Macdonald College near Montreal is to change all that, by so training teachers that they shall foster instead of discourage the love of country life in their pupils. A hopeful beginning of a movement in the same direction has been made in New Brunswick by the establishment of a "school garden" at the Macdonald Consolidated School. I notice an interesting reference to this experiment in the principal's report, written early in 1907:—

"During the past season," he says, "it was satisfactorily demonstrated that a school garden, after the initial expense, can be made a source of financial as well as educational profit to the gardeners. Last spring the pupils provided fertilizer and seeds for their plots. Each of the older pupils made a specialty of one vegetable, and many interesting experiments were made in the individual plots. A record of the number of hours spent on each plot was kept, and the work of each pupil valued at so much per hour. Notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the summer, and the partial neglect of the plots during the long summer vacation, nearly all the plots yielded abundantly; and after the produce had been sold, the account of each pupil showed a net gain of a few cents. The pupils were more interested in the school garden work because of the attention given to the financial aspect, and the greater liberty allowed each pupil. During the summer vacation nearly all the gardeners returned often enough to cultivate their plants."

The ambitious student who wants to crown his education by a university course without leaving the Province can do so either at the Provincial University in Fredericton or at Mount Allison University in Sackville, which is maintained with great public spirit by the Methodists. There is, moreover, a Roman Catholic University at Memramcook.

About two-thirds of the Roman Catholics in New Brunswick, by the way, are French,—descendants of the hardy settlers who first made the Acadian wilderness to blossom like a rose. You will find these folk chiefly along the eastern and northern coasts of the Province, and some of them have their homes near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where their ancestors reclaimed so much of the valuable "marsh" land from the tide. An uncommonly sociable and pleasant folk they are; and they know how to work as well as to enjoy life thoroughly.

A few statistics may be forgiven here, and may even be found useful.

The area of New Brunswick is nearly 28,000 miles, or 17,920,000 acres. Scattered over the Province, thinly in the wild districts, but comfortably close together in the best valleys, are about a third of a million people. When the last census was taken in 1901 the number was 331,120, and 78,409 of these lived in towns of more than

2,000 population. Of the whole number 237,524 were of British race. The French numbered 79,979. There were also groups of 3,816 Germans, 3,663 Dutchmen, 1,292 Scandinavians, 68 Russians, and 60 Italians. The Indians and halfbreeds numbered 1,465, showing an increase of 62 in 30 years. These are a harmless folk, almost ignored nowadays, though the descendants of a once powerful and active race. Finally, there were 1,368 negroes, but in their case the 30 years had brought about a decrease of 333.

When we come to inquire about the birth-places of the people, we find that 313,178 of the 331,120 were natives of the Dominion, and almost all of these were born in New Brunswick itself; while only 10,226 were born in the United Kingdom and 680 in other British lands. There were also 5,477 natives of the United States, their number having increased by 1,389 in 30 years.

The Scot and the Irishman are not separated from the rest of the British race in these statistics, any more than they are separated in the actual life of the country. As a matter of fact, the Englishman pure and simple, whether his ancestors came direct from England or whether several generations of them had lived in the New England before the migration to New Brunswick, has a very large majority in the Province. There is no racial animosity between the different branches of the stock, however; whether a man is English or Scottish or Irish or Welsh, or anything else, if he is a good citizen he is soon made to feel himself quite at home. There are farmers of every branch of the English-speaking family scattered all over the Province. In some sections, however, Scotsmen or Irishmen are more numerous than in others. In Victoria

county, for instance, in the north-west of the Province, you come upon a regular Scottish colony, with its town of Perth and its Kincardine and Kintore settlements. The history of the community is instructive. The original colonists came out in 1873, and received a free grant of land on the Muniac River. It was not the best of land, from an agricultural point of view, though very attractive to look on. It was, in fact, the sort of land to test the capacity and perseverance of the people who undertook to cultivate it. Fortunately the people stood the test well; their settlement came safely through the troubles of infancy, and they are all right now.

The agricultural class in New Brunswick forms a large proportion of the population. Of 331,120 persons 35,051 were occupiers of farms; and to this figure must be added the number of their families.

It is worth noticing that 33,284 of the 35,051 New Brunswick farmers owned the land they occupy, while 905 were both owners and tenants. Only 862 were tenants pure and simple. Less than a quarter of the Province was taken up,—the total area nominally occupied being 4,438,938 acres, and the average farm containing about 126 acres. More than two-thirds of the 4,438,938 acres occupied were still "unimproved"—otherwise, wild land.

In 1901 there were 26,990 acres under wheat (this had fallen to 20,824 by 1906); 4,581 acres under barley (4,277 in 1906); 186,932 acres under oats (this figure had risen to 194,647 by 1906), and 73,521 under buckwheat, (as against 57,588 in 1906). I have spoken of roots in another place.

The property owned by New Brunswick farmers in the census year amounted to the very respectable total of \$51,479,574, or something like £10,300,000. The land itself was set down at \$22,329,428 (£4,466,000), being valued at the very modest figure of less than \$5, or about £1 per acre. I ought to add, however, that a recent report issued by the Federal Government estimates the value of farm land in New Brunswick at \$21.40 (about £4 8s.) per acre. Possibly only the "improved" part of the farm is reckoned in that report.

Going back to the census year, we find the farm houses and other buildings valued at \$16,379,456 (£3,276,000); and implements and machinery, \$3,662,721 (£732,500). The horses, of which there were 161,789, were valued at \$4,312,286 (£862,500), or over \$26 (about £5 10s.) per head. The milch cows, 111,084 in number, were valued at \$2,317,049 (£463,500), or nearly \$21 (£4 7s.) a head; (in 1908 the average seems to have risen to \$29, nearly (£6); and other horned cattle, 116,112 in number, at \$1,170,327 (£234,000), or over \$10 (say £2 2s.) a head. There were also 182,524 sheep, valued at \$538,682 (£107,700), or \$3 (12s. 6d.) a head, and 50,945 pigs, valued at \$401,960 (£80,400), or nearly \$8 (33s.) a head. The poultry, numbering 662,433, were said to be worth \$213,319 (£42,700); and the 1900 hives of bees were valued at \$13,014 (£2,600). In the table of values there appears an item of \$141,322 (£28,300) for pure-bred stock, the numbers of which are apparently included in the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs given above.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PURCHASE OF A FARM.

Variety of Prices "What can a farm be bought for in New Brunswick?" Well, prices vary immensely,—according to the reputation of the district, the nature of the soil, and other natural advantages or disadvantages, the proportion of cultivated land to the whole farm, and accessibility to markets. In many parts of the St. John Valley, or the Sussex Valley, with their old-established and thriving agricultural populations, land naturally fetches a better price than land of equal intrinsic value in a more backward neighbourhood.

It is sometimes stated that farms can be got in New Brunswick at any price from \$400 to \$500 (£80 to £100) up to \$5,000 (£1,000), \$6,000 (£1,200), or even more. So they can. "You pay your money and you take your choice." But you have to make rigorous and searching inquiry, and bring all your shrewdness and knowledge to bear on the problem, before you choose. If an intending purchaser cannot go out and make searching inquiry himself, let him write to A. B. Wilmot, Provincial Superintendent of Immigration, 4 Church Street., St. John, N. B., Canada, or to the representative of the Province in London—Mr. A. Bowder, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C.

It All Depends "A practical man can 'make good' on almost any farm," I have heard it said. There is a good deal of truth in that. Even the most practical man, however, and especially the practical man's wife, does not want to start low down when a start might be made a little higher up.

It all depends on your circumstances,—your capital, or lack of capital; your physical and moral qualities; your strength to do much yourself that another farmer would have to hire a man to do

for him; your habit of making light of difficulties, or magnifying them and letting them discourage you; the size of your family, and whether they are able to help or so young that they make work for others instead of doing work themselves; your thorough or superficial knowledge of the business.—Whether you know the very best treatment for different soils and crops and animals, or only know in a general way "how to farm." One man takes hold of a poor run-down bit of land and runs it up till it is the admiration of his neighbours and he is the admiration of his banker. Another pays a lot of money for an AI farm and sees it run down to ruin in his incompetent hands.

"There are plenty of good farms, with farm-buildings complete," says one official publication, "which can be obtained for from \$1,500 (£300) upwards; farms which will yield a good return for the work bestowed. These farms are not worn out or of inferior quality, but consist of good agricultural land capable of being greatly improved by judicious management."

That statement, I believe, is well founded. In fact, a hundred acre farm might be picked up for less than \$1,500—perhaps for \$1,000 (£200). Such a farm would probably be not very near a market,—though not far enough to be inaccessible. Nor would it be likely to include more than 20 acres at present under cultivation. The purchaser should have modest ideas about what constitutes a "handsome income;" or else he must be a resolute man with a healthy appetite for work, so that year by year he will be bringing more and more acres into use, besides adopting the most scientific methods of getting a large profit from a small area. For \$2,500 (£500) as much as 200 acres could be obtained, with a snug set of buildings, only four or five miles from town,—not a farm of the first class, of course, but with about 40 acres under cultivation, and capable of raising not only what the family itself consumes, but plenty of feed for a good-sized herd of cattle. A good example occurs to me of a farm thrown on the market by a cause in no way discrediting its capacity. It has been producing good crops of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips; it has a good orchard; the farm-house is modern and convenient, built only five or six years ago. The owner, however, is disabled by infirmity; his sons have professions of their own which they are not inclined to abandon, and the place is—or was, when I last heard of it—for sale at \$2,800 (£560). In some cases the buildings alone are worth as much as the price asked for the whole place.

For a man with more money to invest, there is no lack of really good opportunities. A farm of 450 acres, with good buildings, and 50 acres of fine intervale, was lately bought for \$6,000 (£1,200), and the purchaser should make a very good thing of it. The owner had died, there was no son to carry on the farm, and the daughter naturally sold it. That was in one of the best valley districts.

Outside these valleys there are farms that fetch high prices because they include land whose fertility is practically inexhaustible.—the "marsh" land which I have already described. The value of this land to a dairy-farmer is unique; and such a man, knowing his business and able to carry it on upon a fairly large scale, might very well invest \$5,000 (£1,000) or \$7,500 (£1,500) in such a farm. "A farm of this size," as an Englishman says who has done it "should, with intelligent management and moderate industry, yield a good living."

A fair horse can be bought for about \$100 (£20) and a good cow for from \$25 to \$50 (£5 to £10). A mowing machine would cost \$40 (£8); a hay rack, \$25 (£5); a truck wagon, fitted with hay rack, \$100 (£20); a cart, \$30 (£6); a plough, \$12 (£2 10s.); a spring harrow, \$12 (£2 10s.); a disc harrow, \$22 (£4 10s.); a drag, \$8 (£1 13s.), and a horse-hoe and cultivator. If the farmer also wants a binder he pays about \$100 (£20); a seed drill, \$40 (£8); a manure spreader, \$125 (£25); a combined wheel cultivator and ribber, \$60 (£12); a roller, \$40 (£8); and a drill plough, \$25 (£5). It is often possible to hire implements from neighbours, paying for them by help of other kinds.

The man with no capital, or next to none, appears to be handicapped when he wants to get a farm. I say "appears to be," because a knowledge that he has to do without capital often stimulates a man to greater efforts and leads to greater success than you see in one whose path has been made easy from the start by the possession of money. For the mere trifle of \$300 (£60) a man may pick up a little clearing, overgrown by weeds, with a cottage and barn, and in ten years or so he can make it a place to be proud of. He may not have even the £60, but he can earn it. He can even borrow it, with no fear of being unable to repay the debt very soon, if he takes care to take only a place that can be improved.

To the adventurous man, the born pioneer, who loves to "rough it" a bit, the wild unclaimed lands of New Brunswick offer his heart's desire. I am well aware that only a small proportion of the Old Country's agricultural population would be prepared for that sort of life. Still, in a Province like New Brunswick, where the remotest corner of the backwoods is not very remote after all, the pioneer life is not as hard as you perhaps imagine, and nothing like so hard as the life of thousands who went out in the nineteenth century and made fruitful farms and happy homes for themselves in the heart of the forest primeval. I will pay my fellow-countrymen the compliment of believing that the old hardy spirit which did this is not yet extinct.

If a man, well knowing what he is about, resolves on this course, he can get a free grant of 100 acres from the New Brunswick Government, under the "Labour Act." If the land he chooses has not yet been surveyed, he pays the cost of surveying, which comes to about \$3 (12s. 6d.). That is the only money he need pay. There is another charge of \$20 (£4), but he can escape that by doing \$30 (£6) worth of work on the roads in the neighbourhood. Also land can be bought in that fertile section in Victoria County known as the Blue Bell tract by bona fide settlers at \$1.00 (4s. 1d.) per acre. This land is covered with a large growth principally hard wood. In the first three years he must put up a house measuring at least 20 by 16 feet, and must get ten acres under cultivation. This done, the land is his own. Many men have actually got farms in this way. To any man who thinks of following their example I would say—be sure you have the grit and the strength and the skill for it. If you have the grit and strength only, spend a preliminary year or two working for some other farmer in the Province, so as to get to know everything you will have to do, and especially to learn the use of the axe, and other accomplishments of woodcraft. Be sure the

land you have your eye on is really worth clearing. There is a fair amount of good land yet unclaimed; there is also a great quantity of land which it would be sheer folly to cultivate. Be sure you get the one and not the other.

A free grant can only be got by a man who owns no other land in the Province. But even without that restriction, a man can get Crown land by paying for it. In this case he sends in his application, and the land, when surveyed, is put up at auction,—so that he can only get the land if no one outbids him.

**How to
Learn**

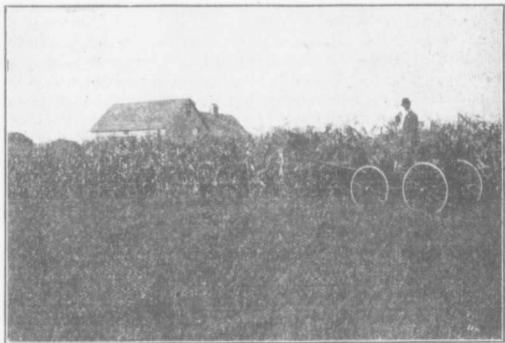
I advised the intending "free grant" man just now to hire himself out for some time after arriving in Canada, so as to learn the ways of the country. But I should advise any man to do that, whatever kind of farming he wants to do, and whether he has capital or none. Yes, and whether he has farming experience or not; for a good many farming ways are different in the new country, and, besides, he gives himself time to look around before he buys.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FARM LABOURER.

I can imagine a farm labourer in one of the English shires saying,—“How does all this concern me? You have been talking about what a farmer can do and what he can get if he goes to New Brunswick. I am not a farmer,—though I should like to be.”

Then you are just the man to go. That is, if you will not be content with dreaming and wishing you had a farm of your own. If



Corn, Mills' Farm, Penopsquis Road, Sussex

you have the muscle for farm work, and the will to do it, you can look forward with perfect confidence to the time, not very far distant, when you can be farming your own land.

As a matter of fact, I have already spoken of the farmer without capital. What difference is there between him and the farm labourer? At home there is a difference of social caste; but that difference soon disappears in the free air of Canada. There the

**Social
Conditions**

farm labourer works and lives with his employer unless he is a terrible boor. He is not thought any the worse of because he works for wages. If he is a fellow without any self-respect,—if he drinks, or otherwise misbehaves himself,—a Canadian farmer will not even employ him. But then, a fellow of that class is not wanted in Canada at all, and the Canadian Government quite rightly does all it can to keep him out. On the other hand, if he is a sober, clean-living, industrious man, who puts his back into his work and is willing to do things in the way he is asked to do them, the Canadian farmer is ready to welcome him with open arms.

I- some parts of New Brunswick the farmers are almost at their wits' end to find help enough for the absolutely necessary work, and are prepared to pay high wages. A good man can usually get \$20 (£4) a month for half the year and \$15 (£3) a month for the other half, in addition to board and lodging. In fact, I have known a "green" Englishman, who could curdy a horse but knew little else that was of use on the farm, getting \$20 a month and house rent.

A gardener employed in a certain New Brunswick town has a full year's engagement at \$45 (£9) a month. He lives in a house that he has built, largely with his own hands, on a bit of a vacant farm outside, and he drives to his work in town with his own horse and buggy. Even out on a farm I have known an employer to give \$35 (£7) a month to a man for the season, and \$40 (£8) a month to a foreman. These must be good men to get such pay, you will say. Yes, certainly, they are up to their work; but they are only men, after all, and others can fit themselves to be equally trusted.

Some farmers usually engage a man only for the season, and in that case the labourer has to save all he can from his wages to keep him through the winter, unless he has the capacity and finds the opportunity for work in the woods or at some other winter occupation. But even those farmers are generally willing to give a man a full year's engagement if he is a good worker, and keep him through the winter in order to have him when cultivation begins again in the spring. The winter, of course, is not an idle time. The live stock, for one thing, has to be looked after all the time.

"If he is a good worker," I say. That is the point. He must be a good worker. And if he has a good wife who also works well, so much the better. The farmer's wife is often more in need of help about the house than her husband is on the farm itself, and is willing to pay well for it.

"A good man" is always the cry. "Send us good men," says a dairy farmer. "If I could hear of a good married herdsman, with experience of a dairy herd, I'd engage him on the spot and pay him good wages."

To get a good man, many a farmer is willing to give not only a year's engagement at good wages, with free board for the man himself, but a free house for the man and his family, and in some cases milk and vegetables besides. Even where all this cannot be given, and where a farmer finds it hard to pay the high wages often asked, the labourer has little to complain of,—unless he runs up against one of those mean employers who are found here and there all over this earth; and such an employer cannot keep a man long.

And if some employers are mean, it must be admitted that some of the employed are equally so, and try the good nature of their employers by a disobliging spirit and general good-for-nothingness.

It is to the employer's interest, of course, to treat a good man well; and happily even the average human being does humane deeds without stopping to calculate whether they are to his interest or not. The New Brunswickers are at least as kind as the people of other Christian countries.

Charming instances of overflowing kindness
Kindness to have come under my own notice. Here is one. An
New-Comers Englishman, with a wife and two young children, landed in a state of destitution. The man knew nothing of farm work, but a farmer gave him the use of a cottage. A few days afterwards one of the children was found to have diphtheria, and the whole family had to be quarantined in their new abode. The health authorities took the responsibility of feeding the family as well as treating the sufferer; but the neighbours were not content to leave the care of the new-comers to their official representatives. The whole neighbourhood, in fact, took charge of them. Bedding was sent in to supplement what had been in the house already, and all sorts of provisions, such as eggs, port wine, and a batch of bread, were left at the cottage door. I hope we should all have done as much under the circumstances; but I am afraid some of us might not have been quite so thoughtful and considerate.

Farm There are some men, I know, who would rather
Managers work for someone else,—as bailiff or manager on a good farm, for instance,—than take farms of their own. Tastes differ.

Well, there are people in New Brunswick who own farms without being able to work them. Such people are glad to get a good man who can take charge of the farm and do the work, either for a salary or on shares. A trustworthy and capable man of this sort gets \$300 to \$400 (£60 to £80) a year, living rent free; and sometimes he gets much more money, with a good bit of land to work on his own account.

If a man in this position, or in the position of a mere labourer, makes up his mind after all that he would like to launch out as an independent farmer, his employer is often glad to help him to achieve his ambition. Such a man has several courses open to him. He can take a free grant of the wild land, which I have already described, if he is cut out for that sort of work. He can buy and stock a small farm, paying as much as he has saved and borrowing the rest, working out for neighbouring farmers when he can spare time from his own land. Or he can rent a farm till he is ready to buy it.

Domestic and personal expenses need not be
Personal heavy. A farmer, even on a small scale, is in a
Expenses happier position than a man in any other occupation, for he can grow practically all the food he needs for himself and his family. And clothes, which form the other important item in the poor man's budget, are not as dear in Canada as they are generally reported to be. Imported clothing of fine quality is dear enough, but the commoner clothing can be had at extremely reasonable prices.

**Summer
and Winter
Clothes** In summer, as a man says who does not care much for appearances, "Any old thing will do to wear." I may also add that new-comers to Canada often make the mistake of wearing too much.

They have heard such tales about Canada being a cold country that they overload themselves with clothing. I remember an Englishman who went out hay-making one summer day soon after his arrival and was suddenly overcome by the heat. He was found to be wearing the heaviest woollen underclothing that any Canadian would wear in the depth of winter.

"But it must be hard to get warm enough clothes for the winter," I can imagine someone saying.

It is not really so. I have spent about a dozen winters in Canada, and I wear exactly the same clothes there as I do in England, under ordinary circumstances. I have even gone through a Manitoba blizzard without making any change in my costume. To be sure, you want to keep moving when the temperature falls very low; a man cannot loaf about street corners then without suffering for it. And when you are out driving on a cold winter day, of course, you want the warmest overcoat you can get. Even in England no prudent man used to country life goes driving without extra protection of this sort. For such a purpose in Canada, a fur coat is a great comfort; and fashionable fur is costly. But a wombat-skin coat can be got for \$40 or \$50 (£8 or £10) and lasts for a lifetime; and the same purpose is served by a jacket of duck with a sheep-skin lining which only costs \$6 (25s.). A woollen cap coming down over the ears, a pair of thick mitts for the hands, and overshoes with felt tops and rubber soles,—these complete the additional outfit required for the hardest winter.

**Can the
Dominion be
Overcrowded?** One of the most amusing questions I have ever been asked, and it has been put to me many times, is this,—“With all the thousands of people flocking into Canada, is not the country getting over-crowded?”

That sensible people should be able to say such a thing with a sober face only show how little they know of Canada, after all the lecturing and writing about the country that has been done for their enlightenment. Just take one look at a map of the world, and another look at any work of reference giving the population of the different continents, and the question answers itself. Canada is as large as Europe, but Europe has 400,000,000 people in it and Canada has scarcely 8,000,000. After reckoning liberally for what seems the enormous immigration of recent years, there is only about an average of two human beings to the square mile. In England and Wales there are 344 persons to the square mile; in France, 191; in Germany, 270; in Holland, 416; and in Belgium, 606.

Let us make all possible allowance, even an absurdly large allowance, for any northern region that we at present consider almost uninhabitable, and the average of under two per square mile is microscopically and ridiculously small. Even in Russia, where the same sort of allowance has to be made, there are 100,000,000 people on an area not much more than half that of Canada,—or 51 per square mile. When Canada has a population of a hundred millions she will still have room for more, though the new-comers then will not have the same magnificent opportunities that lie open to new-comers now.

Even this Province of New Brunswick, though the first white men came to live on its coasts 300 years ago, and though more than 125 years have passed since settlement began in earnest, has not yet got a population averaging 12 to the square mile. One of its leading statistical authorities considers that only 15 per cent of its surface is "wholly unfit for agricultural purposes." This may prove a far too favourable estimate. But it must be remembered, as the same writer points out, that England herself, after a thousand years of cultivation, still has about 18 per cent of her area graded as unfit. In Ireland this unfit area is 26 per cent; in Wales it is 36; and in Scotland it is as high as 70 per cent. Yet Scotland has a population of 150 to the square mile. Supposing that even half of New Brunswick's total area had to be left out of account, it remains clear that she could with perfect ease support a very much larger population than is now scattered over her territory.

To say that she could support a far larger number of people easily is only to state half the fact. She not only has room for them but would be benefited as much by their presence as they would be benefited by going there. The New Brunswickers know that they are not numerous enough to develop the wealth of the country by themselves, and they are evidently prepared to welcome with open arms those who can really take an effective part in its development. Professor Johnston expressed an opinion half a century ago that if New Brunswick was found to possess enough coal for her domestic wants the Province might hope to sustain in comfort a population approaching 6,000,000, but if wood had to be grown for fuel this figure might have to be nearly halved. Now, New Brunswick's coal resources are by no means contemptible; but even if she had not



The Mott Farm, Jacksonville, Carleton Co.

an ounce of coal within her own borders, she would have no reason to complain, as she can get an unlimited supply close at hand in the mines of Nova Scotia.

If, without rhyme or reason, we reduced the "population which New Brunswick could easily support" to some figure so small that the most grudging critic would pass it as well within the mark,—

let us say, a paltry million,—we are still confronted with the plain fact that the population shown by the last census, in 1901, was only 331,120. That is, one-third of a million, and only one-seventeenth of the 6,000,000 population which is quite conceivable if agricultural and manufacturing industries grow as they may.

Looking back, we discover that in 1783, when the inflow of United Empire Loyalists had given the Province a start, the population was 11,457. By 1851 the number had grown to 193,800; by 1861, to 252,047; by 1871, to 285,594; by 1881, to 321,233. In the next decade the Province was only marking time, the census of 1891 showing an increase of just 30 individuals; but by 1901 the figure had grown to 331,120. Even when we lump the last five decades together, we find that the growth between 1851 and 1901 was only 137,320. At that rate of increase, averaging 2,746 per annum, it would take nearly two and a half centuries for New Brunswick to acquire a modest million of inhabitants.

No, there seems little fear of overcrowding in New Brunswick.

Two sections of the Province are available for **Colonization** settlement: The first, known as the Blue Bell Tract, is situate in Victoria County. It comprises a tract of rolling upland covered by a fine growth of trees, principally hardwood, free from underbrush, in appearance not unlike a great park. The soil is a rich reddish loam with a clay and gravel sub-soil. It is well watered and can be cleaned without difficulty.

This inviting land lies between the St. John River and the Canadian Pacific on the one side and the Transcontinental Railway on the other. Nearby is the thriving town of Grand Falls, well named for the mighty water power a few yards distant.

Within easy reach is Plaster Rock, an industrial centre for the manufacture of lumber.

Of the 50,000 acres that comprise the Blue Bell Tract, 7,000 acres have been thrown open for settlement, and a colonization road runs through.

On either side of the road are the one hundred acre lots which are available for settlers who pay \$1.00 (4s. 2d.) per acre. This amount may be paid in four equal annual instalments. The other tract, available for settlement, consists of 10,000 acres of forest land lately laid out in the County of Restigouche on the line of the I. N. Railway. The soil is fertile and the lots can be obtained on payment of \$5.00 (£1 16d.) for the survey, no other fees being required, and grants issue on the completion of the settlement conditions and \$30 (about £6) worth of labour on the roads.

I have no doubt that, however much information I have tried to give, there is much else that some of my readers would like to get. I would therefore refer all parties desiring information to the London representative of New Brunswick, Mr. A. Bowder, 37 Southampton street, Strand, London, W. C., or to any of the Canadian Government agents whose names and addresses are given on the second page of this pamphlet.

Since the within pamphlet was written the Government of New Brunswick has appointed Mr. A. B. Wilmot, Superintendent of Immigration, with an office at 4 Church Street, St. John, N. B., where he has listed all the farms that are for sale in the Province,

and where he meets intending settlers and personally assists them in every way to make their purchase and get located on suitable farms. He is also supplying farm labourers to New Brunswick farmers who require additional help. His object is to get the settlers placed under the best conditions obtainable.

Mr. Wilmot will be glad to answer any correspondence directed to the Provincial Immigration Office, 4 Church Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

Every immigrant arrival in Canada has to come up to the physical, mental and moral standards prescribed by the Canadian Immigration Act, otherwise he or she is refused admittance.

Prohibited Classes The following classes are absolutely prohibited by this Act from entering Canada:

Persons Mentally Defective (a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous.

Diseased Persons (b) Persons afflicted with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health.

Persons Physically Defective (c) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of the Immigration authorities they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

Criminals. (d) Persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

Prostitutes and Pimps. (e) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution.

Procurers (f) Persons who procure or attempt to bring into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose.

Beggars and Vagrants (g) Professional beggars or vagrants, or persons likely to become a public charge.

Charity Immigrants (h) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organization for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under the Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization, or out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Superintendent of Immigration, or in case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter.

It should be pointed out that the prohibition in regard to charity-aided immigrants does not apply in cases where money is privately loaned by one individual to another.

To guard against immigrants becoming public charges before they have had time to secure work, **Money** there are provisions under the Immigration Act **Qualifications** requiring each arrival to have in his or her possession a certain sum of money belonging absolutely to such immigrant. The amount varies with the time of arrival:—

March 1st to October 31st, \$25.00.

November 1st to last day of February, \$50.00.

And in addition to such money the immigrant must have a ticket or a sufficient sum of money with which to purchase a ticket or transport to his or her destination in Canada.

In the case of a family emigrating together it is not necessary that each member of the family should individually comply with the money regulations, but the head of the family must possess a sufficient sum of money to be equivalent to the aggregate called for on the following basis:—

March 1st to October 31st—\$25.00 (£5) in regard to each adult of 18 years or over in the family; \$12.50 (38s.) in regard to each person in the family less than 18 years of age.

November 1st to last day of February—\$50.00 in regard to each adult member of the family; and \$25.00 in regard to each child.

And this money must be possessed in addition to tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport for all the members of the family to their place of destination in Canada.

However, there are two classes of immigrants exempt from the foregoing money regulations. They are:—

Exempted 1. Male immigrants going to assured employ-
Classes ment at farm work and having the means of reaching the place of such employment; female immigrants going to assured employment at domestic service and having the means of reaching the place of such employment.

2. An immigrant of any of the following descriptions going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative:—

- a. Wife going to husband.
- b. Child going to parent.
- c. Brother or sister going to brother.
- d. Minor going to married or independent sister.
- e. Parent going to son or daughter.

NOTE.

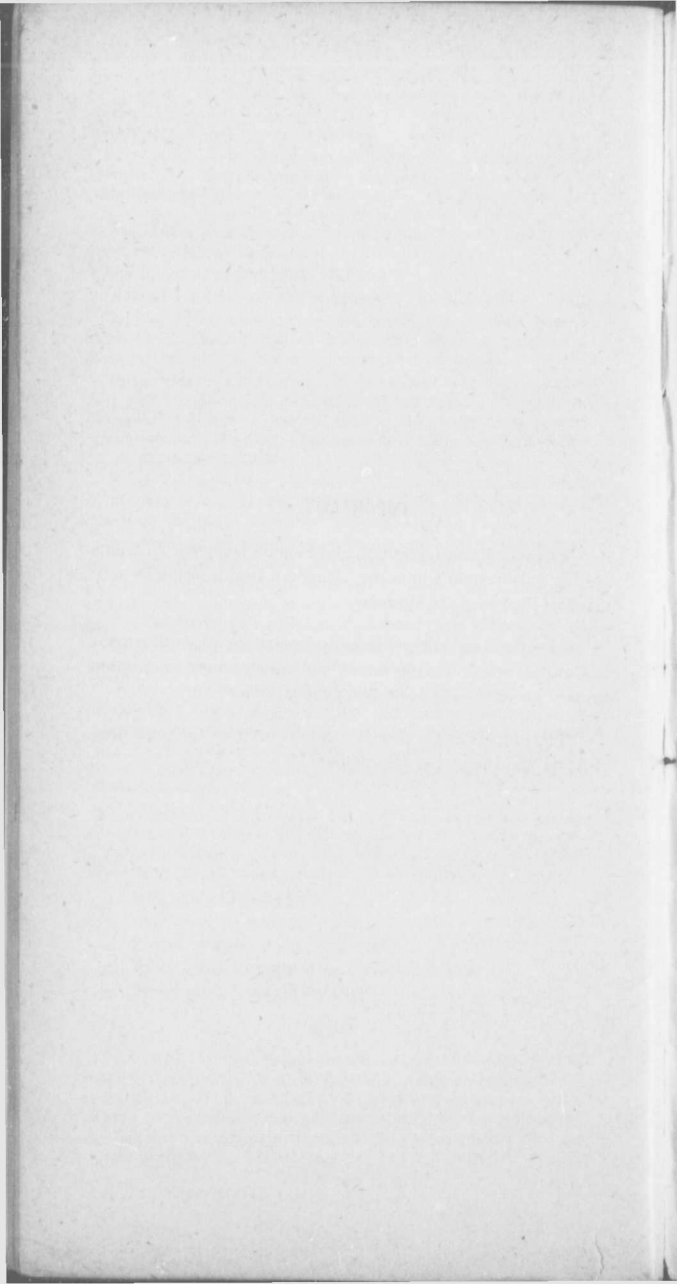
From time to time minor variations may be made in the restrictive regulations in accordance with varying conditions and circumstances. Full information in regard to these and any other features of the Immigration Act may be obtained by applying to any of the Canadian Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT.

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September.





DOMINION OF CANADA



PROVINCES	SQ MILES
ALBERTA	253,540
BRITISH COLUMBIA	357,600
MANITOBA	73,732
NEW BRUNSWICK	27,985
NOVA SCOTIA	21,428
ONTARIO	260,862
PR. EDWARD I.	2,184
QUEBEC	351,873
SASKATCHEWAN	250,650
YUKON	207,076
N.W. TERRITORIES	1,922,735

CITIES	POP.
MONTREAL	450,000
TORONTO	342,000
WINNIPEG	132,720
VANCOUVER	115,000
OTTAWA	83,360
QUEBEC	80,000
HAMILTON	73,538
ST. JOHN	57,000
HALIFAX	53,000
LONDON	49,507

LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX	2,485
MONTREAL	2,768
CHURCHILL	2,926
HALIFAX TO PRINCE RUPERT (EST)	3,682
MONTREAL	756
MONTREAL TO WINNIPEG	1,424
REGINA	1,780
EDMONTON	2,251
CALGARY	2,264
VANCOUVER	2,905

