

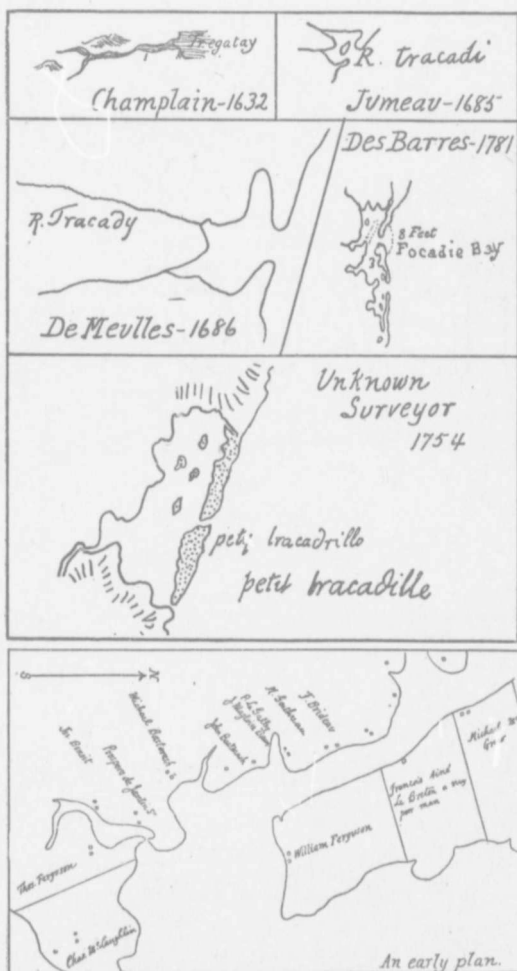
THE HISTORY OF TRACADIE

BY
W. F. GANONG, PH. D.

Reprinted from "Acadiensis."

VOL. II

1906



HISTORICAL MAPS OF TRACADIE.

The History of Tracadie.

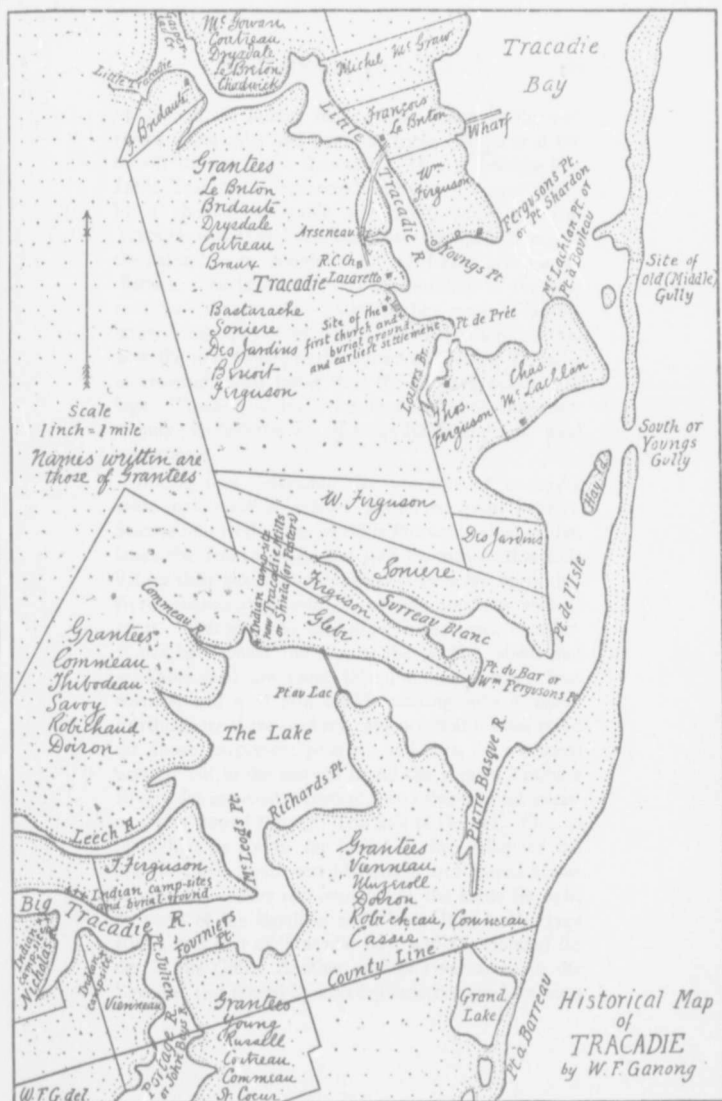


HIS is the second of a series of papers devoted to important New Brunswick settlements of which the history has not yet been adequately recorded. In the introduction to the first, which dealt with Miscou, I gave the plan I have in mind for them all, which in brief is this,—to describe the physical characteristics of each place, to outline its earlier history, to emphasize the origin of its present settlement, to indicate the part it has had in the peopling and progress of New Brunswick, and to give full references to all published matter relating to it. In following numbers, I hope thus to treat Pokemouche, Caraquet, Shippegan, Tabusintac, and other places along the North Shore to Shediac.

First of all, what kind of a place is Tracadie? If the reader will open before him a map of New Brunswick, and will fix his attention upon its northeastern part, he will see that the coast runs in a sinuous curve southwest from Miscou to Miramichi. Nearly midway, a little to the south, lies Tracadie, spread along the shore and up two rivers. All this part of New Brunswick slopes down gently under the sea, while land and ocean interlock; the sea cuts into the land in long tidal rivers, while the land pushes low rock-founded headlands out into the ocean. And all along the coast, festooned from headland to headland, lie the great incurving sand-beaches, enclosing long shallow and marshy lagoons through which the rivers find their devious ways to the sea through unstable and shifting

gulleys. Such is the country, and such are the waters of Tracadie. Its bounding headlands are Green Point on the north, and Point à Barreau (or more strictly the headland a little north of it) on the south, while the great beaches between them enclose the shallow Tracadie Bay. Into this typical lagoon flow in zigzag courses the Big and Little Tracadie Rivers. The tide runs far up both these streams. Above the head of tide the Little Tracadie is a rather insignificant stream, but the Big Tracadie is a fine large clear trout-abounding river. It rises well over towards Bathurst, flows first through a heavily-wooded and later through an elevated burnt country, and reaches the sea by a long winding, high-banked attractive tideway. The scenery of all the Tracadie region, and especially of the Big Tracadie and Portage Rivers, though quiet, is pleasing; for the country, though low on the very edge of the sea, rises inland to ridges of fair elevation. Through all of its course, the Big Tracadie flows through the same gray sandstones which underlie all of the Tracadie and neighboring districts. These rocks belong to the lower Coal Period, are of soft texture, and form a fair soil which, with industry, can be farmed to profit though not to affluence. Both the Big and the Little Tracadie, but especially the former, have yielded large quantities of lumber, and their lower courses abound in the fishes characteristic of this region,—trout, bass, salmon, gaspereau and eels, though the sea-fishing off Tracadie is inferior. Formerly the oyster also lived in the lagoons, for their shells, of great size, are still occasionally found, though they do not now occur alive nearer than St. Simons.

Such are the principal features of Tracadie, the place. And they are reflected in the characteristics of the Tracadie Settlement. Farms are scattered over the uplands, especially along the coast of the sea and the tideways of the rivers, while villages have grown

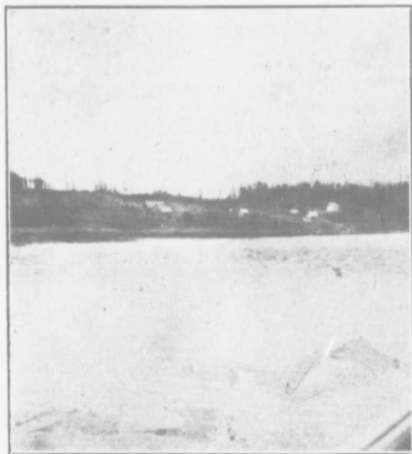


up around the lumber mills at the mouth of the two rivers. The older and larger of these villages is at the mouth of the Little Tracadie. This is because the Little Tracadie is connected with the principal Gully by a channel navigable for boats, while the Big Tracadie is not; and this has made the Little Tracadie the natural, even though but an indifferent, port for the district. But in recent years the building of the railroad to Caraquet and Bathurst has made Tracadie largely independent of water communication, so that now the new village at the mouth of the Big Tracadie is growing much faster than the older Tracadie Village. Tracadie is thus a farming and lumbering community; its fisheries are of subordinate and only local importance.

But in thus describing the Tracadie of to-day, I must not omit a related matter of great interest. Science tells us that our world is forever in change, that lands rise from the sea and sink beneath it, that hills lift up their heads where meadows once lay open, that rivers change their courses, waxing small as well as great. Tracadie, too, has experienced great changes. It has been under the sea, as the pebbles, shells and sea-shore sand now found inland at several places bear witness, and it is now slowly sinking into it again. Furthermore there is every evidence that it once stood far above its present position, and then the sea-coast was far out to the eastward, and the present Tracadie Rivers did not exist. Instead, two other and far greater rivers flowed through Tracadie to the sea. One of these had its source far inland in the valley of the present Little Southwest Miramichi and flowed across country by a valley still occupied by the Little Sevogle, by parts of the Bartibog and Tabusintac, by Portage River, and part of Tracadie Bay, while it emptied far out in the Gulf. Another ancient river arose in the Sevogle, and flowed by a valley now occupied by parts

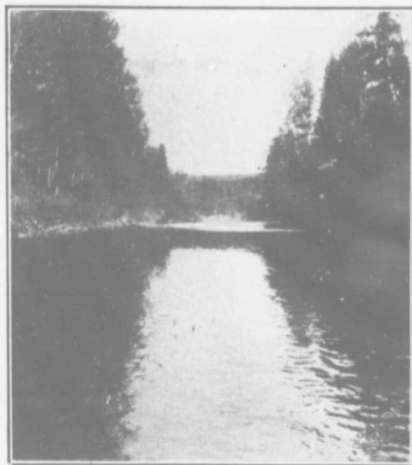
of the Tabusintac; it crossed the present Big Tracadie somewhere near the Head of Tide, flowed thence along part of the Little Tracadie, across Tracadie Bay south of Green Point, and then emptied far to the north-eastward. Much later the present rivers were formed, and they have completely disguised the courses of the older. Between the two ancient rivers ran a ridge, and on this ridge stands Tracadie Village, with the church upon its crest. And there were other similar rivers south and north, as I shall mention in telling of Pokemouche and Tabusintac. But I have no space for more about the geography of Tracadie. If the reader wishes to study it farther, he will find a full description of the Big Tracadie in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, published at St. John, Volume V, pages 433-443, while an account of the ancient great rivers of this part of New Brunswick is given in the same *Bulletin*, pages 423-433, with illustrative map.

Now who were the first people to live in Tracadie? And the answer, so far as our knowledge goes, is plain,—they were the Micmac Indians. They do not live there now, for they have long since gone to join their fellow-tribesmen in the villages near the larger towns, but there is every evidence that in early times Tracadie was a favorite resort of theirs. The very name Tracadie, which is of Micmac origin, though said by various authorities to mean "fishing-place", or "wedge-shaped," in all probability means "camping-ground," as though it were an especially favored place of residence. And this we can readily believe of a region so pleasing to see, so prodigal in good camp-sites, and so rich in fish and game. Our knowledge of the locations of their many camp-grounds and burial-places we owe entirely to the researches of Dr. A. C. Smith of Tracadie, who has studied them in the scholar's spirit. He has com-



The uppermost Settlement on the Tracadie ;
view typical of the tideway.

—Photo. by A. H. Pierce.



Typical view on the Big Tracadie River, not far
from the head of tide.

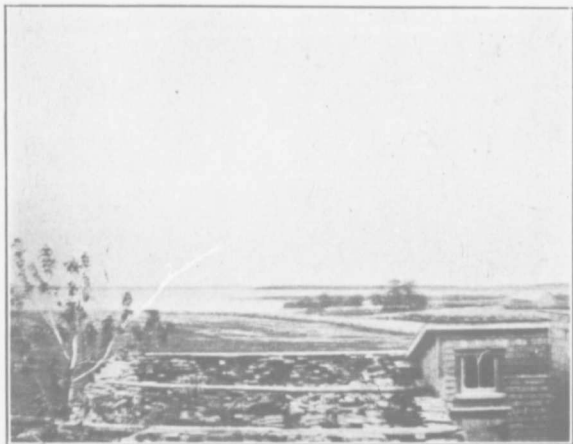
—Photo. by A. H. Pierce.

municated the results to the Natural History Society at St. John, in whose *Bulletin*, Volume IV, pages 305-312, some account of his discoveries is given, although an error in that article attributes many objects, including Indian graves, to Shippegan, whereas they belong to Tracadie. Dr. Smith has told me that old Indian camp-sites of importance are known at Tracadie Mills (the mill itself covering an important old site), at Point à Bouleau, at Nichols River (on both sides of its mouth), on the north side of Big Tracadie opposite Nicholas River, and in other places of lesser importance. It was between the latter-named locality and Leech River that Dr. Smith found the ancient Indian burial-place with circular graves and bodies buried in a sitting posture, as was the Indian custom before the coming of the whites. I have reason to believe that Dr. Smith contemplates a continuation and extension of his valuable studies in this important department of archaeology, and it is to be hoped that he will publish all his results together in some scientific journal.

The Indians were ever great wanderers, and those of Tracadie passed often, no doubt, to other neighboring places. Thus their route to Pokemouche is still well-known to old residents; it was up Tracadie Bay, and by a path from its head through the woods to the southeastern extremity of the South River of Pokemouche, and they also travelled along shore past Green Point and into Boudreau Channel, Pokemouche. Their route to Tabusintac is equally well known; it was by Portage River to the cove at Holmes', and thence by a path following nearly the present portage road across to Portage Creek, near the head of Tabusintac Bay. They had also another route through Grand Lake and the ponds to the head of Tabusintac Bay; and there is some evidence that they had yet another route to Tabusintac, by way of the head of Port-

age River, and a path across to Cowassaget Brook. It is altogether likely, also, that they had a communication with Nepisiguit by way of the Big Tracadie and its headwaters, with a portage path to either Bass River or Teagues Brook. To me there is ever a great, even though somewhat somber interest attaching to these ancient and vanishing portage routes. They meant so much to a people that thought they would last forever, and they mean so little to us whose works must perish even as theirs. So small is the impress that man the self-centered can make upon Nature the patient! I have tried to trace these ancient Indian routes through New Brunswick, and I have described them with maps in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol V, 1899, page 255, and especially in Volume XII, where those of Tracadie are considered. In the latter volume are also some notes upon Indian settlements, and upon place-names originated by them, the lasting memorials of their presence. Thus local tradition states that some Tracadie names were given for Indian chiefs or residents, and of these are *Cabin du Clos*, *Bonami Nose*, *Point à Barreau*, and perhaps *Nicholas River*.

But what men of the white race first saw Tracadie? As to this, history is an utter blank. Our first historian, Champlain, had heard of it prior to 1604, since in that year he refers to it in his book as *Tregate*, the earliest known use of this name. But he tells us nothing further about it, nor do any other writers for nearly two centuries. Yet the French must have visited it at times, for it is shown upon various maps of theirs, as witness the accompanying copies of some of the more important of these. No doubt it was neglected through all the periods of discovery and exploration, and through the times of the French missionaries and traders, because so many other places had more commanding situations and much better harbors.



POINT DE BARREAU.

Photo by Dr. A. C. Smith

à Barbeau



POINT A BARREAU.

Photo by Dr. A. C. Smith

Indeed, aside from the maps, I cannot find a single reference to Tracadie in all our historical literature between 1604 and the arrival of the ancestors of the present settlers, saving only that contained in one book. In 1761, Gamaliel Smethurst, an Englishman, travelled with Indians in canoes along this coast, en route from Nepisiguit to Fort Cumberland. He was storm-staid several days beside Grand Lake, and experienced much suffering from cold and hunger, as he graphically relates in his own narrative, published in London in 1774. His book is now very rare, but it has been reprinted with maps and notes in the *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, St. John, N. B., Volume II, pages 358-390.

Although the records are thus a blank for this period, it would be strange indeed, if Tracadie saw no white residents through all those years. When we recall that from 1754 to 1764, the Acadians were attacked and dispersed from all accessible places in Acadia by the British, it seems strange that some of them did not take advantage of the retired position of Tracadie, especially of Big Tracadie or Portage River, and settle there out of reach of the English ships, just as they settled in other remote places in New Brunswick at that time. And perhaps they did, for although neither history nor tradition has preserved any mention of it, certain relics have been found which indicate French settlement long prior to that of the present day. Thus, as Dr. Smith tells me, various articles indicating residents (household cranes, etc.,) were found by the early settlers just above the mouth of Nicholas River, while at Fourniers Point there was dug up, some fifty years ago, a box containing papers which crumbled soon to dust. Near this place was found the ancient and massive gun, which was later given by Dr. Smith to the Museum of the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, where it now is. It is possible, I think,

that the curious place-name *Surreau Blanc*, a word having no meaning in modern Acadian, though possibly a corruption of Ruisseau Blanc, belongs to this period. But this is all. If men lived at that time in Tracadie, they have left scarcely more trace than the clouds they saw drifting across the fair summer skies.

We approach finally the foundation of the present settlement of Tracadie. For the information which follows, I am indebted very largely to two of the most prominent residents of Tracadie, first of all to Dr. A. C. Smith, and then to Mr. John Young, M. P. P., to both of whom I desire to express my obligations for many courtesies and invaluable aid. The maps are compiled from various plans in the Crown Land Office, supplemented by some personal observations, and many notes from Dr. Smith. And I may here mention the other publications which relate to Tracadie. These include several papers, of which I have not been able to make use, by M. Placide P. Gaudet, published in local newspapers, in *Le Courrier des Provinces Maritimes*, Sep. 21, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1895, in *Le Moniteur Acadien*, April 16, 1889, and in *L'Évangéline*, Nov. 17, Dec. 1, 1892. There are some notes of value also in Cooney's *History of Northern New Brunswick*, page 176, and in Raymond's *Winslow Papers*, page 500. No doubt we shall learn much more about the French founders of Tracadie when M. Gaudet publishes his extensive and accurate investigations into Acadian genealogy and history.

As to the identity of the founders of Tracadie, the tradition among both French and English residents seems to be unanimous,—they were Acadians, followed very soon by the English. First of them all was François Robert, dit Le Breton, who with some of his sons came here prior to 1785, from Griffins Cove, Quebec. At first, however, they were not genuine settlers, but lived by hunting and fishing; and they



The Old Camping Ground at Cabin Du Clos, near the head of Tracadie Bay.

—Photo. by A. H. Pierce



THE CHURCH AT TRACADIE.

Typical of the fine large stone churches of Gloucester County.

Photo. by J. Y. Mersereau, Chatham, N. B.

did not take up lands and become permanent residents until after the arrival of Bastarache and Saulnier, and others presently to be mentioned. Eventually, however, the Le Bretons settled permanently at Tracadie. They were Francois, (called Francois Ainé LeBreton, on the accompanying old plan, on which also the site of his house is shown), with his sons Rene, Julian, Charles and Jean Baptiste, and some daughters; and these were the ancestors of the many Le Bretons now prominent at Tracadie. But the temporary character of the first residence of the Le Bretons makes them not in reality the first permanent residents, and this honor belongs to two Acadians, Michael Bastarash, a name now corrupted to Basque or Bask, and Joseph Saulnier, (Soniere of the map), who came with their families from Memramcook in 1785, and became the founders of modern Tracadie. It was this Michael Bastarash or Bask, who with his brother Pierre and others, made their way back through the woods to their beloved Acadia, all the way from Carolina, or perhaps from New Orleans, as is related in an old document printed a few years ago in the magazine *Le Canada Francois* (Vol. II, page 94 of the documents). Bastarash and Saulnier settled at Tracadie Village, at the place shown upon the historical map. They built their houses near the spring on the shore, Saulnier on the north and Bastarash on the south. They were soon joined by other French families from various sources, by Isaac and Peter Goutreau, from Shediack, by Prosper Des Jardins dit L'Osier, who came about 1787, from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, (the ancestor of the Loziers of Tracadie); by Muzeroll, from Bay du Vin, by Magloire Breault (or Breaux), from Memramcook, by Commeau and Thibodeau, from French Village on the Kennebecasis, by Benoit, Robicheau and Arseneau from Neguac and vicinity, by Brideau from Paspebiac,

Quebec; and later by the other Acadians whose names appear as grantees upon the map. With them settled some others not Acadians,—one De Galley from Guernsey of the Channel Islands, one Russell from Neguac, and a McGowan from Ireland, who afterwards departed. Originally these families settled at and near the present Tracadie Village, and their locations are shown upon the old plan reproduced herewith; but their descendants spread gradually to Big Tracadie and Portage River, where they were gradually joined by other Acadian families from other sources, notably by Gould (originally Doiron) and Vienneau from Westmorland County, by Savoy from Neguac, by Cassie and St. Coeur from Bay du Vin, and by John Niles (dit John Boy), of English descent, from Cumberland, Nova Scotia. It is the descendants of these settlers, for the most part, who occupy the Tracadie to-day, and are gradually expanding farther up the streams and to the back lands.

Such was the origin of the French population of Tracadie, which is thus chiefly Acadian, though partly Canadian. The settlers came at diverse times in small groups or singly, and not in any large groups together. Evidently they were not brought here by any large impulse or movement. They were the more adventurous spirits of the expanding older settlements, those who heard of a new farming district with much lumber and a good fishery, and came pioneering to Tracadie to make new homes.

But like so many of the North Shore settlements of New Brunswick, Tracadie has had a dual French-English origin, and the English settlement is almost as old as the French. It was in 1786, or thereabouts, as the local tradition has it, that three disbanded soldiers, William and Thomas Ferguson, from the north of Ireland, and Charles McLaughlin, a Scotch Highlander, came and settled at the mouth of Little Tracadie.



VIEW OF TRACADIE VILLAGE FROM THE WATER.

The large stone building on the left is the Lazaretto. A typical North Shore village.

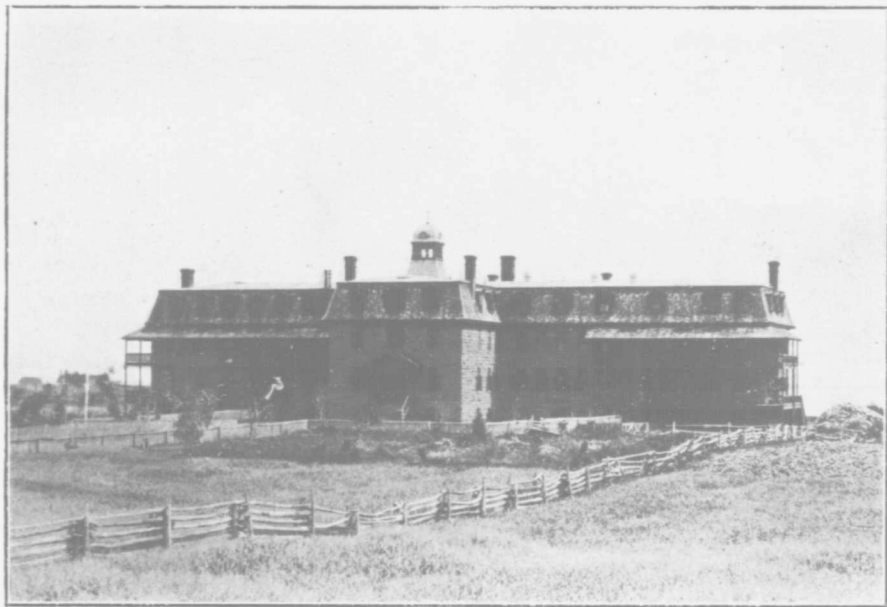
Photo, by J. Y. Mersereau, Chatham, N. B.

It is said that McLaughlin, and perhaps also the Fergusons, were soldiers of the famous 42nd Highlanders or Black Watch, a regiment which at the close of the Revolution was assigned lands and disbanded on the Nashwaak River. I do not find any of their names in the roll of that Regiment preserved at Fredericton, and it is possible they belonged to another division of it, as did John Campbell of Miscou. These men took up lands at Tracadie, and established residences as shown upon the accompanying maps. Thomas Ferguson removed soon to Restigouche and became one of the founders of that important district, but William Ferguson (who married the widow of De Galley) remained, and his descendants are numerous in Tracadie to-day. Somewhat later came John McGraw or McGrath of Irish descent. These were followed later by other English families, which arrived from time to time, notably Drysdale who came about 1800, from Miramichi, but originally from England, Richardson from Liverpool, England, about 1820, Robinson from Cumberland, England, about 1825, Thomas from Prince Edward Island, about 1825, McMahon and Walsh, from Longford and Wexford, Ireland, respectively, about 1830. But the most prominent of these English settlers were Robert and James Young of Dumfries, Scotland, who came here in 1825, after a brief stay at Miramichi. They purchased lands from William Ferguson, and settled at Young's Point at the places shown (by the little circles) on the accompanying map. The descendants of these men have been, and are, among the most prominent English residents of Tracadie, and of Caraquet. They have been leaders in business, and representatives of Gloucester County in the Legislature. Most of the English-speaking settlers above mentioned have descendants now living at Tracadie, many of whom speak French rather than English, have become Catholics,

and are otherwise largely gallicized. They have intermarried with the French; and very remarkable combinations of English and French names occur at Tracadie, as one may observe to a surprising degree by reading the names upon the crosses in the Tracadie burial ground.

Such was the foundation of Tracadie. The settlement has grown steadily down to the present and has expanded to the various outlying districts, to St. Isidore, and to other parts of New Brunswick. And, like all country settlements the world over, it has contributed its quota to the population and the energy of the larger towns and cities. For the cities, and all the higher ranks of life, are not self-perpetuating, but draw constantly upon the great reservoir of humanity and energy,—the country. In later years, especially since the large development of the lumber trade and the building of the railroad, other settlers of various nationalities have come in from sundry sources, breaking Tracadie's isolation, and bringing it closer into touch with the restless world.

So much for the founders of Tracadie. We consider now some of the principal events in the progress of the district. And first we turn to the church. The first church was built about 1800, on land near the shore originally cleared by Bastarash, and left vacant when he moved farther back to near the present highway road. About this time also, or earlier, was established the old burial-ground in which lie the French founders of Tracadie. It is upon the shore, now abandoned and overgrown, and protected from the encroaching sea by a log embankment. The first church was of logs and stood until 1825. It was this which was visited by Bishop Plessis in 1812, as he relates in his journal which was published in 1865, in the Canadian Magazine *Le Foyer Canadien*, page 163. In this remarkably interesting diary Bishop Plessis devoted several pages



LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE.

Photo. by Dr. A. C. Smith.

to Tracadie, and gives a somewhat full account of various matters of interest to the settlement. This church was replaced, about 1825, by a frame building which served until the present fine stone structure, commenced on the hill onlooking the village about 1875, and finished about 1895, was ready for use. This is the principal church in Tracadie district, but not the only one, for there is a new wooden building, still unfinished, on the west side of Portage River. The Protestants, though few in number, have a small church of their own, built in 1895.

The fisheries of Tracadie appear to have been much more valuable formerly than they are to-day. At one time the outside fishery for cod was followed, and many fishing-boats used the lagoon as a harbor, but no such fishing is now done. There are very interesting references to this subject in Bishop Plessis' *Journal*, above mentioned, and also in a very valuable report on the *Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick*, by M. H. Perley, published at Fredericton in 1850.

Of great importance to Tracadie has been the development of the lumber trade. This seems to have originated soon after 1800, as implied by certain references in Bishop Plessis' *Journal*, and at first consisted in the preparation of white pine ton timber, which could not be shipped from Tracadie, but had to be towed along shore to Miramichi for export. This custom has left a record in the name *Raft Gully* entering Tabusintac Bay. Later this trade, as elsewhere in New Brunswick, declined through exhaustion of the white pine, but after an interval was replaced by the trade in spruce deals, and it was for this the mills at Tracadie Village were built. And still more recently there has been yet another important lumber development, for within ten years some large tracts of land held in private ownership on the head of Big Tracadie, and very heavily timbered, were bought by an Ameri-

can company which built the mills at Tracadie Mills (also called Fosters, or by its Post Office name of Sheila), the lumber from which is shipped by the railway to Bathurst. Around these mills has grown up a thriving village, which however is threatened with a short existence, since the good lumber on Big Tracadie is believed to be well-nigh exhausted.

An event of much importance in the history of Tracadie was the establishment there of the Lazaretto. About the year 1815, it became definitely known that leprosy existed among the Acadians of Gloucester County, though it is still uncertain, despite various local traditions, how it was first introduced among them. Nothing was done to check it at the time, but it continued to spread until 1844, when the New Brunswick Government, as a result of the investigations of a Commission of competent physicians, established a Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island, Miramichi, and gathered most of the lepers into it. In 1849, however, in order to bring it nearer the centre of the disease and the residence of the lepers, it was removed to Tracadie and established upon its present site. The first buildings were of wood enclosed by high fences, and the lot of the imprisoned lepers was dreary in the extreme. Governor Gordon visited the place shortly before 1863, and in his book "Wilderness Journeys," (published at St. John in 1864), he gives a harrowing account of their conditions. It was a great blessing for them when, in 1868, at the suggestion of Bishop Rogers of Chatham, seven devoted Sisters of Charity of Hotel Dieu, Montreal, consecrated their lives to the service of the lepers, and came to Tracadie to nurse and care for them. And sisters of that order have been with them to this day. In 1880, the Dominion Government assumed charge of the Lazaretto, and soon after the wooden buildings were torn down, and the present commodious freestone building was erected, since



VIEW OF TRACADIE VILLAGE FROM THE NORTH. LOOKING SOUTH.

The Lazaretto can be seen in the middle distance.

Photo. by J. Y. Mersereau, Chatham, N. B.

which time, under ample and skilled care, the misery of the poor lepers has been mitigated as far as the conditions of the disease will permit. By careful segregation of those afflicted, the disease is gradually being stamped out, so that now there are only sixteen lepers in the Lazaretto, and of course none outside of it. Some of the readers of these words will see its entire disappearance from the province. The physician in charge of the Lazaretto is Dr. A. C. Smith, who has made a careful study of the disease in its historical and scientific, as well as medical aspect. He has published an account of the subject in a German publication, the *Verhandlungen und Berichte des viersten internationalen dermatogenenen Kongresses*, Volume I, page 32, while his annual reports are published among the documents of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is very desirable that Dr. Smith's knowledge of this important subject should be made accessible to New Brunswick readers, and I trust that he will later publish an exhaustive treatment of the subject in some local magazine. Upon the founding of the Lazaretto, and the reports of the physicians upon the disease, one may find full information in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1844, and later. Various newspaper accounts of the Lazaretto have been written, including one, a curious mixture of fact and fiction, in the *New York World*, in July 1880, copied in the *Toronto Mail* for July 21, 1880, a much better article, which appeared a few years ago in the *Bathurst Courier*, and was copied by the *St. John Telegraph*, and another in the *Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star* in December 1899, copied in the *Campbellton Events* for December 14, 1899. There is also some description of the Lazaretto and the disease, with some interesting notes on Tracadie in 1849, in Johnston's *Notes on North America*, (London 1851), Volume II, page 24.

The evolution of the civil position of Tracadie is of

some interest. From 1759 until 1784, it was a part of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. In 1785, it was included in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, and the next year was assigned in part to Alnwick Parish, to which it belonged until 1814, when the parish of Saumarez, including most of Gloucester County was erected, and named in honor of General Sir Thomas Saumarez, then administrator of the Government of New Brunswick. This large parish had its limits curtailed from time to time by the erection of other parishes, ending with the erection of St. Isidore, in 1881. Gloucester County was set off from Northumberland in 1826 and was named, it is believed, in honor of Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, daughter of King George III.

And there is little to add, for we have now reached our own times. In recent years there has been a steady though slow progress in population and prosperity. As everywhere along our North Shore, the French are increasing faster than the English, so that in time all this section will be practically entirely French. The chief events of the past few years have been concerned with improvements in communication, the building of more and better roads, the completion of the railroad, about 1895, to Caraquet and Bathurst, and the building of a public wharf.

I have been twice at Tracadie, and all my memories are pleasing. I wish it a steady progress, moral, educational and material.

W. F. GANONG.

530849c

332