



The Picture Province

Established 1867
1st Province

Did You Know?



- Founded in 1785, Saint John is Canada's oldest incorporated city.
- New Brunswick has the highest tides in the world, reaching up to 17 metres (56 ft)—the height of a four-storey building. Two hundred billion tonnes (220.5 billion tons) of water rush in and out of the Bay of Fundy twice a day every day!
- The famous Reversing Falls are a series of waterfalls on the Saint John River. The incoming tides from the Bay of Fundy force the falls to reverse their course and flow uphill twice a day, defying the force of gravity!
- The world's first individually wrapped chocolate bars were made in 1910 in Saint Stephen—Canada's Chocolate Town. They sold for five cents apiece.
- New Brunswicker and former lieutenant-governor George F. Stanley designed the Canadian flag.
- The world's longest covered bridge is in Hartland, New Brunswick. It spans the Saint John River and measures 391 metres (1,283 ft).
- New Brunswick is Canada's only officially *bilingual* (speaking two languages) province. English and French are the official provincial languages.
- In late summer, hundreds of thousands of semipalmated sandpipers, or "peeps," feed on mud shrimp at Shepody Bay. They eat enough to double their weight (between 9,000 and 20,000 shrimp a day for two weeks) before taking off on a 4,600-kilometre (2,860-mile) non-stop flight to South America!

Quick Facts



Capital city: Fredericton

Population: 756,780

Total Area: 72,908 square kilometres (28,150 sq miles)

Population Density: 10.50 persons per square kilometre (27.20 per sq mile)

The Place



Climate

New Brunswick's summers are the warmest in all of Canada, with an average daytime temperature of 23.3°C (73.9°F). In winter, the province receives around 244 centimetres (96 in) of snow, most of which falls on the southern coast. The coastal regions are usually warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than areas farther inland. As a result, the growing season is also twice as long in the coastal plains than the northwest region of the province. Heavy winds off both the land and sea make for frequent and dramatic temperature changes. The Bay of Fundy is often hidden in fog.



Average Seasonal High and Low Temperatures

Spring: 8/-3°C

Summer: 23/11°C

Fall: 13/3°C

Winter: -4/-14°C

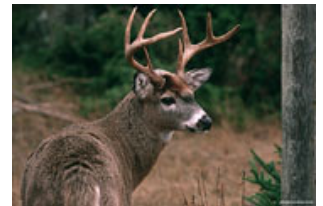
Geography

New Brunswick is divided up into three main regions. The northwestern region is part of a large *plateau* (high, flat land). Mount Carleton, the highest peak in the province and part of the Appalachian Uplands, is located in the middle of this region. Central and eastern New Brunswick are covered in gentle, rolling hills, which slope down to the coastal region in the south. The coast is marshy with many rivers and streams leading to the sea. The largest of these is the Saint John River, which measures 673 kilometres (418 miles) long. The Bay of Fundy is the province's largest bay, at 150 kilometres (90 miles) long, and separates New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. It is shaped like a large funnel, and its forceful tides have created a large section of salt marshes, which are home to a wide variety of marine, plant, and animal life. An *isthmus* (narrow strip of land) connects southeastern New Brunswick with Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island lies to the east of the province, across the Northumberland Strait.



Wildlife

The heavy forests of New Brunswick are filled with moose, white-tailed deer, and black bear. Canadian geese and black ducks are very common along the coastlines, and the Atlantic salmon is found in almost every stream and river. The Miramichi is the most well-known salmon river, and people come from all over the world to fish its waters.



Flora and Fauna

Common Animals

Atlantic salmon
 Beaver
 Black bear
 Blue heron
 Chipmunk
 Gull
 Mink
 Moose
 Muskrat
 Pike
 Puffin
 Rabbit
 Red fox
 Squirrel
 White-tailed deer

Common Plants

Aspen
 Birch
 Blue bead lily
 Bunchberry
 Coltsfoot
 Fiddlehead
 Hemlock
 Labrador tea
 Maple
 Spruce
 Star flower
 Tamarack
 Elm
 Oak

Endangered Animals

Bald eagle
 Canada lynx
 Eastern cougar
 Harlequin duck
 Leatherback turtle
 Maritime ringlet

Endangered Plants

Anticosti aster
 Bathurst aster
 Furbish's lousewort
 Parker's pipewort
 Pinedrops
 Prototype quillwort

Peregrine falcon
Piping plover

St. Lawrence aster
Southern twayblade

Environmental Issues

Lobster

New Brunswick is known for its delicious seafood dishes, especially lobster. Fishermen have been catching and selling lobster from New Brunswick's coastal waters for many years. The city of Shediac is even called the Lobster Capital of the World. However, in the waters of the Northumberland Strait, the number of lobsters is steadily falling. Fishermen have nicknamed the place the "dire strait." There doesn't seem to be a clear cause to the shrinking number of lobsters. Some believe that the lobster fishing season is to blame, since it begins in August, when female lobsters lay and hatch their eggs, so the lobsters are caught before they have a chance to reproduce. Others think herring and scallop fishermen are causing the problem, because the nets they drag along the floor of the strait disrupt lobster habitats. The government is trying to control the problem by making stricter guidelines for the lobster fishing season.



Air Pollution

New Brunswick suffers from *smog* (smoky fog), which forms when air pollutants are trapped in an area. Most *smog* problems occur in the summertime. Some New Brunswickers participate in car-pooling programs, which let people share rides to work instead of driving alone. People can access a website or call a toll-free number to set up car pools with other people in their area. Many hope that the car pools will help improve the air quality by reducing the amount of pollutants cars and trucks produce. A cleaner environment will also help prevent *respiratory* (breathing) problems and other illnesses that can be caused or made worse by *smog*.



Resources and Industries

Agriculture

Farming is not a huge part of New Brunswick's economy because most of the soil isn't good for farming. The upper Saint John Valley contains the most important farmland in the province. There are hundreds of potato farms in the area around Grand Falls, and apples are grown farther south. Dairy farms are common in the valleys around the Moncton area, where many *dikes* (barriers) have been built to protect the farmland from the wild waters of the Bay of Fundy. Most of the crops produced in New Brunswick are used in the province.



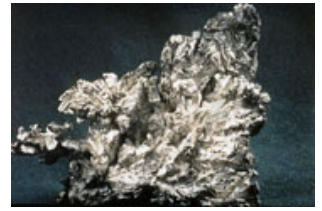
Manufacturing

The main products manufactured in New Brunswick are paper, plywood, and pulp products, which make up the majority of the province's forest production. The food processing and beverage industries are also important. Fish and seafood, particularly oyster, lobster, and clams, are the top foods sold. Saint John and Moncton are the leading manufacturing centres.



Mining


Mining is an important industry in New Brunswick. In the mid-1900s, metals were discovered in the northern part of the province near Bathurst and Miramichi. Zinc is the main metal mined and makes up more than half of all minerals produced in the province. Silver, lead, and copper are also mined, mostly in northern New Brunswick. Much of the metal mined in the province is used in shipyards to build steel military vessels.



History



Time Line

Thousands of years before European explorers arrive, native peoples hunt caribou, moose, and walrus for food	
AD 1500	
1534	Jacques Cartier explores New Brunswick's coast and claims it for France
	
1600	
1604	Pierre du Gua establishes the first French settlement; the region is soon named Acadia
1700	
1713	The Treaty of Utrecht gives Acadia to Great Britain
1755	The British capture Fort Beauséjour and force the Acadians out of New Brunswick
1765	The colonial government gives away more than 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres) of Maliseet land to settlers
1783	Seven thousand <i>Loyalists</i> (Americans loyal to the British) land at Parr Town
1785	Saint John becomes the first officially incorporated city in Canada
1800	

1825 The Great Miramichi Fire burns for almost three weeks, leaving more than 15,000 people homeless



1867 New Brunswick joins the Confederation

1875 Grace Annie Lockhart is the first woman in the British Empire to earn a bachelor's degree, at Mount Allison College

1877 The Great Saint John Fire leaves 13,000 people homeless

1884 The Acadian national flag is adopted



1900

1919 New Brunswick women win the right to vote in provincial elections

1930 New Brunswicker Richard Bedford Bennett becomes prime minister of Canada



1944 New Brunswick's North Shore Regiment takes part in the D-Day invasion during World War II

1960 New Brunswicker Louis Robichaud is elected the first Acadian premier of New Brunswick

1965 New Brunswick adopts its provincial flag



1969	The Official Languages Act makes New Brunswick Canada's only officially <i>bilingual</i> (speaking two languages) province
1997	The Confederation Bridge opens, linking New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
2000	
2008	New Brunswick becomes the second province (after British Columbia) to sue tobacco companies for healthcare costs related to the use of tobacco products
2012	Hundreds of people are forced from their homes by flooding along the St. John River
2014	At age 32, Brian Gallant is elected the youngest premier in Canada
PRESENT	

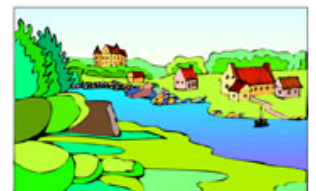
Algonquin Land

Three *aboriginal* (native) groups were the original inhabitants of what is now New Brunswick—the Maliseet, the Mi'kmaq, and the Passamaquoddy. These bands of people were related and spoke similar Algonquian languages. They lived mostly near water, along the area's many riverbanks and coasts. They followed their food supply from coastline to forest. During springtime, they fished for food, and in winter they hunted moose, bear, caribou, beaver, and otter. They built canoes out of birch bark and moose hide to navigate the rivers and travel to other villages. They were known for the calm way in which they handled arguments. Every member of a *band* (tribe) was allowed to have a say on specific issues, and no decisions were made or punishments given until everyone agreed on what to do. The Maliseet, the Mi'kmaq, and the Passamaquoddy passed on their history, traditions, and stories *orally* (telling them, instead of writing them down). Many of them are still told to *aboriginal* children today.



Acadia

French traders arrived to explore the Bay of Fundy in the early part of the 17th century. They were led by Pierre du Gua, who established the first French settlement. Their first attempts to settle the land were unsuccessful, and most of the men died from disease. But within 20 years, French settlers became well established in the area, naming it Acadia. At that time, Acadia included the area that is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.



The Acadians traded peacefully for the most part with the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet peoples, exchanging European iron tools and cloth for native fur and beaver *pelts* (skin). The Acadians were a self-reliant people who tended to have large families, often with 10 or 12 children. They farmed the land, growing corn, wheat, peas, and oats in the many marshes along the rivers. However, their peaceful lifestyle was interrupted in 1713 when, after a long battle over who would control Acadia, the king of France gave the land to Great Britain in the Treaty of Utrecht.

The Great Expulsion

The Acadians loved the land and wanted to continue living there, so they refused to take sides between their homeland of France and the new British authorities. Both sides tried to get the Acadians to sign oaths of loyalty, declaring their faithfulness to one nation, but the Acadians refused. They lived peacefully under British rule but did not want to be forced to fight against their native France.



In 1755, Governor Charles Lawrence told the Acadians to sign an unconditional oath of loyalty, or they would be forced to leave their homes. The Acadians would not sign the oath, so they were rounded up and shipped off to British colonies such as Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Many died along the way. As the Acadians were forced out, their farms were burned and many families were separated. They did not settle down easily in their new surroundings, and some returned to France or moved on to the French colony of Louisiana. Almost a decade later, France and Britain signed a peace treaty. The British allowed the Acadians to return, even though most of their land had been given to English settlers. But the Acadians returned home, many of them coming back from France, and settled along the Saint John River or Memramcook valleys.

The Loyalist Province

Shortly after the Acadians returned to New Brunswick, the American Revolution broke out. Americans loyal to the British king, called *Loyalists*, were *persecuted* (treated badly because of who they were) and attacked for not supporting independence. In 1783, around 40,000 Loyalists fled the American colonies and went to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick areas. Around 14,000 of them settled around what is now Saint John. They quickly began claiming land and building cabins, driving many Mi'kmaq and Maliseet peoples off their ancestral land in the process.



The *Loyalists* continued to support the British in the war by building ships for the British navy, as well as capturing *Yankee* (American) ships and taking their cargo. The *Loyalists* were later joined by thousands of immigrants from across the British Isles. The majority of these were Irish, fleeing the potato famine in Ireland. By the time New Brunswick joined the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the majority of the population of Saint John was Irish-born.

The Irvings and the McCains

As New Brunswick struggled to recover from the Great Depression, three men started up family businesses that would grow into giant industries. K. C. Irving started as an automobile mechanic and was soon running his own Ford dealership. Four years later, he opened Irving Oil Company Limited. He began buying up lumber companies, and by the end of World War II, he owned the New Brunswick Railway Company as well as numerous newspapers and TV and radio stations. Brothers Wallace and Harrison McCain opened their first french fry plant in Florenceville in 1957. Together they founded McCain Foods—now the world's largest producer of french fries and other frozen foods such as pizzas, vegetables, and juice. McCain Foods operates plants in twelve countries on six different continents. Together with the government of New Brunswick, the Irvings and the McCains are the largest employers in New Brunswick.



The Official Languages Act

In 1969, the provincial government passed the Official Languages Act of New Brunswick, declaring English and French as the official languages of the province. This made New Brunswick the only officially *bilingual* (speaking two languages) province in

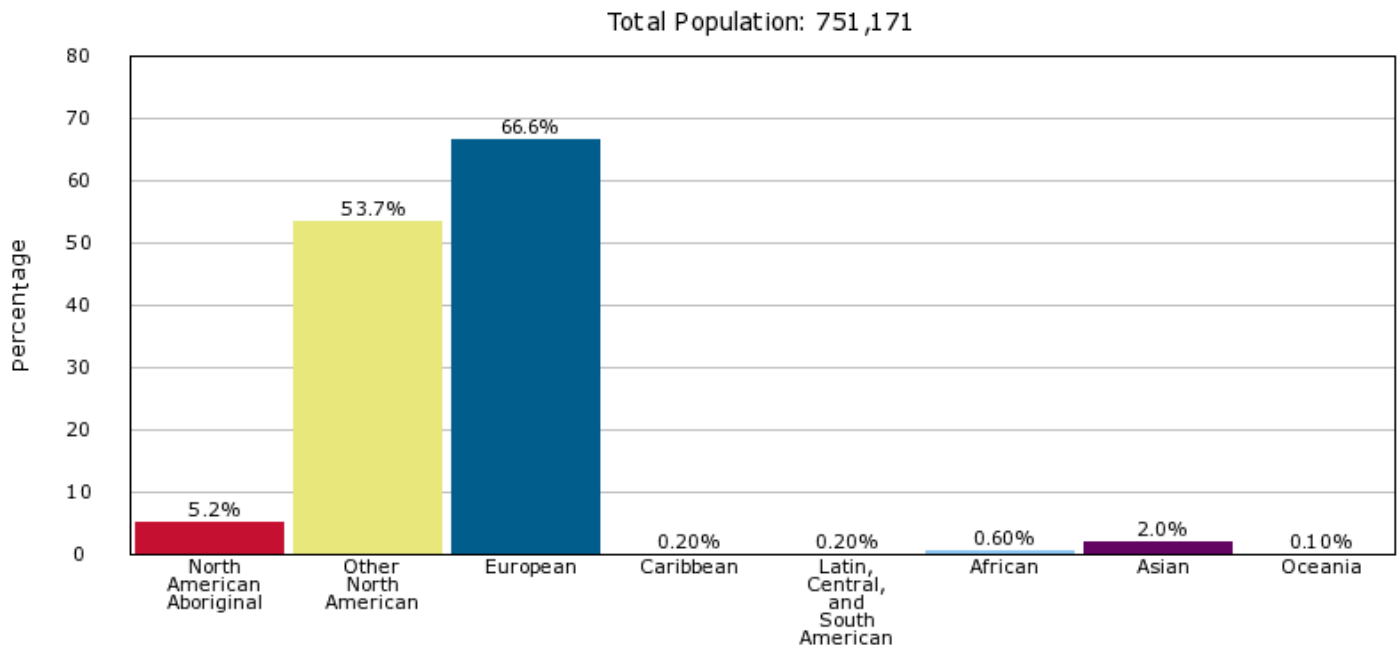


Canada. The act was in response to the growing gap between *anglophone* (English-speaking) New Brunswickers living in the southwest portion of the province, and the *francophone* (French-speaking) community in the northeast. The act made sure that all citizens of the province, no matter which language they spoke, would receive equal treatment and opportunity under the law. All government services are provided in both languages, including hospital, police, and education services. In 1982, the Canadian Constitution backed up the provincial government by guaranteeing New Brunswickers these rights.

The People

Population

The population of New Brunswick is almost evenly split between *urban* (city) and *rural* (countryside) areas. Around 130,000 people live in Saint John, and the same number live in Moncton. New Brunswickers are a very diverse people. The province is officially *bilingual* (speaking two languages): a little over half of New Brunswickers speak only English, around a third are *bilingual*, and a smaller percentage speaks French only. In fact, New Brunswick has the highest population of *francophones* (French speakers) outside of Québec. Major ethnic groups include the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet First Nations, Irish, and *Acadians* (descendents of the original French settlers).



Canadians may belong to more than one group. Totals may not equal 100%.

Government

Federal**Senators:** 10

Liberals: 2
 Conservatives: 4
 Independents: 2
 Vacancies: 2

Members of Parliament: 10

Liberals: 10



In Canada, members of Parliament are elected from across the country. The leader of the party that wins the most seats in the House of Commons becomes the prime minister. The prime minister is the head of government in Canada. The monarch (today, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom) is leader in name only. She appoints a governor-general to be her representative in Canada. The role of this governor-general is largely ceremonial. In Canada, there are two separate lawmaking bodies, the House of Commons, which is made up of elected members, and the Senate, whose members are appointed by the governor-general under the advice of the prime minister. The House of Commons debates and votes on *bills* (proposed laws). The Senate carefully examines the *bills* and decides whether to approve, change, or reject them. For a bill to become law, it must be passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate and be given *royal assent* (approval) by the governor-general.

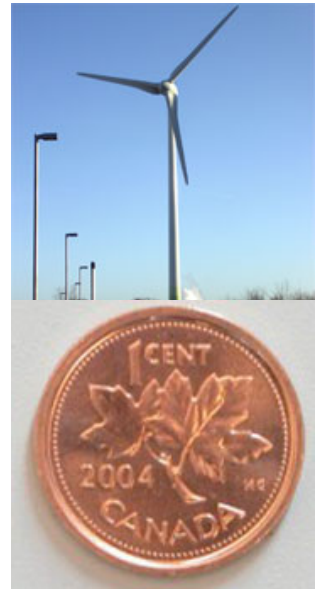
Provincial**Capital:** Fredericton, population 105,688**Province Abbreviation:** NB**Premier:** Brian Gallant (Liberal)**Lieutenant-Governor:** Jocelyne Roy-Vienneau**Members of the Legislative Assembly:** 55**Female MLAs:** 8

The lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick represents the monarch (queen of the United Kingdom) and calls on the leader of the party with the most votes to be the premier. The premier chooses the members of the Cabinet from the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly, who represent voters. These members are then appointed by the lieutenant-governor. Each is placed in charge of a department such as education, health, or aboriginal affairs. The Cabinet members advise the premier, while the Legislative Assembly makes the laws.

Key Issues

Wind Energy

New Brunswick is developing sources of *renewable energy* (energy from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, and rain). The government helped build a series of commercial wind farms in order to create wind-generated power. New Brunswickers want to keep electricity prices as low as possible without harming the environment too much with their energy use. This is not an easy goal, but one the New Brunswick government is determined to meet.



Pay Equity

In New Brunswick, a pay gap exists between men and women. Based on average hourly pay, women make more than 15 percent less money than men. The New Brunswick government is working to strengthen women's skills, increase their opportunities for work, change society's attitudes about women, and encourage employers to pay both genders the same to make sure there is equality in the workplace.

First Nations, Métis, and Aboriginal Peoples

There are 15 First Nations peoples in New Brunswick. They come from the three main native groups who have lived in the province for thousands of years: the Mi'kmaq, the Maliseet, and the Passamaquoddy. There are also 26 *reserves* (land set aside by the government for aboriginal use) in New Brunswick. About two-thirds of First Nations peoples in New Brunswick live on *reserve* and one-third live off *reserve*.

No matter where they live, though, *aboriginal* (native) people want to keep their traditional way of life. Many participate in certain rituals at important times in their lives, such as births, deaths, or even mealtimes, as a way of remembering who they are and where they came from. In New Brunswick today, the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet peoples practice the ritual of smudging or burning certain herbs, such as sage, lavender, or sweet grass. The smoke from the herbs is then passed over their bodies to clean and protect them. At funerals, Maliseet and Passamaquoddy elders gather and sing ancient hymns as the casket is lowered into the ground. These important rituals remain a part of *aboriginal* culture in modern times.



Famous People



Bliss Carman

- *Bliss Carman* – Poet
- *Donald Sutherland* – Actor
- *Rheal Cormier* – Major League Baseball pitcher
- *Natasha St-Pier* – Singer
- *Edith Butler* – Acadian folksinger
- *Dr. Abraham Gesner* – Inventor of kerosene
- *Richard Bedford Bennett* – 11th prime minister of Canada
- *Willie O'Ree* – First African American National Hockey League player



Donald Sutherland

- *Ron Turcotte* – Jockey, winner of the Triple Crown in 1973 with Secretariat
- *K. C. Irving* – Entrepreneur
- *Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook)* - Businessman and British politician
- *Andrew Bonar Law* - British prime minister
- *David Adams Richards* - Author



Rheal Cormier



Natasha St-Pier

Cultural Notes



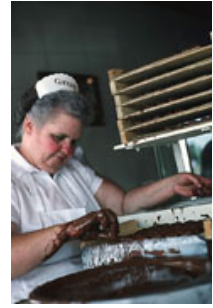
Highland Games & Scottish Festival

The New Brunswick Highland Games and Scottish Festival is held every year at the end of July in Fredericton. The event is kicked off with a *tattoo* (military drum performance). Traditional Scottish music, dance, and sports competitions follow over the next few days. Sword dancing and the *caber* toss are two of the most popular events. A sword dance is a war dance performed solo over one or two swords lying on the ground. The goal is to successfully complete the dance without touching or moving the sword(s) at all. A *caber* is a log about 6 metres (20 ft) long and weighing around 54 kilograms (120 lbs). Contestants grasp the end of the *caber* in their cupped hands, brace it vertically against their shoulder, and run forward, throwing it end over end. The object is to throw it as straight as possible so the *caber* falls directly in front of the contestant.



Canada's Chocolate Town

The small town of St. Stephen prides itself on being Canada's Chocolate Town. The annual Chocolate Festival, along with the Chocolate Museum, celebrates the town's long chocolate- and candy-making history, which started in 1873 when the Ganong brothers began making their own homemade chocolates to sell in their grocery store. For more than 20 years, St. Stephen has held the festival every August. Chocolate lovers can wander through the museum, watch demonstrations, and learn how to make hand-dipped chocolates themselves. Best of all, though, are the many chocolate taste-testing contests!



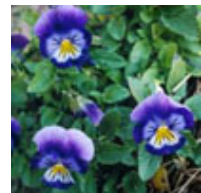
Fun Facts & Contacts

Official Emblems

Provincial Flower

Purple Violet

This flower has small, heart-shaped petals and blooms in the spring and early summer all over eastern Canada.



Provincial Bird

Black-Capped Chickadee

This small bird sings a unique "chickadee-dee-dee" song that can be heard across the province year-round.



Provincial Tree

Balsam Fir

This tree is recognized around the world as the traditional Christmas tree. It can grow to 20 metres (65 ft) and is a large part of New Brunswick's lumber industry.



Provincial Tartan

The different greens in the tartan represent the forests and agriculture of New Brunswick. The blue stands for the waters and coasts of the province, while the gold running throughout is a symbol of wealth. The red blocks stand for the loyalty and devotion of the early Loyalist settlers and the Royal New Brunswick Regiment.



Provincial Coat of Arms

The purple violets are the provincial flower of New Brunswick. The ancient ship represents New Brunswick's ties to the shipping industry. The *Union Jack* (flag of the United Kingdom) and the fleur-de-lis are symbols of the two nations who colonized the province—Great Britain and France. The deer also have collars made of Maliseet friendship *wampum* (strands of beads used as ornaments or money), standing for the First Nations peoples who lived in the province before European settlers came. The leaping Atlantic salmon is a fish commonly found in the waters of New Brunswick.



Major League Sports Teams

There are currently no Major League sports teams in New Brunswick.

For More Information

To learn more about New Brunswick, see www.gnb.ca. Or contact Tourism New Brunswick, PO Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5H1; phone (800) 561-0123; web site www.tourismnewbrunswick.ca.

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New Brunswick

EXTREMES

Highest: Mt. Carleton reaches 817 metres (2,680 ft).

Lowest: The lowest point is sea level, at the Atlantic Ocean.

Hottest: New Brunswick's temperature reached 39.4°C (103°F) at Nepisiguit Falls on 18 August 1935.

Coldest: The temperature dipped down to -47.2°C (53°F) at Sisson Dam on 1 February 1955.

