

are being cultivated in such countries as Japan.

Of special interest are the province's huge lobster pounds. Lobsters caught during the season are kept alive in fenced-off inlets until they are supplied to the markets. New Brunswick claims to have the largest lobster pound in the world.

Mining

New Brunswick's mining industry began in 1638, when coal was extracted from the Grand Lake region. Now the mining industry has diversified to include metals, industrial minerals, fuels and structural materials.

The variety of metals and minerals found in the province has given prospectors and investors unique economic opportunities. Recently metal sulphide, potash, tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth-tin-fluorite, and nickel-cobalt deposits have been found and are being developed. Other significant findings include zinc, copper, lead, silver, gold, gypsum, limestone, salt, glauuberite, barite strontium, silica, feldspar, coal, phosphates and peat. There is also a large potential for uranium in some areas of the province.

The value of mineral production is approximately \$460 million annually. New Brunswick is Canada's largest producer of antimony and bismuth and ranks third in zinc,

fourth in lead and silver and sixth in copper production.

While oil and natural gas production has been "on-line" since 1912, production has been limited. There is a possibility that oil shales in the southeastern part of the province and offshore oil deposits beneath the Bay of Fundy can be developed. Research is also under way to see whether the humble peat moss, of which there is a considerable supply in the province, can be exploited as a possible energy source.

Electricity

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is a provincial Crown corporation responsible for the development, expansion and transmission of electric power in the province. It operates a network of six hydro, seven thermal, one diesel and one gas turbine electrical generating stations. An expansion program, under way will utilize additional oil, coal and hydro resources. Of the six hydroelectric stations, five are on the St. John River and its tributaries. New Brunswick is active in selling power to the United States.

A highly sophisticated power grid consisting of transmission lines and submarine power cables links New Brunswick with Nova Scotia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. A nuclear generating station at Pt. Lepreau will