

marine industries continued, while villages were growing at several different points. The present population of the Island is 2,650 persons, divided among the seven villages—Seal Cove, Grand Harbour, Ingall's Head, Woodward's Cove, White Head, Castalia and North Head.

The education and spiritual growth of the Island kept pace with the industrial. In 1832 the Anglican Church and first schools were established by Rev. John Dunn. There are presently 15 churches and seven denominations serving the Island population.

Grand Manan has its own hospital, established in 1940 by the Red Cross, and ten years later this was taken over by the Island authorities. It has its own power plant, operated in conjunction with the New Brunswick Power Commission, and its own pasteurizing plant and hennerly which supply the entire Island with their products.

The industries of the Island consist mainly of fishing and dulse picking. Grand Manan dulse, shipped all over the world, is an edible seaweed, rich in iodine, gathered at low tide and dried in the sun. The Island supplies about 80 per cent of that used on the North American continent.

The main catch of the fishing industry is herring which is caught in two ways. The oldest method in use is by means of a weir, which consists of stakes running in length from 20 to 55 feet, depending on the depth of water, driven into the sea floor and extending above the water line with "top poles" attached. The stakes form a circle measuring about 350 feet in diameter and are covered or "hung" with twine on the outside of the circle. Extending out from this is a centre-fence or wing. The schools of fish swim against this centre-fence and are diverted to the weir where they swim around in a never-ending circle until seined by the fishermen. The seine consists of a net dropped to the bottom of the weir around the inside portion of

the circle. The bottom portion of the seine is hauled together with a draw-string, known as a "purse-line". The whole seine is then hauled up to the side of the seine boat, one side is fastened to the boat and the other to a freight boat and the herring are then dipped with dip nets into the freight boat.

The other and more recent method of catching herring is by the "shut-off" system. This is different from the weir in that the fishermen search for the herring. When fish are located, possibly in a cove, this is "shut-off" by means of netting stretched across the mouth of the cove. The seine boat is taken inside and circles the fish dropping the netting until a complete circle is made. The lower portion of the netting is weighted with lead and contains metal rings through which a rope is passed. The top of the netting is kept afloat by means of a series of corks. The rope at the bottom of the netting, the purse-line, is then drawn as the string on a draw purse. This method of getting fish is commonly referred to as "purse seining".

The fish caught are processed and the scales removed are sold for use in the preparation of paints and artificial jewellery having a mother of pearl finish.

In addition to the above there is extensive deep sea dragger fishing. Actually, it is not fishing with hook and line at all as the fish are brought from the bottom of the ocean by means of a large net towed by powerful diesel engined boats equipped with the latest marine devices. For action packed excitement and keen rivalry, there is nothing to beat the opening of the lobster season. In this area there are two lobster seasons—November and May. There are places in the immediate district where fishermen know that lobsters are more abundant than in others and their object is to reach these places ahead of others. It can be appreciated that when all the boats are loaded with their traps and noon hour of the day when the boats may sail approaches, excitement is prevalent and