

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-