

## OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

engaged in the manufacture of lumber and log products in 367 establishments, the output of which amounted in value to \$12,610,396. The capital employed in this industry, including lands, buildings, and plant and working capital, amounted to \$14,083,383. The wages paid in the year 1910 amounted to \$3,476,303, which is more than double the amount of wages paid in this industry in New Brunswick in 1901. There is ample field in New Brunswick for the profitable employment of large capital in the manufacture of wood products of various kinds, and in the development of the pulp and paper business. The Province still retains 7,000,000 acres of ungranted Crown lands, or in the neighborhood of one-quarter of the entire area of the Province. This does not represent in any way the forest area of New Brunswick, as much of the Crown lands sold to private persons are still reserved for timber limits by their owners.

### New Brunswick's Fisheries.

New Brunswick, in common with the other Maritime Provinces, shares the distinction of being in close proximity to what are the most prolific fishing grounds in the world. Its geographical position and the configuration of its seaboard make it in some respects the most favorably situated of any of the Atlantic Provinces. On the one hand the north shore is washed by that most excellent of fishing waters, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while on the other hand the Counties of Albert, St. John and Charlotte are washed by the prolific waters of the Bay of Fundy, in which fishing can be carried on practically the whole year round. Its numerous sheltered bays and large inlets,—veritable breeding places,—into many of which flow great rivers, full of anadromous fish life, contain abundant supplies of the finest food for the attraction and sustenance of the most valuable varieties of our commercial salt water fishes, and pro-

vide incomparable facilities for the formation of fishing settlements and for carrying on of fishing operations with the least possible expense, risk and exposure. From whatever point of view the fisheries of this Province are regarded, whether as a distinct industry or combined with agriculture, they present themselves as a splendid heritage, and form one of its finest resources. Notwithstanding the very creditable position already attained by the fisheries of New Brunswick, it cannot be said that more than the fringe of their latent industrial possibilities has as yet been touched. During the year 1910 there were 16,158 fishermen operating on board a fleet of 376 vessels and 8,099 boats in New Brunswick waters. The total value of all kinds of fish produced in that year amounted to \$4,134,144. These included herring, cod, sardines, salmon, lobsters, haddock, hake, mackerel, smelts, shad, clams and oysters. This Province possesses the only sardine fishery in Canada, which is carried on in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay and the waters around the Islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, and the West Isles in the Bay of Fundy. Our cod, hake and pollock are mostly dried and sent to the West Indies and South America, while haddock are sent in a fresh state and as finnan haddies to all the inland towns of Canada. Large quantities of our cod are sold also in Italy. Much of the herring is smoked for export to the West Indies. There are 185 lobster canneries on the North Shore. Natural oyster beds, bearing a fine quality of oyster, exist along practically the whole North Shore of the Province. New Brunswick has by far the best salmon fishery in Eastern Canada. Its many fine salmon rivers are the means of annually drawing large numbers of sportsmen to the Province.

### Progress in Manufactures.

In manufacturing the figures already quoted show that a very sub-