

quoddy, upwards of *five millions feet of pine boards**, which were sawn at the mills on the streams on the British side of the boundary line.

The bounty granted in 1806, on fish exported from these colonies to the British West-India islands, was likely to have revived and encouraged the fisheries; but whether from design or from American influence, the views of the British government were that year in some measure frustrated at Jamaica, from the people there, giving the herrings exported from New Brunswick the name of *shads*, thereby reducing the bounty from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per barrel. This sort of fish is generally known by the name of herrings, though they are sometimes called alewives (*clupea serrata*) and are no doubt the fish on which government intended the duty of 2s. 6d. per barrel should be allowed, their object being evidently to encourage the exportation, from the provinces, of such pickled fish as were produced there and used in the British West-India islands.

This fish, which the inhabitants denominate herrings and sometimes alewives, is a species peculiarly adapted for the West-India market, being equally nutritious with the herrings from Europe, and possessing a greater degree of firmness, they are capable of being kept longer in warm climates. In such abundance are they to be found, that the quantity cured can only be limited by the insufficient number of hands employed in that business.

The full bounty of 2s. 6d. per barrel has since been paid, in consequence of the arrangements which have recently been adopted, to secure it to the British North American colonies, according to the intention of government. The statement of the imports and exports, which was laid before the house of assembly of Jamaica, during their late session, shews how

* The annual export of lumber from New Brunswick, prior to 1804, exceeded *ten millions* of feet. See post, appendix, No. 5, p. 100, which is nearly equal to the whole amount of the import of *lumber* in Jamaica in 1805-6. The Editor regrets he has not been able to ascertain the amount of the export of *lumber* from Nova Scotia and Canada, it is however believed to be considerable. Account of *lumber* imported into the island of Jamaica, between the 30th of September, 1805, and the 30th September, 1806.

From	Feet		Ships
British American Colonies	770,709	—	British
United States	10,096,031	—	American
Ditto	268,629	—	British
Total feet		<u>11,135,369.</u>	

See Yorke's Review, 2 Vol. p. 318.