



(1) General view of the Quebec Harbor. The Empress of France at the outer dock.



(2) Biggest raid ever known in Dublin. Anxious aged women trying to pass the soldiers.

(3) Burial ground of Germany's naval power. Great artillery from fortress of Wilhelmshaven being taken to the shops to be cut to pieces and melted.

(4) A whist drive on a British man-o'-war in progress. A popular amusement for the sailors.

(5) The Turkish nationalist delegation leaving the peace conference at St. James Palace.

(6) The Cambridge University steeplechase at Tottenham for the Ladies' Cup. Won by S. Sanford, on "Luck."

(7) Reschid Pasha who is attending the Turkish peace conference in London.

(8) Lloyd George on his way to St. James Palace for peace conference.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FISHERIES



(1) Drying fish at Digby, Nova Scotia. (2) Some big Nova Scotia lobsters.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

Nova Scotia is a large peninsula lying coast-wise to the other Maritime Provinces of Canada, and the surrounding sea is plentifully stocked with all varieties of stock-fish common to northern waters. Its seaward side, for its entire length of 800 miles, slopes gradually to a low shore, facing to the south-east, and washed by the Atlantic ocean; it is easy of approach, well provided with navigation aids; not wanting in commodious harbors and abounding in what milder than that of other localities in the same latitude on this side, and fishing of one sort or another is carried on the whole year round.

The first area abounds in the following species which are here enumerated in the order of their value: cod, lobsters, haddock, mackerel (in season), halibut, herring, salmon, pollock, smelt, swordfish and tuna, besides certain salt fish, oysters and clams, the last two being cultivated only in a few sections, but capable of more extensive development. The inner banks yield a similar crop with the exception of netfish and crustacea, while the outlying areas are worked chiefly for cod, haddock and halibut.

The inshore fisheries are conducted by means of nets, seines and traps (weirs) for mackerel, herring and salmon; handlines and set-trawls for groundfish, harpoons for swordfish, and sometimes for tuna as well. For the inner and outer banks, the methods most in use are the hand-line from dories (seldom from the decks) and trawling with ground-line of great length set with baited hooks. The otter trawl, on trial in these waters for the last few years, is rapidly going out of use. Pursue-

seeing for mackerels, once in vogue in Nova Scotia but long since abandoned, is now being revived in some of the most enterprising ports. All fishermen are conveniently classed in government reports as going in boats or vessels, the former working the shore-belt only and the latter the outer and inner grounds respectively. The boat fishermen, who in a vast majority of cases own the craft which they manage, number approximately 20,000 while the latter, frequenting the outer banks, may be set down at about 5,000. The home port for the grand rivalling Gloucester (the notable New England head centre), both in units and production. Just now owners of the crews are often part man; a sort of co-operative system which accounts for the successful several weeks.

Of the annual lobster catch, second largest in value and importance in the local factories, the balance being exported alive to the United States where exceptionally high prices are obtained. In districts not too remote from the foreign market, the fishermen themselves are the hauls, thus realizing market prices at the least expense and without the services of middlemen other than their own consigners and commission merchants. This is a point of vantage which constitutes the main factor in the prosperity of the shore settlements in Nova Scotia.

On the south shore, the weather is never severe enough to suspend fishing operations for more than a day or so at a time, the harbor and roadsteads keeping open in the coldest months, because the ice-forming winds, which are only from the north, blow directly off shore and are never of long duration. Generally speaking, the rotation of fishing crops, previously alluded to as taking place every year with the passing seasons, consists of groundfish, mackerel and salmon; in spring, the first-named continue through the summer with the addition of haddock, halibut and pollock later; in the fall months (haddock persisting) herring, mackerel (southward migration) oysters, swordfish, tuna and some other species, and in the winter, cod, halibut, and hake by the in-shore fleet and smelt fishing streams. Open lobster seasons are fixed by law and differ according to conditions east and west, none exceeding three months in length.

The total yearly value of Nova Scotia's fisheries is estimated now at \$25,000,000 in round numbers. This sum represents the value of the fish when brought to land or, in other words, it is the aggregate earnings of the whole number of fishermen. It will be observed that the per capita amount is \$600 but, in many instances, the individual earnings are much higher and, as among the in-shore fishermen where the boat is operated by the owner and one or two of his sons under age, the value of the year's work to the family would be nearly three times the amount of the rate per head. The taking one season with another, may be considered as fairly remunerative with an undoubted future development which will raise it to a still higher standard in the provincial field of labor. It should be added that the value of the total yearly product when marketed, has been placed at \$20,000,000.

