

At this time Minas had about two hundred settled families and raised about three times as much stock. It is also recorded that at this date the catch of fish on our shores by New Englanders was 100,000 quintals per annum. A large trade was carried on between the Acadian settlements on the Bay of Fundy and Louisburg. Beef, cattle, grain and other products were transhipped over the Isthmus of Chignecto and carried down the coast in small vessels, receiving back European goods.

Thirty years later (in 1750) Surveyor General Morris reported to governor Shirley of Massachusetts that the French population had grown to:

At Annapolis	200 families
At Minas and Canard	350 families
At Pisiquid	150 families

At Cobiquid and all settlements north to the Missiquash had been burned and their inhabitants, 350 families, had emigrated beyond that river.

This was an enormous increase of population.

To keep the 700 Acadian families south of the Missiquash in order and to protect the frontiers from incursions by the Acadians and Indians, required in 1750, 1000 men, 450 of which garrisoned Fort Lawrence. At this date, there were 1000 Acadians fighting men north of the Missiquash, who had sworn allegiance to the French king; 200 regulars, 300 Indian warriors and in addition 90 Hurons, lately sent from Quebec and employed as rangers and scouts. Total 1,600 men, ready for any enterprise calculated to harass or destroy Port Royal or the newly settled town of Halifax.

It was the policy of Mr. Grandfontain, governor of Acadia, to establish seigneuries in Acadia the same as Frontenac had granted in Quebec to his comrades in arms of the regiment of Carignan de Salieres—a regiment sent over by Louis XIV to