

In 1852, from River Coacochoo, there were as resident fishermen, and that during the salmon fishery merely, only the men employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at their different salmon fishing posts, who might number about 150, besides the chiefs and clerks of the trading posts of the said Company with the Montagnais Indians, and a few Canadian families settled at the King's Posts amounting as follows :—

Whites.....	110
Indians.....	500
Add the Fishermen.....	150
Total.....	760

Comparative statement of the population of the North Shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1852 and 1861 :—

Population from l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons to Coacochoo in 1861	804
in 1852.....	648
Increase.....	156
Population from Coacochoo to Portneuf, in 1861.....	3,609
in 1852.....	760
Increase.....	2,849
Total population of the North Shore, in 1861.....	4,413
in 1852.....	1,408
Total increase.....	3,005

These statements show that the population of the north shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence has more than trebled since 1852, that is to say, during a period of ten years. But a thing worthy of remark is, that this increase took place principally on the western part of the shore. Thither in fact the fishermen have repaired, since the Act 16 Vic. cap. 92, has allowed them to establish fishing stations on the Labrador coast without fear of being, as formerly, molested by the Hudson's Bay Company's servants, thanks to the protection afforded by the fisheries' protection service.

In 1852 (and previously), there was not a single fishing establishment besides those of the salmon fishing stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, between the Rivers Coacochoo and Portneuf; now they are numbered by hundreds. On this whole length of shore, where formerly only a few houses, scattered here and there, were met with, now more than 300 houses are counted; there are even small villages as at Natashquan and Esquimaux Point, both founded by Acadians from the Magdalen Islands.

In 1852, and even a few years afterwards, there was not a single fishing establishment on the coast between Mingan Harbour and Seven Islands' Bay, and not a quintal of codfish taken there, except on the banks of the Rivers Mingan and St. John, which American fishermen had been in the habit of frequenting for a long period; now there is not a river, bay or creek unoccupied, and there are caught annually from 80,000 to 35,000 quintals of cod, besides other fish.

These are some of the results arrived at since the cessation of the monopoly formerly exercised by the New Brunswick Company at the King's Posts, and along the greater part of the Labrador coast.

Comparative statement of the products of the Fisheries on the North of the River St. Lawrence, and of the Gulf, for 1861 and 1852 :—

Quantity of codfish caught from l'Anse aux Blancs Sablons to Coacochoo, in 1861, quintals.....	9,535
do do 1852, " .....	9,480
Increase.....	55

So  
lowed-  
tive as  
and in

Th  
more af  
cannot  
numero  
young  
No  
hunt fo  
that of  
No  
in 1852  
value si

Pro

S  
I

V  
4

A

T  
M  
F  
R  
P  
F  
A

\* These