

| | | |
|---|-----|------------------|
| Gabarus Bay..... | | 50 |
| Fouche | | 50 |
| St. Esprit Island..... | | 60 |
| Grande Riviere..... | | 60 |
| L'Ardoise..... | | 14 |
| St. Peters..... | 100 | |
| R-ri de Grat Isio Madame | | 100 |
| River and Bay of Inhabitants | 100 | |
| Different places in the Gut of Canso..... | 100 | |
| | 726 | 1,555 |
| 726 decked vessels at 8 men each | | 5,808 |
| 1,555 Shallops at 6 men each..... | | 9,336 |
| Total | | 15,138 |
| 726 decked ves-els at 700 quintals | | 508,200 |
| 1,555 shallops at 300 quintals | | 466,500 |
| Total..... | | 974,700 quintals |

This was the amount of fish annually exported from Cape Breton.

FISHERY STATISTICS OF CANSO.

In 1720 P. Mascarene relates that but for the depredations of the Indians, 20,000 quintals of codfish would have been exported from Canso in that year; and in 1725 Governor Armstrong writes that the Canso fishery is "one of the greatest in the world." Speaking of Chedabucto in 1749, Cornwallis writes that the harbour is "full of fish of all kinds," and in the same year he states that Chedabucto, in respect of fishing, has the advantage of all the Maritime Colonies. In 1750 Cornwallis noticed the general failure of the fisheries, but (writing from Halifax) he says the produce of the fishery is but 25,000 quintals, instead of 30,000, as he expected.

In the year 1740, according to a report sent to the Lords Commissioners of Trade by Capt. Smith, of H. M. S. "Eltham," the guardship of Cansoau, 48 schooners and 393 chaloups were employed in the cod fisheries of Cape Breton, at the following places:—

| | Quintals. |
|---|-----------|
| At Louisbourg, 42 schooners, which caught | 25,200 |
| " 20 chaloups, | 40,000 |
| Niganiche, 54 | 13,000 |
| Satarie, 6 schooners, | 3,600 |
| " 18 chaloups, | 4,500 |
| Baleine, 30 | 6,000 |
| Lorambee, 12 | 2,100 |
| Fouche, 19 | 5,700 |
| St. Esprit, 23 | 6,900 |
| Isle Michaux 5 | 1,250 |
| Petit de Grat, 18 | 4,500 |
| L'Indienne, 14 | 3,500 |
| Total..... | 117,050 |
| Number of fishermen..... | 2145 |

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

"It has been ascertained that from the portion of this Island within the Strait of Canso the following quantities of fish were exported in the year 1850:—

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Codfish | 25,570 quintals. |
| Herrings | 8,750 barrels. |
| Spring Mackerel | 51,600 " |
| Fall Mackerel..... | 7,670 " |

"No returns can be procured from the Northern and Western portions of this Island, the fish caught near which being generally carried direct to market from the fishing grounds by the fishermen themselves, without reference to any Custom House. It has been ascertained, however, on good authority, that the quantity of herrings and mackerel caught and cured at Cheticamp (the Western extremity of Cape Breton), during the season of 1851, was not less than 100,000 barrels." (4)

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE YIELD OF OIL AND THE CATCH OF COD AS INDICATING THE CONDITION OF THE LIVER OF THE FISH AND THE VARIATION IN THE SUPPLY OF FOOD DURING DIFFERENT YEARS, IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

| | |
|---|-----|
| In 1856 it required 300 quintals to produce one ton of Cod Liver Oil. | |
| 1857 | 280 |
| 1858 | " " |
| 1859 | 257 |
| 1860 | 296 |
| 1861 | 361 |

(1) From Brown's History of Cape Breton.

(2) Nova Scotia Documents.

(3) A History of the Island of Cape Breton, by Richard Brown, F. G. S., F. R. G. S., London, 1869.

(4) Andrew's Report on Colonial and Lake Trade, Washington, 1854.