

the treaty does not authorize. Also, that there is a very remarkable inconsistency between the contention of the American Government that the Award is excessive, although it covers twelve years of inshore fisheries for mackerel, herrings, cod, halibut, bait, and other fishes, on all the coasts of the Maritime Provinces and part of Newfoundland, while the present claim for one hundred thousand dollars is based on the loss of a single day's fishing for herrings alone in a small bay of Newfoundland. Mr. Whitcher shows that at least one hundred trips annually are made by American herring vessels to Newfoundland, and that the owners claim to be enabled to catch five thousand dollars' worth of fish per vessel at each trip. This figures up half a million of dollars' worth of fishing yearly. During twelve years it would amount to a considerable sum. The herring fishery is but a fractional part of the privileges conceded to the United States by the treaty. If they cannot profitably pursue it without the additional liberty of landing to haul or "trip" their seines, then they should endeavour to supplement the treaty; but after exposing their dependence on the British fisheries so completely as the present claim for indemnity has done, there ought not to be any more depreciation of the extensive privileges secured by the Treaty of Washington and partially paid for by the Halifax Award.

A ponderous blue book has been issued by the Fisheries Department containing the proceedings of the Commission, and has been laid before the Canadian Parliament. These documents are exceedingly interesting to the people of Canada, and bear witness to the industry, skill and ability of the various persons to whom colonial interests were entrusted in connection with the Fisheries Commission.

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