

15. If you state that the inshore fisheries are pursued wholly or chiefly for mackerel, please state what proportion of mackerel is taken within the in-shore limits, and what proportion is taken outside of the in-shore limits? Much the larger part are taken off-shore. There have been many years when the in-shore fisheries for mackerel were worthless. The fish played off-shore the whole season.

16. Is not much the larger quantity of mackerel caught by American fishermen off the coasts of British America taken outside the in-shore limits; and in the summer season especially, are not mackerel generally found on the banks, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and not within shore? The larger part are taken outside of the in-shore limits. Mackerel are found in the Gulf in summer and not inshore.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Perhaps the inshore fishery for Mackerel is injured somewhat. But the great quantity of bait thrown over by American fishermen inshore tolls the fish in and so makes it the more convenient for Canadian fishermen.

18. Are not more fish caught by Colonial fishermen, when fishing in-shore, alongside a fleet of American fishing-vessels, from which large quantities of bait are thrown out, than when fishing alone? I think they are.

19. What is the best bait for the mackerel, and where is it principally taken? How much of it is taken within three miles of the shore, and what is the annual value to the United States, or to the British Provinces, as the case may be, to take such bait within three miles of the shore? Porgies. It is all taken on the American coast. None is taken on the Provincial coasts. The principal part is taken within three miles of shore.

20. Please state as to each class of fisheries carried on from your State or district, the cost of fitting out, equipping, furnishing, and manning a vessel for carrying it on, estimating it by the average length of the cruise. State, as far as possible, in detail the elements which go to make up the cost of taking and delivering a full cargo and of returning to the home port. To fit out a hundred ton cod fisherman costs from, from \$2,000.00 to \$3,000.00 and they make two trips per year usually. I costs a little less to fit a vessel for Mackereling. Our vessels are all manned upon the shares.

21. When you have fully answered question 20, please answer the same questions as to vessels fitted out, equipped, furnished, and manned from the Dominion of Canada, including Prince Edward Island, so far as you are able to do so. If you state that there is any difference between the cost of the Canadian and the cost of the American vessel in these respects, explain what the difference is and the reason for it. They have the advantage of us in the cost of vessels, and in cost of salt. What the difference amounts to I cannot tell, but it is considerably in their favor.

22. Are you acquainted, and for how long, and in what capacity, with the fisheries on the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, or Prince Edward Island, or with either, and if either, with which of these fisheries? I was master of a fisherman some twelve years, and fished off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edwards Island.

23. What kind of fish frequent the waters of those coasts which are to be thrown open to American fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Mackerel Herring and Halibut. Principally Cod and Mackerel.

24. Please state in detail the amount and the annual value (say from 1854 to 1872 inclusive) of the fisheries which are so to be thrown open to American fishermen; also the amount and the annual value of the catch in the adjacent waters which are more than three miles distant from the shore; please state these facts in detail. I cannot answer this definitely.

25. Do American fishermen procure bait in the waters within three miles of the coast of the Dominion of Canada? If so, to what extent, and what is the value? But very little if any.

26. Do not the American fishermen purchase supplies in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, including bait, ice, salt, barrels, provisions, and various articles for the use of the men engaged in the fisheries? If so, in what ports, and to what extent? And, if that is the case, is it not an advantage to the ports of the Dominion to have the fishing-vessels of the United States in their neighborhood during the fishing season? Explain why it is so, and estimate, if you can, the money-value of that advantage. They do, at the ports of Charlottetown, Halifax, the straits of Canso. The trade is quite extensive, but I cannot state its extent.

27. Have you any knowledge of how many United States fishing vessels yearly engage in the fisheries off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, (excluding Newfoundland,) both without and within the three-mile limit? If so, state how many vessels are so engaged, what is the value of their tonnage, what is the number of men employed annually on such vessels, what sorts of fish are taken there, what is the annual value of all the fish so caught, and what is the proportion, or probable proportion, in your judgment, of the amount of such catch taken within three miles of the British coast, and of the amount taken outside of the three-mile limit? I cannot tell.

28. What percentage of value, if any, is, in your judgment, added to the profits of a voyage by the privilege to fish within three marine miles of the coast; whence is such profit derived; and in what does it consist? It is impossible for me to tell. Sometimes the advantage might be considerable: in other cases it would be nothing.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of