

at one-tenth of this amount, namely, 120,000 dollars per annum, or, for the twelve years of the operation of the Treaty, a total sum of 1,440,000 dollars.

Secondly, there has also been conceded to the United States the enormous privilege of the use of the Newfoundland coast as a basis for the prosecution of those valuable fisheries in the deep sea on the banks of that Island capable of unlimited development, and which development must necessarily take place to supply the demand of extended and extending markets. That the United States are alive to the importance of this fact, and appreciate the great value of this privilege, is evidenced by the number of valuable fishing-vessels already engaged in this branch of the fisheries.

We are warranted in assuming the number at present so engaged as at least 300 sail, and that each vessel will annually take, at a moderate estimate, fish to the value of 10,000 dollars. The gross annual catch made by United States' fishermen in this branch of their operations cannot therefore be valued at less than 3,000,000 dollars, and of this at least 20 per cent., or 600,000 dollars per annum, may fairly be reckoned as net profit; of this profit Newfoundland is justified in claiming one-fifth as due to her for the great advantages derived by United States' fishermen under the Treaty of Washington of securing Newfoundland as a basis of operations and a source of bait supply indispensable to the successful prosecution of the Bank Fisheries. An annual sum of 120,000 dollars is thus arrived at, which, for the twelve years of the operation of the Treaty, would amount to 1,440,000 dollars, which is the sum claimed by Her Majesty's Government on behalf of Newfoundland in this respect.

In conclusion, for the concession of the privileges shown above, Her Majesty's Government claim in respect of the Colony of Newfoundland over and above any alleged advantages conferred on British subjects under the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, a gross sum of