Since the Treaty has been in full operation the annual average has increased to 1,505,888 dollars, the imports having been as follows:—

	Dollars.
1874	1,612,295
1875	1,637,712
1876	1,455,629
1877	1,317,917

the increase in the annual average being 368,049 dollars, of which increase 27,460 dollars was due to fresh fish, leaving 340,589 dollars as the increase upon articles previously subjected to duty. From these figures it is clear, then, that as respects the advantages arising from an increased market the United States and not Canada has been the greatest gainer. It may be remarked, before leaving this part of the subject, that although the statistics put in by the Government of the United States, as to the total imports into the United States from Canada, approximate very closely to those put in by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the exports from Canada to the United States; there is an important discrepancy between the exports from the United States to Canada, as put in evidence in Table XIV of Appendix O, and the imports into Canada from the United States as put in evidence by Her Majesty's Government.

This has already been referred to during the course of the evidence, but the attention of the Commissioners is now again directed to the explicit admissions of Mr. Young, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in his reports of 1874, 1875, and 1876. With regard to this subject, for example, he says, at page 15 of his report for 1876:—

"During the year ended June 30, 1876, the total value of domestic merchandize and produce exported to Canada, and which was omitted in the Returns of the United States' Custom officers on the Canadian border, as appears from the official statements furnished by the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion, amounted to 10,507,563 dollars, as against 15,596,524 dollars in the preceding year, and 11,424,566 dollars in 1874."

2. I beg now to call the attention of your Excellency and your Honours to the fact that a considerable proportion of the products of the British-American fisheries, exported to the United States for many years past, has been re-exported to other foreign countries, where they may be fairly presumed to have entered into competition with the direct foreign exports of Her Majesty's British-American subjects.

This will clearly appear by reference to statement No. 11, to be found on page 437 of the British evidence, which shows that the exports of dried and smoked, pickled and other cured fish (exclusive of California) to all other foreign countries, from 1850 to 1876, averaged annually (at a gold valuation), as follows, viz.:—

	Dollars.
1850–1854	755,165 non-reciprocal years.
1860–1866	1,001,984 reciprocal years.
1866–1873	1,196,554 non-reciprocal years.
1873–1876	1,640,426 reciprocal years.

Now, comparing these exports from the United States to all foreign countries, with the imports from Canada to the United States, it would appear that they are largely inter-dependent. The imports referred to are as follows:—

	Dollars.
1850–1854	792,419
1856–1866	1,377,727
1866–1873	1,137,839
1873–1877	1,505,888

With regard to this matter, I call attention to the following assertion made at page 9 of the "Answer" of the United States, viz.:—

"But while the result (of the Washington Treaty) to them (Canadians) has been one of steady development and increasing wealth, the United States' codfishery even has declined in amount and value."

If, then, the domestic production of the United States has decreased, and the exports to foreign countries have increased in about the same ratio as have the importations from Canada, is it not evident that the increased imports have been made *mainly* with a view to the supply of foreign markets—or what is equivalent—to supply the hiatus in the markets of the United States due to the exportation of a greater quantity of their own fish products than the yield of their fisheries warranted, in view of their own requirements for home consumption? It would seem from an examination of the statistics that the increased importations from Canada during those years in which no duties were levied on Canadian