

gross catch, and taking the average of so many as 1,000 vessels, by no means bears out so high an estimate. Thus we see that the data by which even the sum of \$3,360,000 was arrived at must be much pared down to get at the real facts.

“IN RESPECT TO NEWFOUNDLAND.”

As to the \$2,880,000 charged separately “in respect to the Province of Newfoundland,” thus swelling the whole grand claim to \$14,880,000, it really seems hardly worth while to say much. Evidently the command had gone forth to those having the matter in hand to bring in a big bill. As the fisheries of Newfoundland are deep sea fisheries, free to all, ingenuity was considerably taxed to devise grounds for a charge as to these. But by dint of searching some grounds were at last hit upon:

First. It was remembered that besides the deep sea fisheries, which Americans do use, there is also along the entire coast, as happily along all coasts, an in-shore fishery, which it is admitted Americans do not at all use. But then they might!

Second. The privilege is accorded to Americans resorting to the deep sea fisheries of buying bait and supplies in the harbors of Newfoundland. It is true they pay for these at the prices asked, and the traffic affords employment and profit to a large class of the population of the island destitute of other means of livelihood, and who suffered at its withdrawal in the interval between the two treaties. Still, this “privilege,” too, must be compensated.

Third. Newfoundland being near by to the deep sea fisheries, serves as “a basis of operations”—a place to put into in distress, to refit, &c. And though these incidents bring to the people of this seagirt island money and occupation and intercourse with the world, they also form clearly good ground for a further charge. In view of all these “privileges” Great Britain thinks that over and above the \$12,000,000 claimed for Canada, she is entitled to ask, “in respect to the Province of Newfoundland,” the further sum of