

article from Newfoundland to the United States, but also the large and increasing trade with other countries. Even if a prohibitory duty were imposed in the United States on exports of fish from Newfoundland, it would be a matter of small moment to that Colony, which would readily find a profitable market for the small quantities of fish which would otherwise be exported in that direction.

Again, upon an article so largely consumed as fish is in the United States, a remission of duty must be admitted to be a benefit to the community remitting the duty, as in reality it relieves the consumer, while it affords no additional remuneration to the shipper; and this, as a matter of fact, has been particularly the case as regards Newfoundland fish shipments to the United States.

The opening up of the fishing-grounds in Newfoundland, and their bait supply to United States' enterprise, enables the people of that country to meet the demand for fish food in their markets; already an appreciable falling off has taken place in the exports to that country of Newfoundland caught fish (which has always been very limited), and which, it may not unreasonably be supposed, will soon cease, owing to the extension of United States' fishing enterprise.

Conclusion.

It has thus been shown that under the Treaty of Washington there has been conceded to the United States,—

First, the privilege of an equal participation in a fishery vast in area, teeming with fish, continuously increasing in productiveness, and now yielding to operatives, very limited, in number when considered with reference to the field of labour, the large annual return of upwards of 6,000,000 dollars, of which 20 per cent. may be estimated as net profit, or 1,200,000 dollars.

It is believed that the claim on the part of Newfoundland in respect of this portion of the privileges acquired by United States' citizens under the Treaty of Washington will be confined to the most moderate dimensions when estimated